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REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR;

BEING PART OF

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

BEGINNING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, September 15, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth report, being the sixty-fifth annual report upon Indian Affairs. With no outbreak or disturbance during the year, the progress of Indians generally in education and civilization has been uninterrupted and substantial. The main effort now is, and for many years must be, to put the Indian upon his allotment, get him to support himself there, protect him from encroachment and injustice, and educate and train his children in books and industries.

INDUSTRIES.

As a first step, so far as treaty obligations do not interfere by requiring the payment of moneys and issuance of rations or annuities, the Indians are given to understand that the Government will not feed and clothe them while they remain in idleness. Such funds as are available for the purpose are devoted to starting Indians in homes. If an Indian will go upon an allotment and work to improve it, the Government assists him in building a house, gives him a team, agricultural implements, wire for fencing, and grain for seeding, and the supervision and counsel of a practical farmer to aid him in the cultivation of his crops.

It goes further, as will appear more fully hereafter, and gives him remunerative work so far as practicable. To regular Indian employees the Government paid last year in salaries over $400,000.00, besides a still larger amount paid them for miscellaneous work and for supplies raised by themselves.

A great diversity of crafts and industries are the outgrowth of advanced civilization and in turn become necessary to it. Without acquiring skill and dexterity in a large variety of pursuits the Indian will not hold his own among the complications of civilization in which he is rapidly becoming involved. A race without inherited aptitude for agriculture is at a disadvantage, and must take hold not only of that but of many other occupations, as individual taste and ability, native or acquired, shall direct. In glancing over reports of agents in recent years, particularly those which accompany this report, it is encouraging to note in how many different ways Indians are coming to earn their own livelihood.

Among the sources of self-support may be named hauling goods for Government and other parties, sale of grain and other farm produce raised by themselves (one enterprising Indian recently obtained the contract for furnishing corn for two Government schools), cutting hay, working on irrigating ditches, raising and sale of beef cattle, logging, cutting of cord wood, digging of gingseng root, sheep shearing, laboring as ranchmen, carrying hod, labor in construction of railroads in Arizona, etc. To this may be added sale of fish, berries, wild rice, maple sugar, and lately, in Wisconsin, frogs' legs.

Also there is perhaps too considerable as well as too easy a source of revenue from the leasing of land.

On several reservations, through the efforts of Miss Sibyl Carter, the making of "real" pillow lace has been taught Indian women, who have shown themselves to be apt learners, dexterous workers, and tasteful designers.

Another industry, noteworthy because unique, has been introduced on the Flathead Reservation, and was reported to this office as follows:

When the Flathead Indians were preparing to go on their annual hunt some thirteen years ago, Agent Ronan suggested to one of the Indians that he bring some buffaloes across the mountains to the Flathead Reservation. The Indian acted upon the agent's suggestion, and upon his return from the hunt brought with him three buffalo calves. The Indian herded the buffaloes with his cattle for several years and then sold them to Charles Allard and Michael Pablo, who have since herded them with their stock.

About two years ago Allard and Pablo purchased about 60 head of buffaloes from a party in Kansas. They have now about 150 head of buffaloes ranging upon the reservation. The buffaloes have been bred to Galloway cattle, with fair results. The advantage derived by thus breeding them to cattle is in the fur or hair, which, it is claimed, is much longer and of a much finer texture than that of the pure buffaloes.

Michael Pablo is a half-breed Blackfoot. When quite young his father died, and Michael, being thrown on his own resources, came to the Flathead Reservation. At the age of 16 he was appointed official interpreter at this agency, and by rigid economy saved money enough from his salary to purchase a few head of cows. He then married, took up a ranch, and by hard work and frugality has accumulated a large drove of cattle. Pablo also ships cattle to Chicago, and derives a comfortable income from their sale.

The income of the Indians from their native manufactures, such as beadwork, gloves, moccasins, pottery, pipes, baskets, and blankets, is still considerable, but is probably diminishing.

The employment of Indians by the Government in various capacities at agencies and schools has already been alluded to, and there might also be mentioned the sums earned by Indian pupils under the outing system, which is yearly extending. For instance, the Flandreau School, in South Dakota, has just introduced it, and reports that every boy who could be spared from school during vacation was employed on neighboring farms, earning from $15 per month to $1.50 per day.

Several Indians are traders, and Indians are quite frequently employed as clerks in stores. A good many mechanics are supporting themselves at their trades. There are a few physicians, trained nurses, clergymen, and engineers, and in many other professions and occupations, here and there, Indians may be found doing good work.

EXTENSION OF CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.

The classified service has been extended over almost every branch of the Indian work.

By direction of the President, in accordance with the third clause of section 6 of the civil-service act of January 16, 1883, the Department, March 30, 1896, amended the classification of the employees of the Department of the Interior so as to include therein "all clerks, assistant clerks, issue clerks, property clerks, and other clerical positions and storekeepers at Indian agencies and Indian schools."

Another Department order of same date amended the classification of the Indian service so as to include therein "all physicians, school superintendents, assistant superintendents, supervisors of schools, day school inspectors, school-teachers, assistant teachers, industrial teachers, teachers of industries, disciplinarians, kindergarten teachers, matrons, assistant matrons, farmers, seamstresses, and nurses * * * without regard to salary or compensation, all subject to competitive examination for original appointment." Physicians, superintendents, teachers, and matrons were already in the classified service; but all persons employed in any of the other positions named were on March 30 also brought within its limits.

May 6, 1896, the President still further enlarged the scope of the classified service by including therein "all officers and employees, of whatever designation, except persons merely employed as laborers or workmen and persons who have been nominated for confirmation by the Senate, however or for whatever purpose employed, whether compensated by fixed salary or otherwise, who are serving in or are on detail from * * * the Indian service."

Recognizing the disadvantage under which the Indian labors in competing with his more favored white brother, permission was given for the appointment of Indians, without examination or certification by the Civil Service Commission, to all positions except those of superintendent, teacher, teacher of industries, kindergartner, and physician;

and for those positions Indians could be selected upon noncompetitive examination, which should consist of such tests of fitness as should be approved by the Department and not disapproved by the Commission.

An abstract of all persons in the field in the Indian service June 30, 1896, except school employees, arranged with reference to their relations to the civil-service classification, gives the following items:

White persons in the classified service:		
Agency employees classified by compensation—		
Salary less than $720 per annum	80	
Salary $720 or less than $840	164	
Salary $840 or less than $900	29	
Salary $900 or less than $1,000	112	
Salary $1,000 or less than $1,200	58	
Salary $1,200 or less than $1,400	74	
Salary $1,400 or less than $1,600	2	
Salary $1,600 or less than $1,800	1	
Salary $1,800 or less than $2,000	2	
Salary $2,000 or less than $2,500	3	
Salary $2,500 and over	2	
		527
Special agents, commissioners, surveying engineers, and physician to L'Anse Indians		14
Presidential appointments		11
Total white persons in the classified service		552
White persons in the unclassified service:		
Confirmed by the Senate: 38 agents, 5 inspectors, 5 commissioners to Five Civilized Tribes	48	
Military officers acting as agents	17	
Physicians paid for occasional services	3	
Transportation agents	3	
Employed at agencies at compensation below classification	12	
Total white persons in the unclassified service		83
Total white persons		635
Indians in excepted places		1,356
Indians in positions having salaries below classification		78
Total Indian employees		1,434

The total of salaries paid to white persons employed at agencies was $546,670; to officials, such as inspectors, special agents, commissioners, etc., not located at agencies, $104,815. Salaries paid to Indians aggregated $258,140, nearly half the amount paid to white employees at agencies.

Whenever it has been found practicable to employ Indians it has been the policy of this office to give them the preference, and in the large majority of cases they have been found faithful and earnest, entering heartily into the work of advancing their own people. There are Indian employees at every agency except two; one of these is a very small

agency and the other has only two employees. One agency has 107 Indians employed, one has 76, another 72, two have 51, twenty-two have over 20, and nineteen have from 10 to 20 Indians on their employee rolls. Of course a large number are policemen and judges of the courts of Indian offenses, but the number holding other positions is not small, and steadily increases.

As stated, none of the above figures refer to employees in schools. Under the orders referred to the entire school service was classified, thus bringing under the operation of civil-service rules 2,070 superintendents, teachers, etc., employed in the various schools, whose aggregate salaries amounted last year to nearly one million dollars. This included 705 Indians, about 34 per cent of the total number of school employees. The statement in detail is as follows:

Whites in the classified service:		
Salary less than $720	979	
Salary $720 or less than $840	206	
Salary $840 or less than $900	39	
Salary $900 or less than $1,000	44	
Salary $1,000 or less than $1,200	42	
Salary $1,200 or less than $1,400	26	
Salary $1,400 or less than $1,600	27	
Salary $1,800 or less than $2,000	1	
		1,364
Whites in the unclassified service:		
Confirmed by Senate		1
Total white persons		1,365
Indians in excepted places		705

The salaries paid white school employees amounted to $849,645. Those paid Indians amounted to $148,766. The classes graduating from the various nonreservation schools are fast furnishing material with which to fill school positions of importance and responsibility which require special training as well as aptitude. The first normal class, which was graduated last June, will be referred to hereafter.

The recognition of the merit system in the Indian service is a long step forward, and will undoubtedly elevate its standard, improve its morale, and promote its efficiency. The removal of all partisan influence from appointments will give added dignity to the positions and increase the zeal of those engaged in the work.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The amount appropriated by the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1897 is $574,254.45 less than that appropriated for the fiscal year 1896. The grand total for 1896 is $8,763,751.24, while that for 1897 is $7,189,496.79. The amount appropriated, however, for current expenses is more for 1897 than for 1896, as will be seen hereafter.

The following comparative table will show the different objects of appropriation:

TABLE 1.—*Appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal years 1896 and 1897.*

	1896.	1897.
Current and contingent expenses	$727,640.00	$738,540.00
Treaty obligations with Indians	2,982,147.19	2,933,378.17
Miscellaneous supports, gratuities	695,625.00	671,725.00
Incidental expenses	82,050.00	84,000.00
Miscellaneous	549,903.63	244,588.62
Support of schools	2,056,515.00	2,517,265.00
Trust funds, interest	9,870.42	.....
Payment for land	1,660,000.00	.....
Total	8,763,751.24	7,189,496.79

As stated in my previous report, the appropriation bill for 1896 contained several items not properly belonging to the current expenses of the Indian service, the aggregate of which was $2,047,039. Deducting this from the total amount appropriated, there remained for the current expenses of 1896 $6,716,712.24.

The appropriation bill for the current year also contains a number of items outside of the regular expenses, which, while not large in themselves, foot up a considerable amount. These are items such as for the commission to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes, commissions to negotiate with other tribes, surveying particular reservations, payments of private claims, etc., and they aggregate $146,958.62. Deducting this from the total amount appropriated, there remains as representing current expenses of the year as contained in the Indian appropriation bill $7,042,538.17.

Comparing the two years, we have—

Current expenses for 1897	$7,042,538.17
Current expenses for 1896	6,716,712.24
Excess of 1897 over 1896	325,825.93

From an examination of the foregoing table it will be seen that this excess is more than accounted for in the item for support of schools, which was of necessity increased on account of the absorption of contract schools by the Government and the consequent extension of the Government school system.

The estimate for the fiscal year 1897 presented to Congress by this office aggregated $8,750,458.17, of which $1,660,000 was for the payment of the second installment on the Cherokee Outlet. Outside of this, therefore, the estimate was for $7,090,458.17. The amount appropriated for current expenses was $7,042,538.17, or $47,920 less than the estimates.

EDUCATION.

Notwithstanding the great difficulties to be encountered in the development of a complete educational system for the Indians, progress in that direction during the past year has been very satisfactory. The

present system is the outgrowth of years of experience, and I have endeavored to perfect it as one of the principal means for the civilization of these people. The reservation and nonreservation schools appear to meet admirably the condition of the Indian, and to provide him with the necessary facilities for acquiring an education equal to that given the average white child. These facilities are afforded by means of the large industrial training schools located off the reservations, by boarding schools on the reservations, and by day schools situated in the immediate vicinity of the patrons. These strictly Government schools are supplemented by contract day and boarding schools, and by public schools under State and Territorial supervision.

ATTENDANCE.

The enrollment and average attendance at the schools, aggregated and compared with the preceding year, are here exhibited for the fiscal year 1896:

TABLE 2.—*Enrollment and average attendance at Indian schools, 1895 and 1896, showing increase in 1896; also number of schools.*

Kind of school.	Enrollment.		Increase.	Average attendance.		Increase.	Number of schools.
	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.		
Government schools:							
Nonreservation boarding	4,673	5,085	412	3,799	4,461	662	22
Reservation boarding	8,068	8,489	421	6,477	7,056	579	77
Day	3,843	4,215	372	2,528	2,848	320	124
Total	16,584	17,789	1,205	12,804	14,365	1,561	223
Contract schools:							
Boarding	*a* 3,372	3,499	127	2,978	3,108	130	38
Day	688	593	*b* 95	407	367	*b* 40	14
Boarding, specially appropriated for	1,319	347	*b* 972	1,185	322	*b* 863	2
Total	5,379	4,439	*b* 940	4,570	3,797	*b* 773	54
Public day	319	413	94	192	294	102	(*c*)
Mission boarding *d*	754	835	81	622	736	114	17
Mission day	.....	96	96	.....	70	70	2
Aggregate	23,036	23,572	536	18,188	19,262	1,074	296

a Not including mission schools.
b Decrease.
c Forty-five public schools in which Indian pupils are taught not enumerated here.
d These schools are conducted by religious societies, some of which receive from the Government for the Indian children therein such rations and clothing as the children are entitled to as reservation Indians.

The statistics of the schools for Indian pupils among the Five Civilized Tribes and for the Indians of New York are not included in the table, as they are not supported from funds under control of this office.

The above exhibit presents a summary of Indian school work which indicates the value of the present system. There were in operation during the year 296 Indian schools, of which 223 were under the immediate and direct supervision of this office. These 223 schools show an increase of 1,205 pupils in enrollment and 1,561 in average attendance, which was largely due to the energetic and proficient work of agents, superintendents, and teachers in carrying out the policy of the Indian

Office. They have entered with heart and soul into the cause, and have ably seconded office efforts for the educational advancement of these people. A few tribes are able to report the enrollment of their entire available school population, and in several schools the average attendance has exceeded 95 per cent of the enrollment. As the school force becomes more proficient in dealing with the numberless problems continually arising in Indian schools, which are very different from those occurring in white schools, their value as educators increases in large ratio.

The steady increase in the Indian school work during a series of years is indicated in the following table:

TABLE 3.—*Number of Indian schools and average attendance from 1877 to 1896.* [a]

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. [b]		Totals.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,142
1879	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,488
1880	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1881	68	.....	106	.....	174	4,976
1882	71	3,077	76	1,637	147	4,714
1883	80	3,793	88	1,893	168	5,686
1884	87	4,723	98	2,237	185	6,960
1885	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1886	115	7,260	99	2,370	214	9,630
1887	117	8,020	110	2,500	227	10,520
1888	126	8,705	107	2,715	233	11,420
1889	136	9,146	103	2,406	239	11,552
1890	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1891	146	11,425	110	2,163	256	13,588
1892	149	12,422	126	2,745	275	15,167
1893	156	13,635	119	2,668	275	16,303
1894	157	14,457	115	2,639	272	17,220
1895	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1896	c156	15,683	140	3,579	296	19,262

[a] Some of the figures in this table as hitherto printed were taken from reports of the Superintendent of Indian Schools. As now revised they are all taken from the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Prior to 1882 the figures include the New York schools.

[b] Indian children attending public schools are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.

[c] Decrease in number of boarding schools is due to discontinuance of some contract schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The value of State public schools is recognized by this office, and an increase in the number of Indian pupils attending them has been urged upon agents and Indian parents. Uncouth ways and strange customs raise an almost impassable barrier between the red and white children, but I am satisfied that while the process will naturally be slow, adjustment will come, and that many more white schools will take advantage of the liberal offer of the Government for coeducation of the races. The prejudice of the whites and the equal prejudice and timidity of the Indians will eventually wear off, and instead of an average attendance of only 294 Indian pupils a large number of them will before many years be found enrolled as a matter of course in the public schools in their vicinity.

The following table shows the public schools in which Indian pupils are enrolled, and the number contracted for by each:

TABLE 4.—*Public schools at which Indian pupils were placed under contract with the Indian Bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.*

State.	School district.	County.	Pupils.
California	Helm	San Diego	16
	Round Valley	Inyo	30
Minnesota	No. 7	Carlton	4
Michigan	No. 1	Isabella	11
	No. 2	do	20
	No. 3	do	8
	No. 6	do	10
Nebraska	No. 1	Thurston	20
	No. 13	do	15
	No. 14	do	50
	No. 1	Knox	2
	No. 36	do	10
	No. 67	do	3
	No. 90	do	6
	No. 91	do	10
	No. 94	do	3
	No. 104	do	25
	No. 105	do	3
	No. 14	Boyd	5
New Mexico	No. 1	Bernalillo	25
	No. 50	do	33
	No. 53	do	38
Oklahoma	No. 17	Pottawatomie	3
	No. 20	do	4
	No. 30½	do	12
	No. 70	do	4
	No. 79	do	8
	No. 82	do	9
	No. 84	do	3
	No. 88	do	8
	No. 90	do	3
	No. 83	Kingfisher	3
	No. 42	Blaine	15
	No. 69	G	25
	No. 69	Oklahoma	6
	No. 55	Canadian	5
Oregon	No. 32	Lane	3
Utah	No. 12	Boxelder	40
Washington	No. 7	Stevens	10
	No. 57	do	4
	No. 52	Skagit	12
	No. 53	do	10
	No. 32	Yakima	3
	No. 51	Lewis	10
	No. 87	King	11
Total			558

NON-RESERVATION GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The location, date of opening, capacity, number of employees, enrollment, and average attendance of the various boarding schools not situated upon Indian reservations are shown in detail in the following table:

TABLE 5.—*Location, average attendance, capacity, etc., of nonreservation training schools during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.*

Location of school.	Date of opening.	Number of employees.	Rate per annum.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Carlisle, Pa	Nov. 1, 1879	68	$167	*a* 800	802	741
Chemawa, Oreg	Feb. 25, 1880	30	167	300	287	243
Chilocco, Okla	Jan. 15, 1884	63	167	400	375	337
Genoa, Nebr	Feb. 20, 1884	42	167	350	226	206
Albuquerque, N. Mex	Aug. —, 1884	84	167	300	366	308
Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans	Sept. 1, 1884	56	167	500	591	503
Grand Junction, Colo	——, 1886	15	167	150	144	135
Santa Fe, N. Mex	Oct. —, 1890	30	167	150	177	154
Fort Mojave, Ariz	Oct. —, 1890	21	167	150	157	150
Carson, Nev	Dec. —, 1890	25	167	135	144	121
Pierre, S. Dak	Feb. —, 1891	13	167	150	140	129
Phœnix, Ariz	Sept. —, 1891	46	167	250	348	327
Fort Lewis, Colo	Mar. —, 1892	30	.....	300	189	159
Fort Shaw, Mont	Dec. 27, 1892	34	.....	250	213	185
Perris, Cal	Jan. 9, 1893	18	167	100	122	115
Flandreau, S. Dak	Mar. 7, 1893	17	167	175	171	150
Pipestone, Minn	Feb. —, 1893	12	167	90	81	73
Mount Pleasant, Mich	Jan. 3, 1893	23	167	160	177	139
Tomah, Wis	Jan. 19, 1893	15	167	125	132	90
Ramona, Santa Fé, N. Mex	*b* July 11, 1895	9	.....	40	65	53
Wittenberg, Wis	*b* Aug. 24, 1895	15	.....	140	126	97
Greenville, Cal	*b* Sept. 25, 1895	8	.....	100	52	46
Total	.....	.....	.....	5,115	5,085	4,461

a 1,500 with outing system. *b* Previously a contract school.

There were in successful operation during the year 22 nonreservation boarding schools, an increase of three over the number given in the last annual report. This increase was brought about by leasing schools at Wittenberg, Wis., Greenville, Cal., and Santa Fé, N. Mex. (Ramona). For various reasons the Ramona school has been discontinued and the pupils divided among other schools. The other two were leased from their owners, who had given up contracts with the Government, and were continued with practically the same corps of employees, doing as good work as formerly.

Many of the nonreservation schools have been enlarged and more adequately fitted with modern improvements for education.

Great stress has been laid upon industrial training, and this branch of modern educative methods has been considerably developed. It is scarcely necessary to present arguments in its favor. Its advantages and the good results consequent have been amply and practically demonstrated in those communities where it has been introduced in the public schools and its incorporation into our Indian school system will undoubtedly result in equally beneficent effects. The best thought of the country has reached the conclusion, amply fortified by practical experience, that while the very best instruction should be afforded in the literary branches which are taught in the common school system

of the country, in the Indian schools an industrial course of study should also be adopted, so as to train these youths in knowledge which will have practical utility for them in the environment in which by force of circumstances they are placed and doubtless will be placed for years to come.

Any system, Indian or otherwise, which overlooks that method of industrial instruction by which the great masses of our people, who do not intend to enter the professions, are to be benefited must be condemned as unwise. Few Indians, in the brief time which has elapsed since their race emerged from barbarism, have sufficient natural aptitude and acquirements to compete successfully with the white race in those professions which are the outgrowth of higher collegiate training. Therefore, I feel that our Indian youth should receive a vigorous practical education to fit them for the average walks of life.

With this in view a commercial course has been added during the year to the facilities hitherto offered by Haskell Institute. This school has just graduated its first normal training class of two young women and five young men.

RESERVATION GOVERNMENT BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Seventy-seven Government boarding schools were in operation upon the various reservations, whose location, capacity, and date of opening are set forth in the subjoined table:

TABLE 6.—*Location, capacity, and date of opening of Government reservation boarding schools.*

Location.	Capacity.	Date of opening.	Remarks.
Arizona:			
Colorado River	80	Mar. —, 1879	
Keams Canyon	90	—— —, 1887	
Navajo Agency	120	Dec. —, 1881	
Pima	150	Sept. —, 1881	
San Carlos	100	Oct. —, 1880	
White Mountain Apache	65	Feb. —, 1894	
California:			
Fort Yuma	250	Apr. —, 1884	
Hoopa Valley	120	Jan. 21, 1893	
Round Valley	70	Aug. 15, 1881 Sept. 12, 1893	Suspended after July, 1883, by burning of building.
Idaho:			
Fort Hall	150	—— —, 1874	
Fort Lapwai	250	Sept. —, 1886	
Lemhi	40	Sept. —, 1885	
Indian Territory			
Quapaw	90	Sept. —, 1872	
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte	140	June —, 1872	Begun by Friends as orphan asylum in 1867 under contract with tribe.
Kansas:			
Kickapoo	30	Oct. —, 1871	
Pottawatomie	80	—— —, 1873	
Sac and Fox and Iowa	40	—— —, 1871 Sept. —, 1875	Iowa. Sac and Fox.
Minnesota:			
Leech Lake	50	Nov. —, 1867	
Pine Point	100	Mar. —, 1892	Prior to this date a contract school opened in November, 1888.
Red Lake	60	Nov. —, 1877	
White Earth	54	—— —, 1871	Building burned in February, 1895.
Wild Rice River	65	Mar. —, 1892	Prior to this date a contract school opened in November, 1888.

TABLE 6.—*Location, capacity, and date of opening of Government reservation boarding schools*—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Date of opening.	Remarks.
Montana:			
Blackfeet	125	Jan. —, 1883	
Crow	100	Oct. —, 1884	
Montana Industrial	60	July 1, 1895	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1886.
Fort Belknap	112	Aug. —, 1891	
Fort Peck	160	Aug. —, 1881	
Nebraska:			
Omaha	75	—— —, 1881	
Santee	60	Apr. —, 1874	
Winnebago	105	Oct. —, 1874	
Nevada:			
Pyramid Lake	90	Nov. —, 1882	
Western Shoshone	50	Feb. 11, 1893	Previously a semiboarding school.
New Mexico:			
Mescalero	76	Apr. —, 1884	
North Dakota:			
Fort Berthold	60	Nov. 21, 1894	
Fort Totten	350	—— —, 1874	At agency.
		Jan. —, 1891	At Fort Totten.
Standing Rock, agency	110	May —, 1877	
Standing Rock, agricultural	100	—— —, 1878	
Standing Rock, Grand River	70	Nov. 20, 1893	
North Carolina:			
Eastern Cherokee	135	Jan. 1, 1893	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1885.
Oklahoma:			
Absentee Shawnee	70	May —, 1872	
Arapaho	150	Dec. —, 1872	
Cheyenne	200	—— —, 1879	
Fort Sill	125	Aug. —, 1891	
Kaw	60	Dec. —, 1869	In Kansas.
		Aug. —, 1874	In Indian Territory.
Osage	180	Feb. —, 1874	
Otoe	75	Oct. —, 1875	In Nebraska.
Pawnee	125	—— —, 1865	In Nebraska.
		—— —, 1878	In Indian Territory.
Ponca	100	Jan. —, 1883	
Rainy Mountain	50	Sept. —, 1893	
Riverside (Wichita)	100	Sept. —, 1871	
Sac and Fox	120	—— —, 1868	In Kansas.
		Apr. —, 1872	In Indian Territory.
Seger	125	Jan. 11, 1893	
Washita (Kiowa)	120	Feb. —, 1871	At Fort Sill. Transferred with the agency to the Washita in 1878.
Oregon:			
Grande Ronde	100	Apr. —, 1874	
Klamath	125	Feb. —, 1874	
Siletz	65	Oct. —, 1873	
Umatilla	100	Jan. —, 1883	
Yainax	100	Nov. —, 1882	
South Dakota:			
Cheyenne River	130	Apr. 1, 1893	At new agency. At old agency school for girls opened in 1874 under missionary auspices in Government buildings; school for boys opened in 1880.
Crow Creek	140	—— —, 1874	
Hope (Springfield)	60	Aug. 1, 1895	Prior to this date a contract school opened in 1882.
Lower Brulé	140	Oct. —, 1881	
Sisseton	130	—— —, 1873	
Yankton	160	Feb. —, 1882	
Utah:			
Ouray	80	Apr. —, 1893	
Uintah	90	Jan. —, 1881	
Washington:			
Neah Bay	75	July —, 1868	
Chehalis	60	Jan. —, 1873	
Okanagan (Tonasket)	90	—— —, 1890	
Puyallup	150	June —, 1871	
Quinaielt	40	—— —, 1868	
S'Kokomish	60	Dec. 1, 1866	
Yakima	125	—— —, 1860	
Wisconsin:			
Lac du Flambeau	160	July 10, 1895	
Menomonee	150	—— —, 1876	
Oneida	110	Mar. 27, 1893	
Wyoming:			
Shoshone	165	Apr. —, 1879	
Total	8,297		

There were enrolled in these schools 8,489 pupils, with an average attendance of 7,056. The increase in enrollment of 421, and in average attendance of 579, over 1895, indicates a satisfactory and healthy condition of these schools and substantial progress, especially when comparison is made with the small increase of 337 in average attendance last year. The majority of these schools are fully equipped for both literary and industrial training, and are doing excellent work in their particular fields. The Indian as a rule looks upon the reservation school as peculiarly his own, and by a wise system of visitation on the part of the parents the school is kept in touch with the older Indians. These schools are the backbone of the Indian educational system, and their influence in uplifting the tribal life around them is wonderful. The number of these schools has been only slightly increased, as will be observed, notwithstanding the gratifying increase both in enrollment and average attendance. It has been deemed expedient to enlarge the usefulness of schools already in operation rather than to make doubtful experiments in new fields.

DAY SCHOOLS.

It is impossible successfully to complete the education of the Indian, no matter how well his hands or head may be trained, if after the completion of that training in the boarding schools his home environment is to be such as to stifle ambition and return him to the condition from which the Government has taken him. With this thought in view, great stress has been laid upon the work of the day schools. They are situated in the heart of the Indian country, and the smoke of the little schoolhouse mingles with that of the tepee. The young and the old Indians are daily brought into contact with the teachers, who represent the white man's civilization. The day school is as much an educator of the father and mother as of the child. These teachers are required to devote a portion of their time to benefiting the older Indians in showing them the advantages of home life and the practical arts of domestic economy. Homes are made brighter, and the little child just learning the rudiments of civilization unconsciously carries home with him each day some portion of it, which the teacher further emphasizes.

Every instructor in these little schools is expected to be a missionary bearing the light of morality, cleanliness, and knowledge to the very altars of the Indian's home, and endeavoring to prepare that home for the pupil who has passed through the larger reservation and nonreservation boarding schools. There are 124 of these schools, all with the exception of eight being on reservations, and they have a capacity of 4,424 pupils, boys and girls. Noonday lunches are provided at many of them, and a limited industrial training is given.

These schools are distributed as follows:

TABLE 7.—*Location and capacity of Government day schools June 30, 1896.*

Location.	Capacity.
Arizona:	
Moqui—	
Haulapai	40
Oreiba	40
Polacca	40
Navajo—	
Little Water	30
Supai	40
California:	
Big Pine *a*	35
Bishop *a*	50
Hat Creek *a*	40
Manchester *a*	30
Mission, 11 schools	335
Potter Valley *a*	50
Ukiah *a*	40
Upper Lake *a*	40
Iowa:	
Sac and Fox	25
Michigan:	
Baraga	40
L'Anse	40
Minnesota:	
Birch Cooley *a*	36
White Earth—	
Twin Lake	25
Gull Lake	30
Montana:	
Tongue River	30
Nebraska:	
Santee-Ponca	36
Nevada:	
Walker River	30
Wadsworth	30
Fort McDermitt *a*	25
New Mexico:	
Pueblo—	
Cochita	30
Laguna	40
Santa Clara	30
Zia	35
North Carolina:	
Eastern Cherokee, 4 schools	157
North Dakota:	
Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain, 3 schools	150
Standing Rock, 5 schools	180
Fort Berthold, 3 schools	110
Oregon:	
Simnasho	30
South Dakota:	
Cheyenne River, 3 schools	74
Pine Ridge, 25 schools	1,000
Rosebud, 21 schools	722
Washington:	
Colville, 2 schools	92
Lummi	40
Neah Bay, Quillehute	60
Puyallup—	
Jamestown *a*	30
Port Gamble *a*	25
Yakima	30
Wisconsin:	
Green Bay, Stockbridge	40
Oneida, 5 schools	160
Lapointe, 8 schools	262
Total capacity	4,454
Total number of schools	124

a Not on reservation.

CONTRACT SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year contains the following provision in regard to the assistance to be given by the Government to the support of schools for Indians carried on under private control, and known as contract schools:

And it is hereby declared to be the settled policy of the Government to hereafter make no appropriation whatever for education in any sectarian school: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Interior may make contracts with contract schools, apportioning as near as may be the amount so contracted for among schools of various denominations, for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, but shall only make such contracts at places where non-sectarian schools cannot be provided for such Indian children and to an amount not exeeding fifty per centum of the amount so used for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-five. * * *

The question of reducing appropriations to these schools has always been a grave and serious one, and in all cases I have endeavored to make the reductions so that they would best subserve the interests of the Indians and work the least hardship upon those whose allowances were to be lessened. As will readily be understood, this has been a difficult matter, inasmuch as reductions had to be made contrary to the

wishes of the contractors. The following general principles were formulated as the best that could be devised to carry out the wishes of Congress and to interfere least with the educational facilities to be afforded Indian children:

1. In general cut down one-half the allowance to contract schools on reservations where the Government also has schools.

2. Reduce rates allowed all contract schools to $108 per pupil per annum.

3. Withdraw aid generally from contract schools off reservations, as the Government has a good supply of nonreservation schools and has to pay for transportation of pupils; moreover, nonreservation contract school plants can be utilized for white children.

4. Regard the provision of the law pertaining to division of aid among denominations by not reducing the number of pupils at the very few contract schools which are non-Catholic.

Following the above plan in general, with some variations according to circumstances, a total cut was made of 50 per cent of the amount allowed contract schools for the fiscal year 1895, excluding the two schools, Hampton and Lincoln, for which Congress made special appropriations. The reductions are shown in detail in the following table:

TABLE 8.—*Schools conducted under contract, with number of pupils contracted for, rate per capita, and total amount of contract for fiscal years ending June 30, 1895, and June 30, 1897.*

Location of school.	1895.			1897.		
	Rate per capita per annum.	Number allowed.	Amount required.	Rate per capita per annum.	Number allowed.	Amount required.
Baraga, Mich. (Chippewa boarding)	$108	45	$4,860	$108	30	$3,240
Bernalillo boarding, New Mexico	125	60	7,500	125	50	6,250
St. Boniface's boarding, Banning, Cal	125	100	12,500	125	75	9,375
California:						
Hopland day	30	20	600	30	20	600
St. Turibius boarding	108	30	3,240	108	10	1,080
Ukiah day	30	20	600			
Pinole day	30	20	600	30	18	540
Colville Agency, Wash.:						
Colville boarding	108	65	7,020	108	50	5,400
Cœur d'Alene boarding	108	70	7,560	108	60	6,480
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.:						
Immaculate Conception boarding	108	60	6,480	108	30	3,240
Grace Howard Mission boarding		30	3,000	100	35	3,500
Crow Agency, Mont.:						
St. Xavier's boarding	108	85	9,180	108	50	5,400
Montana Industrial boarding	108	50	5,400			
Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak.:						
St. Mary's boarding, Turtle Mountain	108	130	14,040	108	100	10,800
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont.:						
St. Paul's boarding	108	135	14,580	108	70	7,560
Graceville boarding, Minnesota	108	50	5,400			
Green Bay Agency, Wis.:						
St. Joseph's boarding	108	130	14,040	108	65	7,020
Greenville boarding, California	108	40	4,320			
Halstead boarding, Kansas	125	30	3,750			
Harbor Springs, Mich	108	95	10,260	108	50	5,400
La Pointe Agency, Wis.:						
Bayfield boarding	125	30	3,750	108	30	3,240
Bayfield day	30	30	900			
St. Mary's boarding	108	50	5,400	108	50	5,400
Bad River day	30	15	450	30	15	450
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	30	40	1,200	30	40	1,200
Red Cliff day	30	30	900			
Morris boarding, Minnesota	108	80	8,640			
North Yakima boarding, Washington	108	35	3,780			

TABLE 8.—*Schools conducted under contract, etc.*—Continued.

Location of school.	1895.			1897.		
	Rate per capita per annum.	Number allowed.	Amount required.	Rate per capita per annum.	Number allowed.	Amount required.
Osage Agency, Okla.:						
Pawhuska boarding	$125	50	$6,250	$125	50	$6,250
St. John's boarding, Hominy Creek	125	40	5,000	125	40	5,000
Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.:						
Holy Rosary boarding	108	140	15,120	108	125	13,500
Plum Creek boarding, Leslie, S. Dak	108	15	1,620	.....	.....	.....
Point Iroquois day, Bay Mills, Mich	30	20	600	30	20	600
Pueblo Agency, N. Mex.:						
Acoma day	30	25	750	.....	.....	.....
Isleta day	30	30	900	.....	.....	.....
Laguna day	30	25	750	.....	.....	.....
James day	30	35	1,050	.....	.....	.....
San Juan day	30	22	660	.....	.....	.....
Santo Domingo day	30	25	750	.....	.....	.....
Taos day	30	20	600	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak.:						
St. Francis boarding	108	95	10,260	108	90	9,720
San Diego boarding, California	125	95	11,875	125	75	9,375
Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.:						
Sacred Heart boarding	108	40	4,320	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's boarding, Montana	108	189	19,440	.....	.....	.....
Shoshone Agency, Wyo.:						
St. Stephen's boarding	108	65	7,020	108	50	5,400
Shoshone Mission boarding	108	20	2,160	108	20	2,160
Tongue River Agency, Mont.:						
St. Labre's boarding	108	40	4,320	108	40	4,320
Tulalip Agency, Wash.:						
Tulalip boarding	108	100	10,800	108	75	8,100
White Earth Agency, Minn.:						
St. Benedict's boarding (orphan)	108	90	9,720	108	75	8,100
Red Lake boarding	108	40	4,320	108	40	4,320
Hope boarding, Springfield, S. Dak	108	45	4,860	.....	.....	.....
Wittenberg boarding, Wisconsin	108	140	15,120	.....	.....	.....
Blackfeet Agency, Mont.:						
Holy Family boarding	125	100	12,500	108	50	5,400
Clontarf boarding, Minnesota	150	100	15,000	108	46	4,968
Flathead Agency, Mont., St. Ignatius boarding	150	300	45,000	125	220	27,500
Rensselaer boarding, Indiana	.....	60	8,330	.....	.....	.....
St. Benedict's boarding, St. Joseph, Minn	150	50	7,500	.....	.....	.....
St. John's boarding, Collegeville, Minn.	150	50	7,500	.....	.....	.....
Kate Drexel Industrial boarding, Oregon.	100	60	6,000	100	36	3,600
White's Indiana Manual Labor Institute, Wabash, Ind	167	60	10,020	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	410,065	.....	.....	204,488
Hampton Institute, Virginia *a*	167	120	20,040	167	120	20,040
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, Pa. *a*	167	200	33,400	167	200	33,400
Total	.....	.....	463,505	.....	.....	257,928

a Specially appropriated for by Congress.

Contracts have been entered into with the various schools for the amounts indicated in the above table.

The amounts allowed for contract schools, aggregated and compared with former years, are exhibited in the following table:

TABLE 9.—*Amounts set apart for education of Indians in schools under private control for the fiscal years 1889 to 1897, inclusive.*

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Roman Catholic	$347,672	$356,957	$363,349	$394,756	$375,845	$389,745	$359,215	$308,471	$198,228
Presbyterian	41,825	47,650	44,850	44,310	30,090	36,340	.....	.....	.....
Congregational	29,310	28,459	27,271	29,146	25,736	10,825	.....	.....	.....
Episcopal	18,700	24,876	29,910	23,220	4,860	7,020	7,020	2,160	.....
Friends	23,383	23,383	24,743	24,743	10,020	10,020	10,020	.....	.....
Mennonite	3,125	4,375	4,375	4,375	3,750	3,750	3,750	3,125	.....
Unitarian	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	.....	.....
Lutheran, Wittenberg, Wis	4,050	7,560	9,180	16,200	15,120	15,120	15,120	.....	.....
Methodist	2,725	9,940	6,700	13,980	.....	.....	.....	600	.....
Mrs. L. H. Daggett	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,480	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miss Howard	275	600	1,000	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,500
Special appropriation for Lincoln Institution	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400	33,400
Special appropriation for Hampton Institute	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040	20,040
Woman's National Indian Association	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,040	4,320	.....	.....
Point Iroquois, Mich	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	600	.....	600
Plum Creek, Leslie, S. Dak	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,620	.....	.....
John Roberts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,160
Total	529,905	562,640	570,218	611,570	533,241	537,600	463,505	370,796	257,928

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOLS.

The appropriations for Indian education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, amounted to $2,056,515. The expenditure of this large sum was guarded with jealous care, and I endeavored in every instance to secure the maximum of results with the minimum of expense. While economy has been practiced in every branch of the school service, efficiency has not been sacrificed.

Below is a table showing the appropriations for a series of years for Indian schools:

TABLE 10.—*Annual appropriations made by the Government since the fiscal year 1877 for the support of Indian schools.*

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877	$20,000	.....	1888	$1,179,916	*a* 2.6
1878	30,000	50	1889	1,348,015	14
1879	60,000	100	1890	1,364,568	1
1880	75,000	25	1891	1,842,770	35
1881	75,000	.....	1892	2,291,650	24.3
1882	135,000	80	1893	2,315,612	.9
1883	487,200	260	1894	2,243,497	*a* 3.5
1884	675,200	38	1895	2,060,695	*a* 8.87
1885	992,800	47	1896	2,056,515	*a* .2
1886	1,100,065	10	1897	2,517,265	22.45
1887	1,211,415	10			

a Decrease.

It will be observed from the above table that for three successive years prior to the fiscal year upon which we have just entered the appropriations were decreased, and this without regard to the annual increase in the average attendance at the various schools. In order, however, to meet the possible contingency that many contract schools would give up their charges when Government aid should be withdrawn, Congress for the fiscal year 1897 increased the appropriations to $2,517,265.

As was stated in my last annual report, in view of the great number and variety of Indian school plants, the present rate of appropriations can not be safely decreased without impairing the usefulness and efficiency of the service.

A glance at the table giving the dates of the organization of the various Indian schools will show that a good many years have elapsed since the majority of them were opened. A number of the larger ones were originally army posts, which were converted, upon abandonment by the military, into Indian schools. All of these require constant care and unremitting attention to maintain them fully up to the standard of the service, and the one item of repairs alone is a considerable sum. Aside from the usual wear and tear upon the buildings, in order to care for the increased attendance and to better fit them for modern educational purposes, many have been remodeled. Therefore, as intimated, to bring these plants up to the modern standard of excellence, and so maintain them, and to care for an increasing number of pupils, will, doubtless, require for several years increasing instead of decreasing appropriations.

NEW WORK.

The total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of the New York Indians and the Five Civilized Tribes, according to the census of the year 1895, taken by this office, is 177,235, out of which, approximately, there may be said to be 38,000 children of school age. There were enrolled in schools of all kinds which report to this office 23,393 pupils, about 61 per cent of the possible enrollment of the Indian scholastic population. To gradually decrease the number of those unprovided with accommodations, an effort has been made to enlarge a number of the present plants and to establish a few others. The unschooled population can not be taken up at once, but in a few years, with liberal appropriations, it can be provided for, when the Indian Office may be congratulated in caring for all Indian youth in this country.

The schools at Warm Springs agency and Simnasho have been consolidated, and new buildings at the agency are now going up to accommodate 150 pupils. The Santee school was burned during the spring, and plans are now ready for replacing its buildings. At Yakima the new dormitory will soon be under way to replace the building burned in the

winter. Contracts have been let for a good new school plant at Red Moon Issue Station, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency. Fort Sill school has received additional buildings, increasing its capacity to 125. A new school building for the Mescalero Apaches brings that school up to the standard of efficiency.

Contracts are being prepared for a new and adequate steam-heating plant for the school at Genoa, Nebr. An excellent system of sewerage has been provided for Salem, Oreg. New laundries at Mount Pleasant and other places supply great deficiencies. Repairs and changes of more or less extensive character have been made at a majority of the schools.

The most elaborate work of the coming school year will consist of new industrial and boarding schools for the Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies. These will be modern, up-to-date school plants, with all the appropriate appliances. They will each have accommodations for 200 pupils, and are expected to be ready for occupancy next spring. For the new buildings modern systems of lighting, ventilation, heating, and sewerage have been adopted. High ideals worthy of imitation have been placed before the Indian, ideals which are strong incentives for him to reach out and grasp our white civilization, especially as he sees the obvious contrasts so strongly drawn. Elsewhere great attention has been given economical systems of heating, lighting, and sewerage, but with economy subordinated to efficiency.

On the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita reservations are a large number of children unprovided with proper school accommodations, and through their agent, Capt. F. D. Baldwin, they have practically evidenced their interest in education by appropriating $25,000 of their own money for this year to supplement an amount, as large or larger, from the Government for the erection of a modern industrial boarding school building to care for two or three hundred children. The site for this plant has been selected and plans are now being prepared so that the work may begin at an early date. Owing to the dilapidated condition of the Washita school buildings and their bad location, that school has been abandoned, and other schools on these reservations should be enlarged to meet the necessities of the children.

Recognizing the great need for better educational facilities for the Chippewas at White Earth, especially since the burning of their school building, plans for a new building at that point have been prepared, but owing to want of funds nothing can now be done toward its erection.

A number of new day school buildings on the La Pointe, Standing Rock, and other reservations have been constructed.

In place of boarding schools at Neah Bay, Chehalis, Skokomish, and Quinaielt, which from official reports appeared to be unnecessary, day schools for the current fiscal year have been substituted, which I think will, without decreasing the efficiency of the service, materially reduce expenses at all of said places. Arrangements are now being made for the erection of several day schools with semiboarding facilities for the Navajo Indians, which will for the present meet their requirements.

Arrangements have been made for the purchase of the property of the Presbyterian Mission school at the Zuñi pueblo, New Mexico, and for the conversion of that school into a Government school.

TRANSFERS OF PUPILS.

In making transfers of pupils from the various reservations to nonreservation schools the country has been divided into districts, and each nonreservation school allotted a specified territory. This arrangement avoids the clashing of the representatives of the various schools, and will in my judgment be a saving in the item of transportation of pupils.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The greatest desideratum at the majority of schools is adequate water facilities, both for sanitary purposes and for fire protection Without an abundant supply of water, it is almost impossible properly to dispose of the sewage. Whenever it has been possible with the means at my disposal, I have endeavored to remedy these defects, but in several cases the schools were, in the first instance, located so injudiciously that to obtain water would cost almost as much as the abandonment of the plant and its reerection in a more advantageous position. In the erection of new plants this matter has been carefully canvassed, and, no matter what advantages the proposed site might have otherwise, if deficient in water it has not been selected. Hygienic conditions are of the first importance, especially as the death of one pupil at an Indian school often operates disastrously on future efforts to induce the parents in his neighborhood to patronize the school.

Most of the school buildings heretofore erected have been of wood, and the annual loss from fire as shown by the records of this office has approximated $30,000. Coal-oil lamps are largely responsible for this damage, and I am of the opinion that in the larger schools the use of electric-light plants and better water facilities will do much toward minimizing the danger from fire. The introduction into these schools of electrical plants, besides reducing the constant menace from fires, would be in direct line with the policy of this office to give the Indian a practical industrial training.

I respectfully recommend that the Phœnix (Ariz.) school be increased to at least 500 pupils on account of its favored location. For several years past this school has been unable to accommodate half of those applying for admission. The Chilocco School is as admirably situated as that at Phœnix, and its usefulness would be greatly increased by making its capacity 500 pupils. Upon the Pacific Coast either Salem or Puyallup should receive a like consideration. The enlargement of these and a few other nonreservation schools would in a measure obviate the trying climatic changes resulting from the transfer of pupils to distant schools. The highland Indians of the Southwest can not stand the humidity of other sections, while the Northern Indian also suffers by a sudden change in his environment.

SUMMER INSTITUTES.

The institutes held for Indian school employees in the summers of 1894 and 1895 have had an excellent influence upon the Indian schools. They develop esprit du corps, kindle enthusiasm, give to all schools the benefit of the experience of each, acquaint the school workers with each other, turn them out of ruts into new lines of thought and method, and bring those outside and inside the Indian service into contact, to their mutual benefit.

The institutes have always been well attended by those living in or near the towns in which they have been held and leading persons in the vicinity have had prominent parts in the programmes. In this way the Indian school work gets into touch with what is going on outside the reservation and the outsider finds out what effort is made, what obstacles are met, and what progress is attained inside the Indian service. Thus prejudice and misunderstanding are removed, and kindly helpful interest in Indian work is encouraged or won.

During the past summer institutes have been held as follows: Lawrence, Kans., July 13 to 18; St. Paul, Minn., July 20 to 25; San Francisco, Cal., August 3 to 8. The programmes and many of the papers presented accompany the report of the superintendent of Indian schools, page 339. Attention is invited to that report for detailed information as to various phases of Indian school work.

INDIAN SCHOOL EXHIBIT AT ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

The small amount allowed for the expense of the exhibit of the Indian Bureau at Atlanta made it necessary to restrict the exhibit to the presentation of the educational side of the work of the Government among Indians. Owing to limited space assigned that Bureau in the exhibition building, the exhibit was again restricted to the work of the school rooms, sewing rooms, and shops, omitting any presentation of the methods and results of Indian school training in other domestic lines and in farming.

In the exhibit were represented 16 of the nonreservation schools, 12 reservation boarding schools, several day schools, and 2 mission boarding schools.

The school-room work consisted of papers representing all grades from kindergarten to algebra, together with well-drawn maps and freehand drawings, clay modeling and relief maps.

The sewing rooms and tailor shops sent all sorts of needlework, from patching and darning and neatly made (and sometimes elaborately trimmed) underclothing to finely finished uniforms for men and cloth suits for ladies, not omitting crocheting, knitting, drawn work, and embroidery. Samples of lace from her lace-making schools among the Chippewas were added by Miss Sibyl Carter.

The other school shops furnished harness, bridles, shoes, and tinware, and specimens of joiner, blacksmith, and wagon work; among them

well-made cabinets, a miniature harrow and road scraper and a model of a ship.

The decorative effects were given by Chippewa rush mats, Navajo blankets, Pueblo pottery, framed photographs of Indian school buildings and pupils, art work by Carlisle students, and, in the windows, transparencies of scenes from Indian life. High over all hung a birch-bark canoe.

Much interest was manifested in the exhibit, and though of course it was not entered for competition, it received the award of a gold medal.

Most of the articles were returned to the respective schools, but the school-room work and enough articles to fill two of the four large cases, which were made by the Carlisle school for the exposition, have been retained in this Bureau for a permanent exhibit of what is being done in the way of practical Indian education.

INDIAN SCHOOL SITES.

In the annual report of this office for 1892 (pp. 879–897) there was given a history of the lands assigned to twenty-five Indian schools, with description of titles. Similar information was given in the annual report for 1893 (pp. 469–474) in regard to five other Indian schools. I have incorporated in the annual report for this year (pp. 496) similar information regarding the lands of the schools at Jicarilla, N. Mex.; Wichita, on Kiowa Reservation, Okla., and Stockbridge, Wis.; also additional information respecting the Fort Lewis Industrial School lands in Colorado.

MURDER OF TEACHER OF PECHANGA SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA.

September 20, 1894, Mrs. Mary J. Platt, a teacher in the Indian service in charge of the day school on the Temecula Reservation under the Mission Agency, Cal., was brutally murdered and the schoolhouse was burned over her body. Two Indians, Mateo Pa and Francisco Guavis, were arrested and tried in the United States district court, southern district of California. The latter made a confession of the crime, implicating Mateo Pa, and in his case a nolle prosequi was entered in order that he might be used as a witness against Mateo Pa; but the jury acquitted Mateo Pa and he was released.

February 14, 1896, a confession was made by one Ventura Molido, an Indian, declaring that the murder of Mrs. Platt was committed by Francisco Guavis, Francisco Rodrequiez, Daco, and himself (all Indians), after all had assaulted her. The details of the crime as stated by Molido were most revolting and showed that Guavis instigated and directed the horrible affair.

An indictment was returned by the grand jury of Los Angeles County against Guavis, Rodrequiez, and Daco, and they were tried in the criminal court of that county in May, 1896. At this trial the jury failed to agree and they were again tried in June. At this trial Molido

was convicted on his own confession and given a life sentence in the penitentiary. The others were acquitted, though Guavis, who is considered by the agent to be the principal criminal in the murder of Mrs. Platt, was convicted of another crime against the county and sent to the penitentiary for twenty years.

FIELD MATRONS.

An increasing interest in the work of field matrons is noticeable both within and without the Indian service. From agencies where their work has been tested requests come for an addition to the number of matrons allowed, in order that one may be assigned to each large settlement or colony of Indians, and make her home a radiating center of enlightenment and refinement. Agencies which have not been favored with such an employee upon their rolls beg that the Indian women of the tribes under their charge shall not miss the help which a field matron can render in their groping attempts to acquire the arts of complicated civilized housekeeping.

It is hard to realize the magnitude of the task which confronts the Indian woman or the inadequacy of her preparation and appliances when she steps out of her tepee, which she knew how to make, and to make well, into her cabin, which is made for her, and very likely ill-made. Perhaps it has a leaking roof, or an earth floor, or scant light, and of course it has no ventilation. With the change of domicile is implied a new way of eating, sleeping, and dressing, new occupations, even new hygiene. These in turn call for implements for which neither use nor place would have been found in the former abode. In fact, much that was admirably suited to an out-of-door, roving life must be discarded in a fixed habitation, and to substitute the right thing one must have ideals and resources and experience, which the Indian woman can not be expected to possess.

As an Indian she may have had a comfortable tepee home, amply supplied with all that the family desired; as an allottee she has a bare, cheerless place, which she must transform into an attractive, well-kept, civilized home; and even the simplest of such homes must have appointments and conveniences manifold as compared with those required in an Indian lodge. What to do and what to do with, how to do it and how to get it, are the serious questions which the average Indian woman, unaided, can not be expected to answer satisfactorily, and the only Government employee provided to aid her to solve her special problems is the field matron.

These problems, however, are not confined to housekeeping and physical needs. Her influence on and plans for her children are to be such as to direct them toward paths of life which she has not known, and her own status and relations in tribe and home are to be materially modified and in many respects reversed. She will lose as well as gain

in dignity and influence (though she will gain on the whole), and in almost every way she will be required to readjust herself to conform to the conditions imposed by civilization. That the woman should keep step with the forward movement is as necessary to progress among Indians as among other nations. The need and the obstacles have always been taken into account by missionaries, but only within recent years have they been recognized by the Government.

The spirit of the field matron must be that of self-denying, self-forgetting devotion to the interests of those among whom she labors, and the work implies much of toil, hardship, wisdom, courage, and patience. For this reason I have felt that I could most readily and safely look to missionary societies to recommend persons to fill such positions; and retaining those whom I found in the service when I entered it, I have filled vacancies as they occurred, and new positions as they have been allowed by increased appropriations, with persons whom those societies could vouch for as being well fitted for such work by actual experience or by special training. The employees secured and the results obtained have fully approved this course. Now that the position has been placed under the classified service those whose experience and success have made their services valuable will have permanent tenure of office and others can be carefully selected through civil-service certification.

The appropriation for field matrons for the current fiscal year is $15,000, an increase of $5,000 over last year. As hitherto, the entire amount is devoted to paying matrons' salaries, in order to place as many in the field as the fund will allow. At some agencies equipments for the field-matron work can be supplied from other funds, but to a large extent appliances in the way of sewing materials, clothing, food for the sick, house furnishings, and occasionally means of transportation or even houses to live in, and in one case an irrigation ditch, have been generously provided by benevolent individuals or societies whose interest has been enlisted in such work and who have felt anxious to insure success to those whom they have nominated as field matrons.

As the work enlarges, new testimony comes as to its beneficence. Agency physicians acknowledge the help which a field matron gives in supplementing with advice and care their treatment of the sick; the schools owe recruits to field-matron work, direct and indirect; while temperance, good citizenship, hygiene, morality, and intelligence generally are distinctly promoted by her labors and influence.

ALLOTMENTS AND PATENTS.

The progress made in allotment work since the last annual report is as follows:

ON RESERVATIONS.

During the year patents have been issued and delivered to the following Indians:

Kickapoos in Kansas	159
Pottawatomies in Kansas	331
Nez Percés in Idaho	337
Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma	11
Poncas in Oklahoma	627
Winnebagoes in Nebraska	4
Chippewas in Wisconsin under treaty of 1854:	
Lac du Flambeau Reservation	127
Lac Court Oreilles Reservation	83
Bad River Reservation	84
Indians of the Round Valley Reservation in California	601

Patents have been issued but not delivered as follows:

Sioux Indians of the Crow Creek Reservation in South Dakota	830
Chippewas of Lac Court Oreilles Reservation in Wisconsin	89

Allotments have been approved by this office and the Department and patents are now being prepared in the General Land Office for the following Indians:

Southern Utes in Colorado	374
Warm Springs Indians in Oregon	969
Jicarilla Apaches in New Mexico	845
Quapaws in Indian Territory	247
Quapaws in Indian Territory (additional)	223

Schedules of the following allotments have been received in this office, but have not been finally acted upon:

Sioux, Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota	185
Sioux, Lower Brulé Reservation in South Dakota	498
Yakima, in Washington	1,866
Hoopa Valley Reservation in California (partial allotments)	395
Gila Bend Reservation in Arizona	679

The condition of the work in the field is as follows:

Hoopa Valley Reservation, Cal.—Special Agent Charles W. Turpin has completed the work as far as practicable by allotting the small tracts in the valley occupied and cultivated by the Hoopa Valley Indians. Further surveys will have to be made before the allotments to these Indians can be completed.

Mission reservations, Cal.—But little progress has been made during the past year in allotting lands on the several mission reservations in California. September 7, 1895, Special Agent Patton, who is engaged in the work of allotting the lands on such of the mission reservations

as have been recommended for allotment, reported that he had suspended the services of his surveyor and assistants because at that time there were no other reservations patented and ready for allotment. Before allotments in severalty can be made on any of the mission reservations a patent must be issued to the band of Indians in common for the reservation occupied by it, and before a patent can be issued the reservation and lands contiguous thereto must be surveyed by the General Land Office as public lands are surveyed.

Upon the receipt of Special Agent Patton's report the attention of the Commissioner of the General Land Office was invited by letter of September 17, 1895, to previous correspondence relative to the surveys of public lands surrounding certain of the mission reservations, and to the enforced discontinuance of allotments because of the delay in getting patents for the reservations; and he was again requested to inform this office as to the status of the surveys of public lands surrounding the Morongo, Agua Caliente, Coahuila, Los Coyotes, and Torros reservations, and as to the probable time when patents therefor might be expected, particularly for the first three named. Meantime the special agent has been engaged in correcting and revising the work of his predecessors and in correcting the work of deputy surveyors.

Much difficulty and delay have been caused by the system under which these allotments are made. After issuance of patent to the reservation the allotting agent allots the agricultural land in 10 or 20 acre tracts, the former to single persons over 21 years of age and the latter to heads of families. The tracts are irregular in shape, so as to include the scattered improvements of the Indians. The descriptions of the lots or tracts are then sent to the surveyor-general for California, who plats them in his office and computes the area of each lot, and the allotment is scheduled as lot No. — of section —, etc. The plats are then sent by the surveyor-general to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for further examination and acceptance, after which they are sent to this office. Nothing can be done with the schedules until the receipt of the plats, and the latter are very slow in reaching here.

Considerable delay has also been caused by friction between the surveyor-general for California and the deputy surveyor over the manner of making the surveys. Fortunately, however, there remain to be allotted only the five reservations named, and of them only the Agua Caliente has been patented and is ready for allotment.

The proposed exchange of lands with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company so that the Indians may secure possession of certain tracts owned by the company within the San Jacinto, Torros, and Morongo reservations, as recommended by the Mission Indian Commissioners, has not yet been effected, because neither the lands desired by the Indians nor those desired by the company have yet been surveyed.

Klamath Reservation, Oreg.—Special Agent Charles E. Worden is still engaged in making allotments on the Klamath Reservation. He reports that he has made 613 allotments. Owing to complications

arising out of the land grant to the military wagon roads and a claim recently made by the State of Oregon to the swamp lands within the reservation, it is doubtful whether he will be able to complete the work until these questions shall have been finally settled.

Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.—The work on this reservation is making satisfactory progress under the direction of Special Allotting Agent William A. Winder. Additional surveys have recently been recommended.

Lower Brulé Reservation, S. Dak.—The work of making allotments in the field to the Indians of the Lower Brulé Reservation, S. Dak., was about completed when my last annual report was made; but all the schedules have not yet been transmitted to the office by Allotting Agent Winter, for the reason that he is waiting upon the surveyor-general of that State for certain plats from which to obtain the correct quantity of land contained in certain lots and fractional subdivisions in order to give the same in his schedules.

The fact that many of the Lower Brulé Sioux have removed to the Rosebud Reservation, south of the White River, will disturb the matter of allotments on the Lower Brulé Reservation, and postpone its settlement for some time to come.

Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.—The report of John W. Clark, dated August 22, 1896, shows that he had made to date 1,100 allotments on the Shoshone Reservation. Recommendation has been made to the Department that certain fractional and full townships within the reservation be surveyed as the public lands are surveyed, under contract with the surveyor-general of Wyoming, so that all the Indians may have allotments made to them covering the lands upon which they have settled and made improvements.

NONRESERVATION INDIANS.

The work of making allotments in the field to nonreservation Indians was suspended temporarily by the death, November 4, 1895, of Special Allotting Agent Bernard Arntzen. February 5, 1896, the President appointed James H. Kinnane, of Kalamazoo, Mich., as his successor. Instructions prepared for the guidance of Agent Kinnane in making allotments under the fourth section of the general allotment act, as amended by act of February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. 794), were transmitted to him March 14, 1896, and he entered on duty the 25th of that month.

He was first assigned to the Duluth (Minn.) land district to investigate some 350 applications for lands there alleged to have been made by Indians in order to obtain the timber and for speculative purposes rather than for agriculture or grazing.

Claude N. Bennett is now engaged in assisting Indians in the vicinity of Susanville, Cal., to make application for allotments. Some 300 Indians in that section have asked for lands in severalty, and he will make them if the lands claimed are subject to allotment and the applicants are found to be entitled thereto.

Some years ago 19 Indians made applications for allotments on the public domain near Dayton Creek, Mont., just north of the Flathead Reservation. These lands were unsurveyed and the Indians claimed that they were within the treaty boundaries of that reservation. They were advised, however, that the reservation boundaries must conform to the official survey thereof, which segregated from the reserve the lands for which the Indians had applied. The public survey has been extended over these allotments, and they have been adjusted so as to conform to it by the agent of the Flathead Agency.

Since my last report the General Land Office has transmitted to this office about 181 new allotment applications. Some of them have already received the attention of the office and the others will be given consideration as soon as practicable.

Since that date also one schedule, embracing 606 allotments to non-reservation Indians, has been submitted to the Department for approval. These allotments were made by Special Allotting Agent Michael Piggott in 1892–93, and are distributed as follows: 379 in the Carson City (Nev.) land district, 179 in the Roseburg (Oreg.) land district, and 48 in the Humboldt (Cal.) land district.

The Secretary approved the schedule on October 22, 1895, and directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cause patents to issue for the lands covered thereby. June 26, 1896, the General Land Office forwarded to this office patents in favor of the several allottees whose names are embraced in the aforesaid schedule. Duplicate receipts for these patents, ready for signature, are now being prepared, whereupon the patents will be transmitted to the local land offices for delivery to the allottees.

I commented in my last annual report upon the difficulty experienced by local land officers in effecting the delivery of patents to Indians. During the past year only a comparatively small number of the patents then awaiting delivery have been delivered, although the majority of them were placed in the hands of such officers two years ago.

CONTESTS AGAINST INDIAN HOMESTEADS.

The usual number of contests has been initiated by whites against Indian homesteads and allotments upon the public domain, and in a few instances Indians have initiated contests against whites for trespass upon and occupancy of their claims. Several times Indians have been successful in establishing their priority of right to the land involved, thus defeating the white man in his effort to get something to which he has no right or title either in law or equity.

From the frequency of the contests it would seem that Indian lands have a peculiar attraction for a certain class of white men. They seek the home of an Indian because they apprehend that the land contains valuable minerals, water facilities, timber, or a soil better adapted to

the purposes of agriculture or grazing than other portions of the surrounding country. This is the case not only with Indian homes upon the public domain, but also with Indian reservations upon which they too often trespass for prospecting and grazing.

I think it fitting to mention the fact that Hon. William H. Brinker, United States attorney for the district of Washington, has rendered this office and the Indians valuable assistance in these contests, and particularly in those initiated by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. This company has recently made a most determined and persistent effort to contest the claims of Indians to lands within its grant or indemnity limit, no matter how long the Indians may have been in occupancy and possession, nor what priority of rights they may have. With the consent of the Department, the company has the right under the law to exchange lands held by Indian occupants, and to take other lands in lieu thereof; but in many cases it has declined to do so.

OPENING OF CEDED LANDS.

The ceded lands within the Nez Percés Reservation in Idaho were opened to settlement November 18, 1895, by proclamation of the President, dated November 8, 1895.

IRRIGATION.

Crow Reservation, Mont.—In a report dated September 1, 1896, Superintendent Graves gives the following summary of the work on this reservation, which was commenced in May, 1891 (see Annual Report for that year, p. 50):

Since I have been in charge, in the construction of these ditches, we have excavated and handled nearly 800,000 cubic yards of earth, gravel, and rock. We have constructed more than 100 miles of ditch channel, and water is flowing through most, if not all, of this channel at the present time, covering and supplying with irrigation from 20,000 to 25,000 acres of land.

About 65 per cent of the work has been done by the Indians, and from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of it by the whites intermarried with them. The remainder has been done by skilled white labor.

We have framed and placed in structures of various sorts over 300,000 feet of lumber and have laid 850 cubic yards of cement masonry in foundations, retaining-walls, etc. All of these ditches have been made unusually strong and durable. I feel certain that every dollar expended has an equivalent in useful and enduring structures, which exist to declare for themselves.

Since the commencement we have drawn from the funds set apart for this work $257,599. Of this amount $203,712 has been expended for labor and $26,657 for material and transportation of same. Forage and other expense have cost about $11,250, and we have on hand at the present time about $8,000, which, however, will be all expended before the close of the present month in payment of wages, material, forage, and other necessary expenses in connection with the work now in course of construction.

The work planned for the future is the completion of the East Big Horn ditch. Nothing beyond this is contemplated so far as I am informed.

As to Big Horn ditch, he reports as follows:

Ditch No. 7 is the largest ditch yet undertaken, and is intended to irrigate the lands along the east side of the Big Horn River.

The head of the canal is located at the foot of the Big Horn Canyon, and directly against the mountain. The ditch is to extend down the valley some 35 miles, and is expected to irrigate from 33,000 to 35,000 acres of land. The location, plan, and estimate of cost of this canal, has been fully set forth in a former report.

We have been at work upon it now almost eleven months. One section, about 2⅛ miles in length, is almost completed, and another section of 2 miles has about 85 per cent of the work done. These sections lie at the head of the ditch, and constitute, with the exception of about 1 mile more of heavy work, the most difficult and expensive portion of the ditch. As soon as the work we are now engaged upon is finished the further construction will be comparatively light and inexpensive for such a large canal. During the time that we have been at work upon it we have excavated 234,000 cubic yards, of which 16,000 yards have been solid rock, which required blasting to remove, and 139,000 yards were cemented gravel and drift, which had to be excavated by hand labor, with pick and shovel.

This piece of work has been a most arduous and difficult undertaking, considering the character of the labor and equipment at our disposal. Under the circumstances and conditions surrounding it, and the nature of the agreement under which it is executed, I am prosecuting this work as rapidly as it is possible to do so, for I am exceedingly anxious to complete it.

Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho.—The plan of constructing a system of irrigation upon the Fort Hall Reservation, under a superintendent employed by the Government, as contemplated by Department decision of October 3, 1895, was not considered feasible, because it was found impracticable to obtain a sufficient water supply on this reservation, owing to prior appropriations of water. Therefore, on November 15, 1895, advertisements were authorized for proposals for furnishing a water supply.

As a result of this advertisement the proposal of the Idaho Canal Company, which was the only one conforming in all respects to the conditions specified, was accepted. A contract was executed by the company January 13, 1896, and by the Secretary January 25, 1896.

Under this contract the company undertook to construct and complete a canal from and having its head in Snake River at some point at or near the town of Basalt, to the Blackfoot River; to construct a canal from said Blackfoot River by the highest practicable route to Ross Fork Creek, said line to be shown by a map of definite location, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the water to be carried across and over the Blackfoot River by a flume; and to furnish in perpetuity from said canal, at such points as might be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, 300 cubic feet of water per second during the irrigation season of each year.

The company also stipulated to extend the canal beyond Ross Fork Creek to such extent as might be necessary to supply water to the main portion of the body of lands lying between Ross Fork Creek and Port Neuf River as soon as there might be a demand or the lands be opened for settlement, and to convey perpetual water rights for $5 per

acre, with an annual maintenance charge of 75 cents per acre. The additional quantity of water required for this purpose was estimated at 300 cubic feet per second.

The consideration for the construction of the canal and the delivery of the 300 cubic feet north of Ross Fork Creek was $90,000, with an annual maintenance charge of $15 per cubic foot. The terms of payment were as follows:

The United States will pay or cause to be paid to the contractor the amount agreed upon, as follows:

One-half upon the delivery of 100 cubic feet of water per second at some point or points to be designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to be not more than 4 miles south from the Blackfoot River, such delivery to be not later than the 1st day of June, 1896.

One-fourth of the entire amount upon the delivery of 100 cubic feet of water per second additional at a point to be designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, such designated point to be at or near the crossing of the proposed canal and Ross Fork Creek, which delivery is to be made at or before the beginning of the irrigation season next succeeding the date of the first payment, provided that such delivery shall not be required earlier than three months from the date of such first payment and shall not be later than one year from such payment.

The remaining one-fourth to be paid upon the delivery of the 100 cubic feet of water per second necessary to include the entire amount of 300 cubic feet of water per second, but not before the expiration of one year from the date of the second payment.

January 25, 1896, the Secretary approved the map of the definite location of the company's canal—

For its line into the town of Pocatello, upon the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, as granted by the Department of the Interior by letter from George Chandler, Acting Secretary, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of July 1, 1891, and a letter and telegram from T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of July 4 (3), 1891.

May 15, 1896, the engineer employed by the Fort Hall agent to superintend the construction of laterals, etc., suggested to this office certain changes in the construction of the canal, which, he believed, would result in greater stability and a considerable saving to the Government in the construction of laterals, etc. His recommendations were indorsed by Inspector John Lane and Agent Teter. June 25, 1896, the Department informed this office that without further information and additional expert testimony as to the advisability of the change recommended, it was of the opinion that the construction should proceed upon the lines laid down in the contract with the company. July 15, 1896, the president of the company addressed a communication to the Department, urging a modification of the contract in accordance with the suggestions of Engineer Mitchell, upon which this office made report July 29, 1896.

Subsequently Mr. A. P. Davis, of the Geological Survey, was detailed to make a thorough investigation of the matter. His report has not yet been received.

Miscellaneous.—The greater portion of the appropriation of $30,000 for irrigation on Indian reservations for the fiscal year 1896 has been expended on the Uintah, Mission, San Carlos, and Western Shoshone reservations.

In my last annual report I emphasized the recommendation of my predecessor for the appointment of some suitable and competent man to superintend the work of irrigation construction, and in special reports urged upon Congress at its last session the necessity for legislation authorizing the appointment of such superintendent. The only legislation obtained in this direction was a provision that $2,700 of the appropriation for irrigation might be used for the temporary employment of persons of practical experience in irrigation work at a compensation not to exceed $75 per month each, and that not exceeding $1,500 might be used for their necessary traveling and incidental expenses.

When it is considered that a foreman in charge of laborers is paid $75 per month, and that a competent irrigation engineer commands from $2,000 to $3,000 per annum, it will be readily seen that this provision will afford no relief. What is needed is an engineer of experience in irrigation work who is competent to plan and construct a system of irrigation, and to investigate and report upon recommendations made by agents for the expenditure of funds involving new construction. It is not possible to procure the services of such a man for less than $2,000 per annum. The amount appropriated ($4,200) would be more than sufficient for the employment of such an engineer, but the limitation of $75 per month makes it of no avail. I earnestly hope that Congress at its next session will provide for a superintendent of irrigation in accordance with the repeated recommendations of this office and the Department.

COMMISSIONS.

Crow, Flathead, Northern Cheyenne, Fort Hall, Uintah, and Yakima.—The Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year authorizes the appointment by the Secretary of the Interior of a commission to consist of three persons, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party and not more than one of whom shall be resident of any one State, to negotiate with the following Indians, viz: The Crow and Flathead Indians in Montana for the cession of portions of their respective reservations; the Northern Cheyennes and Crows for the removal of the Northern Cheyennes from their present reservation on the Rosebud River to the southern portion of the Crow Reservation; the Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho, the Uintah Reservation in Utah, and the Yakima Reservation in Washington, for the surrender of any portions of their respective reservations, and for such modification of existing treaties with them as may be deemed desirable by the Indians and the Secretary of the Interior; any agreement thus negotiated to be subject to ratification by Congress.

Under this authority Messrs. John B. Goodwin, of Georgia, Charles G. Hoyt, of Nebraska, and Benj. F. Barge, of Washington, have been appointed commissioners. Instructions for their guidance in the discharge of their duties were submitted to the Department August 29, 1896, and approved August 31, 1896.

Chippewa Reservations, Minn.—The annual report of this office for 1890 gives an account of the negotiations with the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for the cession and relinquishment of certain of their lands, in accordance with the provisions of the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642). In annual reports for the following years will be found statements of the progress of the work from year to year.

The commission now consists of but one member. The Indian appropriation act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 326), provided that from that date the duties imposed upon the three commissioners by the act of January 14, 1889, should be performed by one commissioner to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior. On June 18 the Secretary of the Interior designated M. R. Baldwin, the former chairman, as the commissioner to continue the work.

The following are itemized statements of the disbursements of the commission, and work accomplished by it, from September 1, 1895, to September 1, 1896:

Disbursements of the commission for above period.

Salaries and expenses of the commission	$12,161.80
Expenses of allotting lands, salaries of allotting agent and surveyors	4,317.92
Salaries of regular employees, 1 clerk, 1 interpreter, 1 scaler, 1 teamster, 1 farmer, and 1 tinsmith	2,950.00
Salaries of irregular employees, in issuing rations, receiving supplies, etc	58.50
Paid for freight from White Earth to Pine Point for issue	18.10
Rent of warehouse at White Earth and offices in the field	130.00
Building houses for removal Indians	120.00
Breaking land for removal Indians	9.00
Expenses of team, repairs to harness, etc	136.10
Office expenses, blanks, wood, lights, etc	85.35
Expenses protecting lumber from fires	19.50
Traveling expenses of allotting agents and surveyors to and from their work	332.28
Subsistence supplies (open-market purchase)	2,269.54
Purchase of hardware, agricultural implements, etc., for removal Indians	378.64
Expenses incurred in support of Indians during councils	39.52
Total disbursements	23,026.25

Allotments made during the above-named period.

White Earth Reservation	301
Leech Lake Reservation	594
Cass Lake Reservation	15
Winnibigoshish Reservation	180
To Pillager Indians on ceded lands	285
Boise Forte Reservation	680
Grand Portage Reservation	304
Total number of allotments	2,359

In addition to the above, 148 changes in allotments were made on the White Earth Reservation.

During the year two houses were erected for removal Indians at a cost of $60 each for labor, exclusive of cost of material.

Blackfeet and Fort Belknap.—My last annual report noted the fact that a commission had been appointed and instructed to negotiate with the Indians of the Blackfeet and Fort Belknap reservations for the cession of a portion of their lands.

The commission concluded an agreement September 26, 1895, with the Blackfeet Indians, whereby they ceded a portion of their reserve, estimated to contain 800,000 acres, for the sum of $1,500,000. That agreement was ratified by the act of Congress approved June 10, 1896, section 9 of which provides that the ceded territory, after being surveyed, shall be opened to settlement under the mineral land laws only.

The commission also concluded October 9, 1895, an agreement with the Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation by which they ceded about 40,000 acres of their reserve for the sum of $360,000. This agreement was also ratified by the act of June 10, 1896, section 8 of which provides for the making of the necessary surveys and for the opening of the ceded lands to settlement under the mineral-land laws of the United States. The ceded lands of this reservation are said to contain large quantities of gold. June 13 last recommendation was made to the Department that action be taken by the General Land Office with respect to the required surveys.

Puyallup.—The Indian appropriation act approved June 10, 1896, contains the following clause relative to the Puyallup Commission:

> For completing the work of the Puyallup Indian Commission appointed under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, to select and appraise such portions of the allotted lands within the Puyallup Indian Reservation, Washington, as are not required for homes for the Indian allottees; and also that part of the agency tract, exclusive of the burying ground, not needed for school purposes, and for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said commission, four thousand dollars, to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of the sale of the agency tract and allotted lands, as provided in said act, to be immediately available, and said commission shall conclude its work and terminate on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

It is not thought probable that this commission will be able by the 1st of next December to sell all of the agency lots and the portions of

allotted lands to which consent of sale has been given by the allottees and heirs of deceased allottees.

It has not met with the success expected in the prosecution of similar work provided for in the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats. L., 612), on account of much violent opposition from certain half-breeds and interested whites and owing also to the depressed financial condition of the country.

With reference to the work of the commission, I quote the following extracts from report of Mr. James J. Anderson, to this office dated July 23, 1896:

The fact is that with the conditions and surroundings it has been an impossibility to make a complete success of the work laid out for the commission. We have hoped that times would improve and that we would be able to find purchasers for the land, but instead of improving the situation seems to have grown worse. As it is we have accomplished much more than was considered possible for us to accomplish when we came.

In the first place, we found that the minds of the Indians had been prejudiced against us, and instead of being ready to have their lands sold according to the provisions of the law, as we had expected, we found them almost to a man bitterly opposed to it. The law itself we found to be vague and uncertain in several important details. Important points had to be settled before we could know how to proceed, and this necessarily consumed a great deal of time. The law was drawn evidently with the idea that the land was owned by the head of the family, whereas it was decided by the Department that it was owned by all those named in the patent. This added immensely to the difficulty of getting the consent of owners to sale of the lands.

In spite of the most persistent and unscrupulous opposition of a gang of white men, aided by some of the Indians, we obtained the consent of the majority of the Indians to sale of the agency tract, and after having same surveyed and platted we proceeded to sell same together with a small part of the allotted lands. We found it impossible to make any large sales. We attempted to reach Eastern investors through their agents here and also by advertising, but without avail.

The Indians were imbued with the idea that if they consented to sale of their allotted lands the money would be sent away to Washington and that they would never get it back. It was a long time before we could give them any assurance that their money would be paid to them as soon as practicable, the law simply providing that it might be paid to them at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and being very ambiguous in regard to whether or not more than one-tenth could be paid them in any one year. They waited to see whether those whose allotted lands were first sold would get their money. This was a long time coming and caused more delay.

When they finally began to give consent to sale of their allotted lands they wanted them appraised at figures that made sales out of the question. These are a few of the many things that have made our progress very slow and unsatisfactory. I do not wish to weary you by going through the whole list, but I mention these to show that they are in their nature things that we could not control.

If people here had any money we could sell lands and lots, but the financial stringency here is something terrible. As it is, we are selling small quantities of land from time to time, as you can see from our reports. Choice tracts of agricultural land sell readily when the appraisements are reasonable, but the hill land (which will cost from $75 to $125 per acre to clear) can hardly be sold at any price. It might be that if we should advertise that the commission will soon be recalled and that there would be no opportunity to purchase these lands afterwards, it might have the effect of stimulating sales.

It should not be understood that because sales are not being made in large numbers there is nothing for the commission to do. Many prospective purchasers come in to inquire about land, and a great deal of time is occupied in explaining and showing them the different tracts for sale. But the most of our time is taken up by the Indians. They come every day and with all sorts of grievances. Those for whom we have sold no land come day after day to know if we have made sales for them, and those whose lands have been sold come even more frequently and more persistently to know when their money is coming. They complain very bitterly of the long delays in getting their money after the land has been sold. While I have been writing this seven or eight have been in to ask if "their money has come yet," and it is usually necessary to advance small sums to them.

They come with all the numerous disputes that arise between themselves in regard to the possession of their lands, about their crops, about debts that they owe and claims that they want to collect, and a great many other matters that are literally too numerous to mention. Many of these matters are in no way within the province of the commission, but the Indians can not be made to comprehend that. They think that we are here to attend to all of their affairs. It is nothing unusual to have 25 or 30 of them come into our office in one day, and each one has some matter that must be talked over with him. There is one now in this office talking to me about some land on the Skokomish Reservation that he wants to get, and I am trying to make him understand that we have nothing to do with the Skokomish lands.

I mention these things to give you an idea of how a large portion of my time is occupied.

* * * * * * *

A considerable portion of my time this week has been occupied in preparing for the ejectment suit of Old Peasup against Louis LeClaire, which, you may remember, was commenced by your instructions. I am informed that LeClaire, in order to hold possession of the land, will plead that he has a lease from Old Peasup that runs until next March. I am satisfied that the said lease is a forgery, but whether we can show that fact to the satisfaction of the court is questionable. They will show a lease that on its face is regular. This is but one of the desperate and unscrupulous measures resorted to by those who are opposing us. These Indians lease their lands indiscriminately, without asking the approval of the Indian Bureau. This has been the practice for years, although its legality is, to say the least, doubtful.

This letter might be continued indefinitely in similar strain, but no doubt its length has already wearied you. Therefore I will only say further that while the work of this commission may be disappointing, there have been no efforts lacking on our part to make it successful. If it has not been successful, it has been because complete success has been impossible under the circumstances.

I do not think that it would be wise at once to discontinue the commission. There is a certain amount of unfinished work on hand which needs its attention, even if no new work is done by it. I may add that one member thereof was relieved from duty some time ago, for the reason that it was not thought necessary to keep a full commission in the field, most of the work provided for in the said act of March 3, 1893, having been accomplished except the making of sales of land and the execution of deeds for the lands sold.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

Previous reports have cited the laws under which Indian lands are leased. The regulations relating to leasing will be found on page 421 of report for 1894.

Unallotted or tribal lands.—Since the date of the last annual report the following leases of tribal lands have been approved:

Crow Reservation, Mont.—In the annual report for 1895 will be found a list of five leases on this reservation, each for the period of five years from June 30, 1895. Since that date one additional lease has been executed in favor of the Granger Cattle Company for range No. VI for the period of four years from June 30, 1896. Estimated area, 30,000 acres; annual rental, $7,650. The lease was approved August 24, 1896.

Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, Okla.—Fourteen leases, each for the period of one year from April 1, 1896, at the uniform rate of 6 cents per acre. They are described as follows:

Name of lessee.	Acres.	Annual rental.	Name of lessee.	Acres.	Annual rental
D. Waggoner & Sons	18,000	$1,080.00	D. Waggoner & Sons	502,490	$30,149.40
John W. Light	20,000	1,200.00	Do	25,000	1,500.00
John R. Stinson	33,700	2,022.00	John Nestell	830	49.80
E. C. & J. D. Sugg	342.638	20,558.28	Francis E. Herring	15 000	900.00
Samuel B. Burnett	287,860	17,271.60	Deitrick & Woodward	5,000	300.00
William A. Wade	74,880	4,492.80	Clark & Cox	25,000	1,500.00
Wilson & Silberstein	100,343	6,020.58	James Myers	7,000	402.00

Omaha and Winnebago reservations, Nebr.—Thirty-one farming and grazing leases on the Omaha Reservation, and 26 on the Winnebago Reservation, each for the period of one year from March 1, 1896. They are described as follows:

Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.	Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.
OMAHA RESERVATION.			WINNEBAGO RESERVATION.		
Asbeary G. Weaver	231.89	$57.97	Gottfried Fuchser	80	$65.00
Christopher Tyndall	40	10.00	Alfred J. Anderson	40	12.50
Eugene Fontenelle	80	20.00	Swan E. Renando	120	60.00
George Chamsey	80	80.00	Joseph E. Blenkiron	403.52	193.52
John McTaggart	1,443.80	360.95	John B. Cary	269.02	72.50
Do	220	110.00	William Regan	40	40.00
Joseph P. Mitchell	80	27.50	Emil Magneson	160	100.00
Sioux Solomon	40	10.00	Garrison Bare	40	20.00
Mary C. Lewis	80	20.00	James Monier	520	130.00
Sidney M. Young	160	200.00	Anna Mix Payer	40	10.00
Jacob Peters	80	30.00	Cornelius J. O'Connor	80	50.00
James Hamilton	40	10.00	Ernest J. Smith	120	40.00
Jay F. Dodd	170	75.00	John Ashford	40	20.00
Silas Wood	120	30.00	Nels Tolstrop	40	10.00
Walter W. Peters	80	40.00	Oscar Bring	320	180.00
Clarence Peters	40	10.00	Josephus Farrens	77.63	30.00
Fried Russelman	160	40.00	Swan J. Larson	600	150.00
Guy T. Graves	293.35	73.00	Frank Rejman	40	30.00
Elisha J. Tadlock	160	200.00	Swan E. Renando	120	30.00
Josiah Sumner	55.35	41.51	Henry Madison	40	10.00
Nathan Kelley	40	30.00	Thomas E. Leeper	40	30.00
Rosalie Farley	9,630	2,407.50	Lora M. Waggoner	80	20.00
Harmon Barber	40	20.00	Fred Reidler	199	157.00
Abbie F. Nichols	160	200.00	Joseph Corey	80	20.00
Ira H. Cary et al. (Granger Stock Co.)	4,073.13	1,018.28	John B. Porter	80	24.00
Simpson Stabler	40	10.00	Nick Fritz	1,200	300.00
Thomas M. Senter	255.43	110.00			
Lee Parker	31	23.25			
John A. Spainhourd	160	40.00			
B. T. Hull & Sons	240	300.00			
John H. Mullin	65	65.00			

In addition to the above, one five-year lease for farming purposes on the Omaha Reservation and one five-year lease for farming purposes

on the Winnebago Reservation have been approved—the first in favor of Mrs. Rosalie Farley, a member of the Omaha tribe, for 12,002 acres, at an annual rental of $6,001.09 for the first three years and $9,001.03 per year for the remaining two years; the other in favor of Nick Fritz, for 2,240 acres, at an annual rental of $1,120 for the first three years and $1,680 per year for the remaining two years.

The following leases have not yet been acted upon:

Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.	Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.
OMAHA.			WINNEBAGO.		
Lee Parker	40	$10	John McKeegan	600	$200
William Martin	80	20	Henry Madison	40	10
John R. Latta	480	220	John Bare	76	38

Osage Reservation, Okla.—The last annual report mentions the existence of 34 grazing leases on this reservation, each for the period of three years from April 1, 1893, at the uniform rate of 3½ cents per acre per annum. These leases were originally executed for five years, but were approved for only three years. Nineteen of the leases have been extended for the remaining two years. Authority was also granted for leasing, informally, the remaining pastures, but no bids were received. The leases which were extended are described as follows:

Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.	Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.
W. E. Stich	25,120	$879.20	Thomas J. Rogers	7,680	$268.80
George M. Carpenter	92,400	1,029.00	Thomas Leahy	15,360	537.60
D. S. Green	64,000	2,240.00	John Pappin	5,760	201.60
Edwin M. Hewins	30,700	1,075.20	Virgile Herrard	48,280	1,689.80
Jesse M. Pugh	46,000	1,610.00	G. J. Yeargin	1,600	56.00
John Lee	9,600	336.00	S. J. Soldani	25,000	875.00
Adams, Shafer & Broderick	30,720	1,075.20	W. T. Mosier	15,000	525.00
Denoya & Pearson	11,520	403.20	W. H. Connor	16,000	560.00
J. H. Carney	4,800	168.00	Frank Lessert	9,600	336.00
Edward T. Comer	16,320	575.20			

In addition to the above, the entire reservation is leased to Edwin B. Foster for the period of ten years for the production of petroleum and natural gas. The royalty agreed upon is the cash value of one-tenth of all crude petroleum produced and $50 per annum for each gas well that may be discovered and utilized. The oil lease is in no wise to interfere with the use of the lands for farming and grazing purposes. The lease was approved April 8, 1896.

Kaw Reservation, Okla.—Four grazing leases, each for the period of two years from April 1, 1896, at the uniform rate of 8 cents per acre per annum. They are described as follows:

Lessee.	Acres.	Annual rent.
William B. Smith	9,000	$720.00
Charles W. Burt	20,720	1,650.60
Isaac D. Harkleroad	8,300	664.00
George T. Hume	27,569	2,205.52

Navajo Reservation, Ariz.—One lease for gold and silver mining purposes in favor of J. H. P. Voorhies, for the period of ten years, to embrace an area not exceeding 1 square mile. The rate of royalty for the first three years has been fixed at 3 per cent of the net sampler returns; the rate of royalty for the remainder of the term to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior. The lease was approved February 10, 1896. Since its approval the lease has been assigned to the Carrizo Mining Company.

Kickapoo Reservation, Kans.—One farming and grazing lease in favor of George W. Leverton, for the period of five years from March 1, 1896. Area, 5,828 acres; annual rental, $5,973.70. Lease approved on April 13, 1896. Covers all the tribal or unallotted lands on the reservation, except 640 acres temporarily reserved for school purposes.

Ponca Reservation, Okla.—Two grazing leases, each for the period of one year from April 1, 1896. East Ponca Pasture, estimated to contain 33,000 acres, to James W. Lynch, at an annual rental of $1,500. West Ponca Pasture, estimated to contain 33,000 acres, to George W. Miller. at an annual rental of $2,500.

Otoe and Missouria Reservation.—Two grazing leases, each for the period of one year from April 1, 1896. The north half of the West Otoe Pasture, estimated to contain 20,000 acres, to Frank Witherspoon, at an annual rental of $1,300. The south half of the West Otoe Pasture, estimated to contain 20,000 acres, to Isaac T. Pryor, at an annual rental of $1,300.

Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., and Utah Reservation, Utah.—No additional leases on these reservations have been executed during the past year. For existing leases see page 37 of Annual Report for 1894 and for 1895.

Allotted lands.—Since the date of the last annual report the following leases of allotted lands have been approved:

Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla.—Twenty-nine farming and grazing leases. The length of term is generally five years. The cash consideration paid the allottees at this agency ranges low, from 17 to 62½ cents per acre per annum, the principal part of the consideration consisting in improvements to be placed upon the land by the lessees. Four farming and grazing leases have been executed upon which no action has been taken.

Grande Ronde Reservation, Oreg.—One farming lease. The length of term is for three years. The consideration to be paid is one-third of the crop raised.

Green Bay Agency, Wis.—One farming and grazing lease on the Oneida Reservation. This lease is drawn in favor of Charles F. Peirce, superintendent of the Oneida Indian Industrial School, the land being leased for the use of that school. The length of term is three years. The consideration is $2.50 per acre per annum.

Nez Percé Agency, Idaho.—Sixty-four farming and grazing leases and three business leases. The term is from one to three years for

farming and grazing leases, and two, three, and ten years for business leases. The prevailing price for farming and grazing leases is $1.50 per acre per annum, though some pieces are leased as low as 60 and 70 cents per acre, while a few pieces are leased as high as $2 per acre. The prices paid for business leases are $180 per annum for 150 feet square, $180 per annum for 300 feet square, and $60 per annum for 1 acre. Two business leases have been executed upon which no action has been taken.

Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr.—One hundred and two farming and grazing leases on the Omaha Reservation, and 378 farming and grazing leases on the Winnebago Reservation. The prevailing period is five years, though some have been executed for a period of three years. The prices are about the same as last year, ranging from 25 cents per acre for grazing lands to $2.50 per acre for the best farming lands. For raw, unbroken lands the average price is 75 cents per acre per annum. For average farming lands where small improvements have been made the prevailing price is $1 per acre.

Ponca, Pawnee, etc., Agency, Okla.—Ninety-seven farming and grazing leases of the Ponca Indians, 97 leases of the Pawnee Indians, and 6 leases of the Tonkawa Indians. The leases are for three, four, and five years. The prices range from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to $1 per acre for farming lands. Most of the leases call for the erection of certain improvements in addition to the money consideration. One farming and grazing lease on Pawnee Reservation has been executed upon which no action has been taken.

Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans.—Five mining leases on the Iowa Reservation, Kans. and Nebr. The length of term is ten years. The consideration to be paid is 10 per cent of the market value of the products of the mines.

About the 25th of June a special agent of this office was sent to the Iowa and Sac and Fox reservations for the purpose of breaking up the system of illegal leasing in vogue there and to execute legal leases in all proper cases. The illegal leases had mainly been entered into by two persons residing in that locality, with a view to subleasing at an increased rate of rental. When the special agent reached the reservations the subtenants already had growing crops upon much of the leased lands. In most cases legal leases have been or will ultimately be entered into with the subtenants for crop rental for the remainder of the present season. So far the special agent has submitted 4 mining leases on the Iowa Reservation, each for the period of ten years, and 7 farming and grazing leases. No action has yet been taken on these leases.

Quapaw Agency, Ind. T.—Thirty-eight farming and grazing leases of the Eastern Shawnees, 6 leases of the Modocs, 40 leases of the Ottawas, 87 leases of the Senecas, and 55 leases of the Wyandottes, 4 of which are for business purposes. The length of term is from one to five years for farming and grazing leases and ten years for business leases. The

cash consideration ranges from 25 cents per acre per annum for grazing lands to $3 per acre for the best farming lands. In some of the leases the consideration is one-third of the crops raised. Most of the leases call for the erection of certain improvements in addition to the money consideration, while in others the consideration is limited to improvements only.

Seven farming and grazing leases have been executed by the Eastern Shawnees, 4 by the Modocs, 13 by the Ottawas, 10 by the Senecas, and 5 by the Wyandottes, upon which no action has been taken.

Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.—While a few legal leases had been entered into at this agency prior to the present year, much of the land of the allottees was held under illegal and unauthorized leases. In many of these illegal leases the consideration was grossly unjust, and so much complaint had been received from the allottees that it was determined to break them up. For this purpose an inspector of the Department was sent to the agency during the fall of 1895 to cooperate with the agent. December 14, 1895, a special agent of this office was sent to the agency to complete the work of breaking up the illegal system of leasing, and to lease the lands under the rules and regulations of the Department. Shortly after arriving at the agency the special agent removed his headquarters to Shawnee.

Much opposition was met with at first, but finally, about March 1, 1896, most of the illegal lessees consented to abandon their illegal leases and to enter into legal ones. This they were permitted to do in all proper cases. As a result of his efforts the special agent has entered into leases as follows: Thirteen farming and grazing leases of the Iowas; 60 farming and grazing leases, 4 residence leases, and 10 business leases of the Sac and Fox; 24 farming and grazing leases of the Kickapoos; 117 farming and grazing leases of the Absentee Shawnees, and 120 farming and grazing leases of the Pottawatomies.

The length of term ranges from one to five years for farming and grazing leases, one, two, and three years for residence leases, and one, two, and five years for business leases. The cash consideration ranges from 25 cents for grazing lands to $2.50 for the best farming lands, though the prevailing price for average farming land is $1 per acre. The consideration in most of the leases includes some improvements in addition to cash payments. The average consideration for residence leases is $10 per annum for 50 by 150 square feet. The average consideration for business leases is about the same as for residence purposes.

Six farming and grazing leases have been executed by the Kickapoos, 5 by the Sac and Fox, 24 by the Absentee Shawnees, and 8 by the Pottawatomies, upon which no action has been taken.

Santee Agency, Nebr.—One farming lease of 160 acres for a term of five years. The consideration is 37½ cents per acre per annum. One farming and grazing lease has been executed, upon which no action has been taken.

Siletz Agency, Oreg.—One mining lease for a term of five years from October 30, 1895. The consideration is 25 per cent of the market value of all minerals mined. Also one lease for the right of way for a water ditch for mining purposes for a term of five years. The consideration is $50 per annum.

Umatilla Agency, Oreg.—Eight farming leases of the Umatilla, 14 farming leases of the Walla Walla, and 22 farming leases and 1 business lease of the Cayuse Indians. The term for farming leases is principally for two years, though some are for one, three, four, and five years. The term for the business lease is ten years. The consideration for farming leases ranges from 75 cents to $2, but the prevailing price is $1.50. The consideration for the business lease is $25 per annum for 25,000 square feet.

Yankton Agency, S. Dak.—Nine grazing leases. The term is for three years. The consideration is 6¼ cents per acre per annum.

As stated hitherto, the policy of the office is to grant the privilege of leasing their allotments only to those who have not the physical or mental ability to cultivate their lands by their own efforts or by hiring help.

INDIAN LANDS SET APART TO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Several tracts of reservation lands have been set apart during the year for the use of societies carrying on educational and missionary work among Indians, as follows:

TABLE 11.—*Lands set apart on Indian reservations for the use of religious societies from August 31, 1895, to August 31, 1896.*

Name of church or society.	Acres.	Reservation.
Women's Indian Association of New Jersey	160	Moqui, Ariz.
Roman Catholic	*a* 1	Siletz, Oreg.
Methodist Episcopal	*b* 11.60	Pawnee, Okla.
Methodist Episcopal South	3.97	Kiowa and Comanche, Okla.
Roman Catholic	151.50	Wind River, Wyo.
Mennonite Brethren	160	Kiowa and Comanche, Okla.
Protestant Episcopal	12	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
Women's Executive Committee, Domestic Missions of Reformed Church.	*c* 15	Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla.
Presbyterian	1	Kiowa and Comanche, Okla.
Methodist Episcopal South	160	Do.
Methodist Episcopal	18.50	Klamath, Oreg.
Woman's National Indian Association	10	Torros Reservation, Mission Agency, Cal.

a On tract reserved to Indians for cemetery purposes.
b On tract reserved for agency purposes at Pawnee Subagency, and in lieu of 3.64 acres set aside to Woman's Home Missionary Society in 1895.
c On Seger colony school tract.

In each case the amount of land assigned is the amount asked for by the society desiring to occupy it, and the Indians have given their consent to such use of the land.

A table giving all lands on Indian reservations set apart for missionary purposes will be found on page 498.

RAILROADS ACROSS RESERVATIONS.

GRANTS SINCE LAST ANNUAL REPORT.

Since the date of the last annual report Congress has granted railroad companies rights of way across Indian reservations as follows:

Indian and Oklahoma Territories.—*Arkansas and Choctaw Railway.*—By act of Congress of February 24, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 13, and page 415 of this report), this company was granted right of way through the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, beginning at the point on the boundary line between the said Choctaw Nation and the county of Little River, in the State of Arkansas, where the said railway may run, when constructed in the State of Arkansas, thence running, by the most feasible and practicable route in a northwesterly direction through the said Choctaw Nation to such point at or near the town of Atoka, in said nation, as said corporation may select, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, and sidings as said company may deem it to its interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds therein provided for. No maps of definite location of the line of road have yet been filed for approval.

Fort Smith and Western Coal Railroad.—By act of Congress of March 2, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 40, and p. 421 of this report), this company was granted right of way through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said company on the western boundary line of the State of Arkansas, at or near the city of Fort Smith, Sebastian County, and running thence by the most practicable route through that part of the Indian Territory occupied by and known as the Choctaw Nation, in a southwesterly direction through the counties of Scullyville, Sans Bois, Gains, and Tobucksy, to a point on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, in said Choctaw Nation, between McAlester and South Canadian, with a switch from a point on said line to form a connection with the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway at a point on that railroad, to be located between Cedars Station and the Backbone Tunnel, and with the right to build in the line of said railroad a bridge across the Poteau River, whose plan of construction shall be first approved by the Secretary of War. No maps of definite location of the line of road have been approved.

St. Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad.—By act of Congress of March 18, 1896, which became a law on that date without the approval of the President (29 Stat. L., p. 69, and page 424 of this report), this company was granted right of way through the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company at or near Sapulpa, in the Indian Territory, and running through the said Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma by way of Chandler and Oklahoma City to a point on Red River at or near the west line of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, and sidings as said

company may deem it to its interest to construct. No maps of definite location of the line of road have yet been filed for approval.

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad.—By act of Congress of March 28, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 77, and p. 427 of this report), this company was granted right of way for the extension of its line of road into the Indian Territory, from a point on the south line of the State of Kansas, near the city of Baxter Springs, to the town of Miami, with the right also to take and use for station purposes a strip of land 100 feet in width by a length of 2,000 feet in addition to right of way, to the extent of one station for each 10 miles of road. Maps of definite location of the line of road have not yet been filed for approval.

St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railway—By act of Congress of March 30, 1896, which became a law on that date without the approval of the President (29 Stat. L., p. 80, and p. 428 of this report), this company was granted right of way through the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma—

Beginning at a point to be selected by said railroad company at and between Claremore and Sapulpa, on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, in the Cherokee and Creek nations, Indian Territory, and running thence in a westerly and southerly direction over the most practicable and feasible route through or near the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, and Chickasaw nations, Indian Territory, to a point at or near Stonewall, to a point on the Red River at or near Willis, Indian Territory, and from thence through the State of Texas to a point at or near Aransas Pass, State of Texas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem to its interests to construct and maintain along and upon the right of way and depot grounds therein provided for, with the right also of locating, constructing, owning, equipping and operating, using and maintaining a branch line of railway from a point on the main line to be selected by said company over the most practicable and feasible route between Okmulgee and Sasakwa, and running southwesterly through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, to a point at or near Purcell, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, or to intersect the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad at some point between Norman and Ardmore, thence southwesterly to the northerly side of Wilbarger County, State of Texas, and from thence to the east line of the Territory of New Mexico, and thence through New Mexico to a point at or near El Paso, State of Texas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem to its interests to construct and maintain along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

No maps of definite location of the line of road have yet been filed for approval.

Arkansas Northwestern Railway.—By act of Congress of April 6, 1896, which became a law on that date without the approval of the President (29 Stat. L., p. 87, and p. 432 of this report), this company was granted right of way through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company at or near the town of Southwest City, in the county of McDonald, State of Missouri, and running thence in a northwest direction over the most practicable route through the Indian Territory, to a point between Chetopa and Baxter Springs, in the State of Kansas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks,

turn-outs, sidings, and extensions through such Territory as said company may deem it to its interests to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for. No maps of definite location of the line of road have yet been filed for approval.

Leech Lake and Chippewa reservations, Minn.—*Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Railway.*—By act of Congress of February 24, 1896, which became a law on that date without the approval of the President (29 Stat. L. ,p. 12, and p. 414 of this report), the above-named company was granted a right of way for an extension of its line of road through the Leech Lake Indian Reservation, commencing at a point in the south line of said Indian reservation and extending northwesterly through section 11, of township 141, range 31, to a point in the west line of said reservation in section 2; also through the Chippewa Indian Reservation, in said State, commencing at a point in the south line of said Indian reservation, in township 142 north, of range 31 west, and extending in a northwesterly direction from the terminus of the line as now constructed along the most feasible and practicable route, through township 143 north, of ranges 31 and 32 west, to a point in the west line of said reservation, with the right to load logs on said railroad at the points in said reservation where the same may run adjacent or contiguous to the waters of Leech Lake. No maps of definite location of the line of the road have yet been filed for approval.

Colville Reservation, Wash.—*Columbia and Red Mountain Railway.*—By act of Congress approved March 6, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 44, and page 424 of this report), the above-named company was granted right of way through the Colville Reservation, Wash., commencing at a point at or near the Little Dalles, on the Columbia River, in Stevens County, in said State, and running thence in a northerly direction by the most feasible route to the international boundary line between the United States and British Columbia. No maps of definite location of the line of the road have yet been filed for approval.

Winnibigoshish, Chippewa, White Oak Point, and Red Lake reservations, Minn.—*Duluth and North Dakota Railroad.*—By act of Congress of April 14, 1896, which became a law on that date without the approval of the President (29 Stat. L., p. 92, and page 435 of this report), the above-named company was granted right of way through the Winnibigoshish, Chippewa, White Oak Point, and Red Lake Indian reservations, in the State of Minnesota, such right of way to be 50 feet in width on each side of the center line of said railroad; and said company may also take land adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turnouts, and water stations, not to exceed in amount 200 feet in width and 3,000 feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for every 10 miles of road constructed within the limits of said reservations. No maps of definite location of the line of road have yet been filed for approval.

Sac and Fox and Iowa reservations, Kans. and Nebr.—*Atchison and Nebraska Railroad and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad,*

its lessee in perpetuity.—By act of Congress of April 18, 1896, which became a law on that date without the approval of the President (29 Stat. L., p. 95, and page 437 of this report), the above-named company was granted right of way through said reservations for its line of railroad as located and existing on and since the 7th day of April, 1895, commencing upon the allotment of Sidney Perry at the southeast corner of said reservation and extending northwestwardly to a point 1,274 feet west of the east line of the allotment of Stephen Story, in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 1 north, of range 18 east, in Richardson County, Nebr. The map of definite location of the line of road was approved by the Secretary of the Interior on May 28, 1896.

GRANTS REFERRED TO IN PREVIOUS ANNUAL REPORTS.

Indian and Oklahoma Territories.—*Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad.*—By act of Congress approved February 13, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 6, and page 412 of this report), the original act granting the above named company the right of way through the Indian Territory (the act of February 27, 1893, 27 Stat. L., p. 487) was so amended as to permit the company to construct a branch line of road from some point on the main line of said railroad in the Indian Territory, south of the Arkansas River and north of the town of Poteau, by the most feasible and practicable route, to the city of Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas, and with the right to build in the line of said branch railroad a bridge across the Poteau River, whose plan of construction shall be first approved by the Secretary of War, and with the right to locate, construct, maintain, and operate a spur of its railroad from a point on said branch about 4 miles northeast of Scullyville, by the most practicable route, to a point on the western line of the State of Arkansas about 10 miles south of Fort Smith, and with the right to build in the line of said spur a bridge over the Poteau River, whose plan of construction shall first be approved by the Secretary of War.

October 14, 1895, the president of the company tendered a draft for $1,250 in payment of right of way for the first section of 25 miles of road. February 1, 1896, the Secretary approved the maps of definite location of sections 5 and 6 of the line of road. These completed the line of the road through the Indian Territory. August 1, 1896, the company tendered a draft for $1,051.82 in payment of the annual tax at the rate of $15 per mile, for line of road through the Indian Territory, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad (formerly the Choctaw Coal and Railway).—By act of Congress of April 24, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 98, and p. 438 of this report), the act of August 24,1894 (28 Stat. L., 502), was modified by declaring:

SEC. 2. That the powers conferred by said section four shall extend to branches intended to aid the development of any coal or timber territory contiguous or tributary to the lines of railroad of the said Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad

Company, whether owned or controlled by said company or by others, said branches not to exceed in length five miles, and to the construction and operation of a branch from any point on its existing line of railroad to the northern line of the State of Texas, and for this purpose the said company shall have the like rights, powers, and franchises, as to the acquisition of a right of way and depot grounds, and as to the construction and operation of the said branch, and shall be subject to the like conditions and restrictions as it possesses or is subject to under or by virtue of the provisions of the said act of August twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four as to the line of railroad acquired or constructed thereunder.

SEC. 3. That the line of railroad which has been heretofore constructed shall be regarded and treated as a full compliance by said company with the requirements of the act applicable to it, by which it was required, as a condition of further construction thereafter, to complete its main line prior to February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and said company may exercise, from time to time, the rights, powers, and franchises heretofore or by this act conferred as to further extensions of or branches from its existing line.

On October 15, 1895, the company filed a mortgage in favor of the Finance Company of Philadelphia to secure an issue of $1,100,000 in bonds. April 17, 1896, the treasurer of the company filed in this office a voucher, in the nature of a check, for $2,060, in payment of remainder of right of way through the Indian Territory. From time to time the president of the company has filed reports showing amount of coal mined monthly in the Choctaw Nation, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 640). On July 18, 1896, the president of the company was called upon for payment of annual tax, at the rate of $15 per mile, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. Up to date the payment has not been made.

Denison and Northern Railway.—By act of Congress approved May 21, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 128 and page 442 of this report), the time within which the above-named company might construct its line of road through the Indian Territory was extended for a further period of two years from the date of the passage of the act. The size of the station grounds was also reduced. No additional maps of definite location have been filed during the past year.

Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis Railway.—Reference to the last annual report will show that by act of Congress of March 1, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 524), the above-named company was granted right of way through the Indian Territory. By act of March 4, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 44, and page 423 of this report), the company was granted an extension of three years within which to construct its line of road. The size of the station grounds as given in the original act was also reduced. No maps of definite location of the line of road have yet been filed for approval.

Interoceanic Railway.—The above-named company was originally granted right of way through the Indian Territory by act of Congress of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 747). By act of April 14, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 93, and page 436 of this report), the company was granted an extension of three years within which to construct its line of road. The size of the station grounds, as given in the original act, was also reduced.

No maps of definite location of the line of road have yet been filed for approval.

Kansas and Arkansas Valley Railway.—Mention is made in the last annual report of the fact that by act of Congress of June 6, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 86), the above-named company was granted an extension of three years from February 24, 1894, within which to build the first 100 miles of its additional lines of road, as provided for in the act of Congress of February 24, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 783). No maps of definite location of said additional lines have yet been filed for approval. July 1, 1896, the company tendered a draft for $2,444.55 in payment of the annual tax through the Indian Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.—Reference to the last annual report will show that the above company, by act of Congress approved February 27, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 492), was granted a right of way through the Indian Territory, as an extension of its line of road from Chickasha station, on its present line, running thence in a southeasterly direction to the south line of the Indian Territory; also from said Chickasha station, running thence in a southwesterly direction, to the west or south line of the Territory of Oklahoma. No maps of definite location of these extensions, however, have yet been filed for approval.

July 20, 1896, the company tendered a draft for $1,593 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile on that portion of the road passing through Indian lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway.—On August 20, 1896, the company, through its attorneys in this city, tendered a draft for $1,500 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile on that portion of the road extending through Indian lands, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Southern Kansas Railroad (leased to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad).—August 9, 1896, the latter company tendered a draft for $85.50 in payment of the annual tax of $15 per mile for that portion of the road passing through Indian lands, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Denison and Washita Valley Railroad.—July 18, 1896, this office called upon the above-named company, through its attorneys in this city, for payment of annual tax at the rate of $15 per mile for each mile of road passing through Indian lands, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. Up to date the payment has not been made.

Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn., *Northern Pacific Railway.*—The last annual report refers to the fact that the Indians of the Fond du Lac Reservation, Minn., have never been paid by this company for the right of way through their reservation lands. A brief account of the steps preliminary to bringing suit against the company was also given. September 22, 1894, the facts in the case were laid before the Secretary of the Interior, with the recommendation that the Attorney-General be

requested to direct the United States attorney for the district of Minnesota to institute action in the proper United States court, on behalf of the Indians, to enforce payment from the company. October 4, 1894, the Attorney-General stated that the papers had been sent to the United States attorney for Minnesota, with instructions to institute action.

Through the chairman of the Chippewa Commission, on January 25, 1895, the company submitted a proposition to compromise with the Indians on the basis of $2.50 per acre for the land taken for right of way and station purposes. February 6, 1896, the papers were submitted to the Department with a view to their being sent to the United States attorney for Minnesota for such remarks as he saw fit to make. About the 1st of March the papers were returned to this office, through the Department of Justice. The United States attorney was inclined to favor the compromise. March 26, 1896, the papers were sent to the acting agent of the La Pointe Agency, in charge of the Fond du Lac Reservation, for submission to the Indians. May 23, 1896, the acting agent reported that the Indians were unwilling to compromise for less than $25 per acre. May 28, 1896, the papers were returned to the Department with a view to their being sent to the Attorney-General for further action by the Department of Justice.

Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak., *Jamestown and Northern Railway.*—The last annual report referred to the fact that this company had never paid for its right of way through the above reservation. A full history of this case is printed in House Ex. Doc. No. 3, Forty-eighth Congress, second session, and Senate Ex. Doc. No. 16, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, to which attention is invited. On a number of occasions this office has recommended that Congress ratify the agreement entered into July 28, 1883, between the company and the Indians; but no final action has yet been taken.

The following railway companies mentioned in last year's report have since then filed no maps of definite location of their respective roads:

Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern, through Indian and Oklahoma Territories. Act of December 21, 1893 (28 Stat. L., 22).

Gainesville, Oklahoma and Gulf, through Indian Territory. Act of February 20, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 465).

Hutchinson and Southern, through Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Acts of August 27, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 505), and February 3, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 2), and September 26, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 485).

Arkansas, Texas and Mexican Central, through Indian Territory. Act of August 4, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 229).

Forest City and Sioux City, through Sioux Reservation, S. Dak. Act of February 12, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 653).

Gila Valley, Globe and Northern, through San Carlos Reservation, Ariz. Act of February 18, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 665).

Albany and Astoria, through Grande Ronde Reservation, Oreg. Act of June 6, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 87).

Eastern Nebraska and Gulf, through Omaha and Winnebago Reservations, Nebr. Act of June 27, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 95).

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, through White Earth, Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Fond du Lac reservations, Minn. Act of July 18, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 112).

Duluth and Winnepeg, through Chippewa and White Earth reservations, Minn. Act of August 27, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 504).

Northern Mississippi, through Leech Lake, Chippewa, and Winnebagoshish reservations, Minn. Act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 489).

Marinette and Western, through Menominee Reservation, Wis. Act of July 6, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 83).

CONDITIONS TO BE COMPLIED WITH BY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In the construction of railways through Indian lands a systematic compliance by companies with the conditions expressed in the right-of-way acts will prevent much unnecessary delay. I therefore quote the requirements, which have been stated in previous reports. Each company should file in this office—

(1) A copy of its articles of incorporation, duly certified to by the proper officers under its corporate seal.

(2) Maps representing the definite location of the line. In the absence of any special provisions with regard to the length of line to be represented upon the maps of definite location, they should be so prepared as to represent sections of 25 miles each. If the line passes through surveyed land, they should show its location accurately according to the sectional subdivisions of the survey; and if through unsurveyed land, it should be carefully indicated with regard to its general direction and the natural objects, farms, etc., along the route. Each of these maps should bear the affidavit of the chief engineer, setting forth that the survey of the route of the company's road from ——— to ———, a distance of ——— miles (giving termini and distance), was made by him (or under his direction), as chief engineer, under authority of the company, on or between certain dates (giving the same), and that such survey is accurately represented on the map. The affidavit of the chief engineer must be signed by him officially and verified by the certificates of the president of the company, attested by its secretary under its corporate seal, setting forth that the person signing the affidavit was either the chief engineer or was employed for the purpose of making such survey, which was done under the authority of the company. Further, that the line of route so surveyed and represented by the map was adopted by the company by resolution of its board of directors of a certain date (giving the date) as the definite location of the line of road from ——— to ———, a distance of ——— miles (giving termini and distance), and that the map has been prepared to be filed for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in order that the company may obtain the benefits of the act of Congress approved ——— (giving date).

(3) Separate plats of ground desired for station purposes, in addition to right of way, should be filed, and such grounds should not be represented upon the maps of definite location, but should be marked by station numbers or otherwise, so that their exact location can be determined upon the maps. Plats of station grounds should bear the same affidavits and certificates as maps of definite location.

All maps presented for approval should be drawn on tracing linen, the scale not less than 2,000 feet to the inch, and should be filed in duplicate.

These requirements follow, as far as practicable, the published regulations governing the practice of the General Land Office with regard to railways over the public lands, and they are, of course, subject to modification by any special provisions in a right-of-way act.

LOGGING ON RESERVATIONS.

Lac du Flambeau and Bad River reservations, Wis.—As previously reported, J. H. Cushway & Co. were given authority by the President on September 28, 1892, to purchase the timber standing on the Indian allotments on the Lac du Flambeau Reservation, and January 6, 1894, Justus S. Stearns was given similar authority on the Bad River Reservation. In each case the original authority was subsequently extended by the President to cover new allotments. Since my last annual report the timber business on these two reservations has been satisfactorily conducted and the work of logging has progressed with good results to the Indians, who, all reports show, are being honestly dealt with by the contractors and are receiving full value and high prices for their timber.

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, Wis.—January 4, 1896, lists of new allotments to Indians on this reservation were approved. January 15, 1896, authority was granted for Mr. Turrish to purchase timber from the allottees. As previously stated, there was very little timber on this reservation to be logged, and the close of the last logging season about completed the business. Indeed, Lieutenant Mercer, the acting agent, reported that had not the new allotments referred to been approved and authority been given to purchase the timber thereon there would have been no logging on the reservation after January of this year. Mr. Turrish has conducted his logging there in an entirely satisfactory manner, and while, from the nature of the situation, the relief which it afforded the Indians will be but temporary, it has been for most of them their way of escape from actual starvation.

White Earth and Red Lake reservations, Minn.—September 14, 1895, the President granted authority for the Indians of the White Earth and (diminished) Red Lake reservations to cut and sell dead timber standing or fallen on those reservations, and prescribed regulations to govern their operations, under the act of February 16, 1891 (25 Stat. L., 673). In accordance with this authority, dead timber was sold by these Indians to the gross value of $51,935.30. This timber would, in the course of a year or two, have been a total loss to the Indians; but by its sale its value has been saved, many of the Indians have been given remunerative employment during the winter, and $5,193 (or 10 per cent of gross value of logs) has been added to the fund on the books of this office available for the relief of the old, sick, and otherwise indigent members of the bands belonging on these reservations.

Menomonee Reservation, Wis.—October 14, 1895, the Department, on recommendation of this office, granted authority for the agent of the

Green Bay Agency, Wis., to arrange with and to employ such Menomonee Indians as might be necessary to carry on logging operations on their reservation for the season of 1895–96, under the provisions of the act of June 12, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 146). They were to cut and bank on the rivers and tributaries of the reservation 17,000,000 feet of pine timber, or so much thereof as might be practicable, under the rules and regulations that governed similar operations the previous year, said rules being as follows, viz:

1. That the agent of the Green Bay Agency, Wis., with the assistance of the superintendent of logging, enter into agreements with individual Menomonees to pay each a certain price for timber delivered upon the river banks, separate contracts to be made for delivery of pine from those made for delivery of other kinds of timber; that in no case shall more than $6 per 1,000 feet be paid for pine or $2.50 per 1,000 feet for any other kind of timber; and that all agreements shall be made subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

2. That each contractor, or boss of a squad, be paid a rate to be agreed upon for cutting and banking timber in proportion to and in harmony with all the conditions under which the timber he is to cut and bank is situated, the location of each contractor's timber, price to be allowed him per 1,000 feet, and number of feet he will be allowed to bank, to be determined upon and named in each contract before signing; said contracts to be executed in duplicate, one copy to be handed to the logger, and all necessary instructions given to him, before he commences operations, to abide by which he must signify his full consent.

3. That a definite time be agreed upon and named in each contract for commencing work by each contractor, and a date fixed by the agent and superintendent, of which due notice will be given to the Indians, after which no more applications for the privilege of logging will be received, or contracts made.

4. That any contractor banking more logs than his contract calls for shall forfeit the surplus.

5. That a sufficient number of scalers and assistant scalers be employed to keep the logs scaled up every week, and to be sworn to perform their duties faithfully; the scalers to be paid $2.50 per day and the assistant scalers $2 per day each, without board.

6. That the scalers make report to the agent every two weeks, showing the exact number of feet banked by each contractor during that time.

7. That when one-half of the logs contracted for by any Menomonee shall be banked as required, and measurement of the same returned to the agent, 50 per cent of price for banking such logs may be paid to such contractor; and when the entire contract shall be completed full payment shall be made on the 15th day of April, 1896, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and the logger shall pay all arrearages for labor at this latter payment.

8. That contractors shall pay a fair, reasonable, and usual rate of wages to their assistants, and shall, under the supervision of the superintendent, furnish the agent with a monthly statement showing the amount due to each laborer at the end of every month.

9. That no outside Indian be allowed to assist in banking Menomonee logs without the consent of the agent and superintendent, Menomonee Indians to have the preference in all cases.

10. That no squaw man, or white man of any class, be allowed to take part in the logging, in any capacity whatever, except when authorized by the agent and approved by the Department.

11. That no contractor shall be interested in more than one contract at the same time.

12. That all traders or other persons supplying the Indians with goods for the logging be required to furnish a price list, a statement of their accounts with the Indians, and whenever so required, an itemized statement of goods furnished.

13. That the agent may give the contractor a statement showing the amount then due, and the amount (50 per cent) reserved for labor; provided, that it is expressly stated that neither the Government nor the agent guarantees any part of the indebtedness that the logger may incur.

14. That no logs are to be scaled unless properly landed and marked, and landings and rollways cleared before logs are landed.

Acting under this authority, the Menomonee Indians, under the direction of Agent Savage, cut and banked 9,417,000 feet of logs on the Wolf River and tributaries and 7,583,000 feet on the South Branch of the Oconto River, and on February 13, 1896, he was authorized to advertise the logs for sale, which he did by publishing the following advertisement, viz:

FOR SALE—MENOMONEE INDIAN SAW LOGS.

For sale, seventeen million feet (more or less), according to the scale of the Government scalers, of pine saw logs banked during the winter of 1895 and 1896, by the Menomonee Indians as follows: On Wolf River and tributaries, 9,417,000 feet; on South Branch of Oconto River, 7,583,000 feet. Separate bids will be required for the logs banked on each river. The logs have all been scaled by competent and sworn scalers, and can easily be tested as to accuracy.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Endorsed on the envelope containing the proposals, "Bids for Menomonee logs," and addressed to the undersigned at Keshena, Wisconsin, will be received until 1 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, March 10, 1896, at which time all bids will be opened in the presence of the bidders at the office of the Green Bay Agency, Keshena, Wisconsin, and the sale of said logs awarded to the highest and best bidder, subject, however, to the approval of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior and the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who reserve the right to reject any and all bids as they deem for the best interest of the Indians.

Each bid to receive consideration must be accompanied by a certified check upon some solvent national bank for 5 per cent of the aggregate amount of the bid, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them, but checks of successful bidders who fail to comply with the requirement of the Department in the purchase or payment for logs bid in will be forfeited to the Treasury of the United States and the logs sold again. The money in payment for said logs must be deposited in the First National Bank of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, within ten days after the approval of the sale, and triplicate receipts of deposit delivered to the undersigned. Any further information in regard to the logs or sale of the same can be obtained of the undersigned.

Green Bay Indian Agency, Keshena, Wisconsin, Feb. 18th, 1896.

THOS. H. SAVAGE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

March 10, 1896, Agent Savage submitted an abstract of bids received, as follows:

Name of bidder.	Place of delivery (on rivers where banked).	Quantity.	Rate.
		Feet.	
S. W. Hollister & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.	Wolf River and tributaries	9,232,990	$8.50
	South Branch of Oconto River	7,767,010	11.05
Holt Lumber Co., Oconto, Wis. *a*	South Branch of Oconto River	7,767,010	11.25
A. Spies, Shawano, Wis. *a*	do	7,767,010	10.86
Leander Choate and D. Jennings, New London, Wis.	Wolf River and tributaries	9,232,990	8.33
	South Branch of Oconto River	7,767,010	11.00
J. H. Jenkins, Oshkosh, Wis. *b*	Wolf River and tributaries	9,232,990	7.75

a Did not bid on Wolf River logs. *b* Did not bid on South Branch of Oconto River logs.

The agent stated that the logs were larger in size and better in quality than those cut during the season of 1894–95, but that he did not think that better rates could be obtained if reoffered for sale, as there was evidently a combination among the lumbermen to obtain the logs at a low price. The bids were therefore submitted to the Department, March 17, 1896, with the recommendation that the bid of S. W. Hollister & Co., of Oshkosh, Wis., for the logs on Wolf River and tributaries, at $8.50 per 1,000 feet, and that of the Holt Lumber Company, of Oconto, Wis., for the logs on the South Branch of the Oconto River, at $11.25 per 1,000 feet, be accepted. The Department, under date of March 18, 1896, accepted the bids of S. W. Hollister & Co. and the Holt Lumber Company, and the sale of the logs to them was confirmed as follows:

S. W. Hollister & Co., Oshkosh, Wis., 9,232,990 feet on Wolf River and tributaries, at $8.50 per 1,000 feet	$78,480.42
Holt Lumber Co., Oconto, Wis., 7,767,010 feet on South Branch of Oconto River, at $11.25 per 1,000 feet	87,378.86
A total of 17,000,000 feet	165,859.28

This average of $9.75 per 1,000 feet is an increase of 44 cents per 1,000 feet over the season of 1894–95, and an increase of $1.40 over the season of 1893–94, when 20,000,000 feet, banked on both rivers, was sold to one bidder at $8.35 per 1,000 feet.

In addition to the logs sold as above the Indians, under authority of the Department, cut and banked 1,870,800 feet of shingle bolts, which were advertised and sold as follows:

To Black Bros. & Co., of Shawano, Wis., 980,975 feet on the Oconto River, at $1.50 per 1,000 feet	$1,471.46
To S. W. Hollister & Co., of Oshkosh, Wis., 889,825 feet on the Wolf River, at $1.45 per 1,000 feet	1,290.25

In view of the extremely low price obtained for these shingle bolts I shall recommend when the proper time comes that no authority be granted to cut shingle bolts the coming season, but that all timber be cut into logs, scaled, and reserved for sale for what merchantable lumber they may contain.

EXHIBITION OF INDIANS.

Some applications have been received during the year asking for authority to take Indians from reservations for exhibition purposes, but most of them have been refused. The authorities granted by the Department are as follows:

March 7, 1896, to Messrs. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") and Salisbury, to take 100 Indians from reservations in North and South Dakota, New Mexico, and Oklahoma Territory for general show and exhibition purposes. A bond in the sum of $10,000 was given by this firm.

April 25, 1896, to the Zoological Society of Cincinnati, Ohio, to take not to exceed 100 Indians from such reservations as might be desired, for

show and exhibition purposes in Cincinnati, Ohio. A bond in the sum of $10,000 was given by this society.

In two instances authority was granted Indians to attend local celebrations, under such conditions and restrictions as would insure the Indians proper treatment and surroundings.

As stated in my last annual report, whenever engagements with Indians for exhibition purposes are made, their employers are required to enter into written contracts with the individual Indians obligating themselves to pay such Indians fair stipulated salaries for their services; to supply them with proper food and clothing; to meet their traveling and needful incidental expenses, including medical attendance, etc., from the date of leaving their homes until they return thither; to protect them from immoral influences and surroundings; to employ a white man of good character to look after their welfare, and to return them without cost to themselves to their reservation within a certain specified time. They have also been required to execute bond for the faithful fulfillment of such contracts.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

In accordance with an intention expressed in my last annual report, I transmitted to the Department November 23, 1895, a draft of a bill, to be laid before Congress, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indian allottees. This draft was similar to a bill which passed the House in the Fifty-third Congress, but failed for want of time in the Senate. Its terms and the necessities of the Indian service in this respect were fully discussed in my report of 1895, and it is not necessary at this time to enter upon the question of the need for such legislation as is proposed.

The bill was introduced in both branches of Congress early in the last session. So far as I am aware, the Senate has not acted on the measure further than to refer it to its Committee on Indian Affairs; but the House Committee on Indian Affairs made a favorable report thereon (Report 1209) in April last. It is hoped that Congress will at this winter's session pass the bill and give the service the relief it will afford.

The correspondence in this office this year on the subject of the sale of intoxicants to Indians shows more than ever the necessity for the legislation proposed, and all the agents in charge of Indians to whom allotments have been given, especially in the far West and Northwest, insist on something being done to save the Indians from the terrible effects which unrestrained liquor traffic among them will bring.

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

The number of claims of record in this office at the date of my last annual report was 8,007, and the number of claims at that time in this office to be transmitted to the Court of Claims, in accordance with the

act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 851), was 4,301. Since then the papers on file in 20 claims have been transmitted to the court. Ten claims have been reported as having been previously transmitted to Congress, and miscellaneous information has been given relative to 12 claims. No new claims have been filed during the past year, and, deducting the 30 claims that have been disposed of, 4,271 are still left in this office to be disposed of in accordance with that act.

The following appropriations have been made for the payment of judgments of the Court of Claims, rendered in pursuance of said act of March 3, 1891, viz: $478,252.62 was appropriated by act of July 28, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 319); $175,000 was appropriated by act of August 23, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 476); $200,000 was appropriated by act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 869), and $49,687.86 was appropriated by act of June 8, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 306), making a total of $902,940.48. The records of this office show that up to August 25, 1896, judgments have been paid and charged against the sums above appropriated to the amount of $825,039.60.

The judgments paid as above indicated do not include those paid from the tribal funds of different tribes, in accordance with section 6 of the act, amounting approximately to $15,000.

DISTURBANCES IN JACKSONS HOLE COUNTRY, WYOMING.

The killing by white men of three members of a peaceable hunting party of Bannocks in the Jacksons Hole country, Wyoming, in July, 1895, and the arrest, fining, imprisonment, and confiscation of property of other Bannocks, all because of their violation of Wyoming game laws, were narrated at length in my last report. For convenient reference hereafter I have deemed it wise to add this year a detailed account of what has since occurred relating to this affair, including the decision of the Supreme Court in the case. The Indians were hunting for subsistence under their treaty of July 3, 1868, but in the test case brought before it the Supreme Court decided that the treaty right of the Shoshones and Bannocks of the Fort Hall and Wind River reservations to hunt in the Jacksons Hole country was terminated by the admission of Wyoming Territory into the Union as a State.

September 11, 1895, this office submitted to the Department evidence, received from the United States Indian agent of the Fort Hall Agency, of the wrongs that had been committed upon the persons and property of the Bannocks in the Jacksons Hole country; and asked, in view of article 1 of the treaty of July 3, 1868, with these Indians, if something could not be done by the Department of Justice toward punishing the offenders. September 24, 1895, the Attorney-General informed this Department that he had "again taken under consideration the question of prosecuting the whites who committed the outrages upon the Bannock Indians in the Jacksons Hole country," and that the

United States district attorney for Wyoming had been instructed "to indict the parties and prosecute the case with vigor."

Meantime this office, September 20, 1895, instructed Mr. Province McCormick, inspector United States Indian service, as follows:

I am instructed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior to direct you to proceed to the State of Wyoming and to the Fort Hall Agency, in Idaho, as a representative of this Department, for the purpose of conferring with the governor of Wyoming and such other officials of said State, or other persons as may be necessary, relative to certain matters of importance (explained at length hereafter) in connection with the recent troubles between the Bannock Indians and the whites in what is known as the Jacksons Hole country, Wyoming.

You will therefore proceed to Omaha, Nebr., so as to meet Brig. Gen. John J. Coppinger, U. S. A., in that city on the 26th instant and accompany him to Wyoming. * * *

In order that you may have full information of the facts relative to the late troubles between the Bannocks and whites, I briefly state the case as follows:

After a résumé of the case, substantially as contained in report of this Bureau for 1895, the letter continued—

I desire you to confer with the governor of Wyoming with reference to the right of these Indians to hunt off their reservation in the territory in question and ascertain his views upon the subject. The actions of the lawless whites in this region should be clearly laid before him; so also should the treaty rights of these Indians, as held by this Department. You will state to him that this Department does not desire to have any trouble with the settlers; that it is anxious and willing to do everything it can to prevent the Indians under its charge from committing depredations upon the whites or annoying them in any way; but that it will insist on protecting the Indians in their rights guaranteed to them by the United States.

In case the governor is unwilling to concede the rights of the Indians to hunt as above indicated, you will propose to him that there shall be a test case made and a decision arrived at as to the right of the Indians to hunt on public lands under their treaty, either by having an Indian arrested by the State officials for hunting, and an application brought by the United States attorney for Wyoming for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of such prisoner, or in some other way, and that he shall agree that in case it shall be decided that the Indians have a right to hunt, and that the laws of Wyoming are of no effect as against them, then, in that event, he, Governor Richards, shall, by all the means in his power, protect the Indians in such right; and on the other hand, if it shall be decided by the courts that the Indians have no right to hunt, in violation of the State laws, or, in other words, that the State laws operate to abridge or defeat their said treaty rights, then this Department will recommend to Congress that an agreement be made with them for the relinquishment of the rights guaranteed to them by the treaty of 1868, and which they claim and believe are still in full force.

In case Governor Richards agrees to the above proposition and is willing to have such test case made, the Indian's arrest could be secured through proper consultation with the United States Indian agent of the Fort Hall Agency, in which case this office should be notified of such action in order that the United States district attorney for Wyoming might be properly instructed to proceed in the matter in the interest of the Government.

After you shall have concluded your interviews with Governor Richards, and such other officials of the said State of Wyoming as you may deem necessary, you will then proceed to Fort Hall Agency where you will, without causing too much inconvenience to the Indians, call a council and explain to them the action which this Department has taken in regard to the wrongs which they have suffered at the hands

of the whites in the late Jacksons Hole affair. You should also let them know that this Government fully appreciates their case, sympathizes with them in their troubles, and is determined to do everything possible to right their wrongs. It might be well to call their attention also to the fact that this office and the honorable Secretary of the Interior willingly granted them increased rations, in order that they might not be compelled to suffer for want of food during the coming winter, and to save them the necessity of going into the Jacksons Hole country for the purpose of hunting, which the Department did not want them to do just at that time, in view of the excited state of the whites in this region.

Further, it might be well for you to add in your talk with them that they must be entirely willing and contented to let the matter of the punishment of the whites who killed one of their people and seriously wounded another rest in the hands of this Government, and that if they do not and undertake to seek revenge they will certainly lose the good will and support of this Government and their friends throughout the country.

While at the agency you should, for the information of this office, ascertain the feeling that now exists among the Indians in regard to this affair, whether or not they appear to be sullen and discontented, etc., as recently reported. You should also take note, so far as may be convenient, of the attitude of the officials of the State of Wyoming, and also of the settlers concerning this whole matter.

If you think best, and I am inclined to believe it would be, you may visit the United States district attorney for Wyoming and confer with him in regard to the proposed conference with Governor Richards, and ask him to go with you to the governor. From the strong position taken by the said district attorney as to the rights of the Indians, and his vigorous denunciation of the conduct of the whites in their treatment of them, together with his manifest zeal in the investigation made by him under direction of the Department of Justice, I feel sure that his assistance, counsel, and advice would be of very material aid to you in the matter, and that he will willingly cooperate with you in every proper way.

October 6, 1895, Inspector McCormick reported the result of his conconference with the governor of Wyoming, as follows:

In company with the United States district attorney of Wyoming, General Coppinger, and several of the United States Army officers, the prearranged interview with Governor Richards took place in his office (September 29), with the results as shown by the correspondence forwarded from Cheyenne to the Department. Governor Richards in this conference was unwilling to concede the Indians any rights under their treaty to hunt in Wyoming, claiming that said treaty rights were abrogated by the laws. After considerable preliminary discussion he readily accepted the proposition to make a test case, strictly in accordance with my instructions, save that two Indians, instead of one, should be arrested. I readily accepted the suggestion after a consultation with the district attorney, Governor Richards, as shown by the correspondence, pledging himself to abide the decision of the courts and use his State machinery to enforce same. This part of my mission being successfully accomplished I proceeded on the following morning, September 30, to Fort Hall, arriving at midnight. Upon the following day, October 1, after consultation with Agent Teter, we made arrangements to secure two Indians, who filled the requirements for the test case. These two Indians, in charge of the agent with an interpreter, left the agency on October 2, arriving in Evanston, Wyo., October 3, where they now are.

In further compliance with my instructions, I called a council of the Bannocks and Shoshones on Saturday, October 5, this being ration day and most convenient to them. I pursued in this council a course as outlined in my instructions; I urged upon them to rely implicitly upon the Department for a redress of all their wrongs and grievances, pledging them that no effort would be spared to restore to them guaranteed rights and also the punishment of their murderers. After a talk lasting over an hour and then listening to their wrongs, I asked the head men individually

if they intended to heed my advice and leave this whole matter to the Department. With one accord they all agreed. I think I can safely say that I have discovered no disposition on the part of a single Indian to undertake for himself any revenge, but that he is relying implicitly upon the Government to right him in this matter. There seems to be none of the soreness or sullenness that one would ordinarily expect to see after the perpetration of such a dastardly, cowardly, preconcerted, outrageous crime as was inflicted upon these defenseless persons by the so-called law officers of Wyoming.

My instructions state that I shall make a report of the action taken by me on this mission and the results thereof, etc.

I have given, as concisely as I could, my action and the results. Ordinarily I would stop here, but there is too much involved. I may be trespassing upon forbidden ground to make any recommendations as to the future settlement of this question, but being here upon the ground and foreseeing, as I believe, what will be the result, I can not refrain from making a suggestion, which sooner or later will be taken.

When this test case is decided, and the courts uphold (as I suppose they will) the treaty rights as guaranteed to these Indians, one point will be gained, a principle will be established, and that is all; but establishing the right of these Indians to hunt on public or unoccupied lands does not protect them in that right. * * * Therefore, I would respectfully suggest that means or steps be taken to treat with these Indians for the relinquishment of their treaty rights to hunt upon unoccupied land.

Following out the above instructions given to the inspector, Agent Teter telegraphed this office October 7, 1895, as follows:

Indians are in custody here for purpose of test case. Must have habeas corpus proceedings tried at once to avoid trouble by keeping them in custody. Please instruct United States attorney for Wyoming to proceed without delay. Answer at this point.

This telegram was submitted for Department consideration October 7, 1895, with recommendation that a copy of the same be transmitted to the Attorney-General, with request that the United States attorney for Wyoming be telegraphed to institute habeas corpus proceedings at once for the release of the Indians. October 7, 1895, the Attorney-General replied that he had telegraphed the United States attorney at Cheyenne "forthwith to issue writs of habeas corpus for the two Ind ans arrested for the test case."

The case was tried in the United States circuit court before Judge Riner, who, November 21, 1895, decided that the laws of Wyoming are invalid against the treaty rights of the Indians, and affirmed their right to hunt game on the unoccupied public lands of Wyoming in and out of season, and discharged Race Horse from custody. The case, however, was at once appealed by the attorney-general of Wyoming to the United States Supreme Court.

October 12, 1895, Agent Teter telegraphed this office: "I will request the withdrawal of troops from the Fort Hall Reservation, and (as) the Indians are quiet and peaceable." This telegram was communicated to the War Department, and November 1 the Secretary of War replied to the Department, as follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, transmitting, for such action as may be deemed proper, a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who states that, as the Indians of the Fort

Hall Agency are quiet and peaceable, the agent requests the withdrawal of the troops from the agency, and to inform you that the commanding general, Department of the Platte, under date of the 21st ultimo, reports that it had been his intention to withdraw these troops prior to the end of the month, and that in view of your communication he has issued orders for their withdrawal without delay.

December 7, 1895, Agent Teter reported that the decision of the United States circuit court in the case of Race Horse was well understood by the Indians of the Fort Hall agency, and that in his opinion it would be absolutely necessary to adopt measures to settle the question of the hunting privilege of the Indians on unoccupied Government land, "in order to prevent a recurrence in the year 1896 of the Jacksons Hole troubles of the past July." He recommended the appointment of a commission to negotiate with the Indians for a relinquishment of their treaty rights to hunt on unoccupied public land. A provision to this effect was incorporated in the Indian appropriation act approved June 10, 1896.

May 25, 1896, the Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the circuit court, and directed the discharge of the writ and the remanding of the prisoner to the custody of the sheriff. This opinion of the Supreme Court, to which Mr. Justice Brown dissented, is given herewith in full, as follows:

Supreme Court of the United States. No. 841.—October Term, 1895. John H. Ward, sheriff of the county of Uinta, in the State of Wyoming, appellant, *vs.* Race Horse. Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the District of Wyoming. May 25, 1896.

This appeal was taken from an order of the court below, rendered in a habeas corpus proceeding, discharging the appellee from custody (70 Fed. Rep., 598). The petition for the writ based the right to the relief, which it prayed and which the court below granted, on the ground that the detention complained of was in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in disregard of a right arising from and guaranteed by a treaty made by the United States with the Bannock Indians. Because of these grounds the jurisdiction below existed, and the right to review here obtains. (Revised Statutes, § 753; act of March 3, 1891, 36 Stat., 826.) The record shows the following material facts: The appellee, the plaintiff below, was a member of the Bannock tribe of Indians, retaining his tribal relations and residing with it in the Fort Hall Indian Reservation. This reservation was created by the United States in compliance with a treaty entered into between the United States and the Eastern Band of Shoshones and the Bannock tribe of Indians, which took effect February 24, 1869 (15 Stat., 673). Article 2 of this treaty, besides setting apart a reservation for the use of the Shoshonees, provided:

"It is agreed that whenever the Bannocks desire a reservation to be set apart for their use, or whenever the President of the United States shall deem it advisable for them to be put upon a reservation, he shall cause a suitable one to be selected for them in their present country, which shall embrace reasonable portions of the 'Port Neuf' and 'Kansas Prairie' countries."

In pursuance of the foregoing stipulation the Fort Hall Indian Reservation was set apart for the use of the Bannock tribe.

Article 4 of the treaty provided as follows:

"The Indians herein named agree, when the agency house and other buildings shall be constructed on their reservations named, they will make said reservations their permanent home, and they will make no permanent settlement elsewhere; but they shall have the right to hunt upon the unoccupied lands of the United States so

long as game may be found thereon, and so long as peace subsists among the whites and Indians on the borders of the hunting districts."

In July, 1868, an act had been passed erecting a temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming (15 Stat., 178), and in this act it was provided as follows:

"That nothing in this act shall be construed to impair the rights of persons or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such right shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians."

Wyoming was admitted into the Union on July 10, 1890 (26 Stat., 222). Section 1 of that act provides as follows:

"That the State of Wyoming is hereby declared to be a State of the United States of America, and is hereby declared admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; and that the constitution which the people of Wyoming have formed for themselves be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed."

The act contains no exception or reservation in favor of or for the benefit of Indians.

The legislature of Wyoming, on July 20, 1895 (Laws of Wyoming, 1895, c. 98, p. 225), passed an act regulating the killing of game within the State. In October, 1895, the district attorney of Uinta County, State of Wyoming, filed an information against the appellee (Race Horse) for having killed in that county seven elk in violation of the law of the State. He was taken into custody by the sheriff, and it was to obtain a release from imprisonment authorized by a commitment issued under these proceedings that the writ of habeas corpus was sued out. The following facts are unquestioned: 1st, that the elk were killed in Uinta County, Wyoming, at a point about one hundred miles from the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, which is situated in the State of Idaho; 2d, that the killing was in violation of the laws of the State of Wyoming; 3d, that the place where the killing took place was unoccupied public land of the United States, in the sense that the United States was the owner of the fee of the land; 4th, that the place where the elk were killed was in a mountainous region some distance removed from settlements, but was used by the settlers as a range for cattle, and was within election and school districts of the State of Wyoming.

Mr. Justice White, after stating the case, delivered the opinion of the court:

It is wholly immaterial, for the purpose of the legal issue here presented, to consider whether the place where the elk were killed is in the vicinage of white settlements. It is also equally irrelevant to ascertain how far the land was used for a cattle range, since the sole question which the case presents is whether the treaty made by the United States with the Bannock Indians gave them the right to exercise the hunting privilege, therein referred to, within the limits of the State of Wyoming in violation of its laws. If it gave such right, the mere fact that the State had created school districts or election districts, and had provided for pasturage on the lands, could no more efficaciously operate to destroy the right of the Indian to hunt on the lands than could the passage of the game law. If, on the other hand, the terms of the treaty did not refer to lands within a State, which were subject to the legislative power of the State, then it is equally clear that, although the lands were not in school and election districts and were not near settlements, the right conferred on the Indians by the treaty would be of no avail to justify a violation of the State law.

The power of a State to control and regulate the taking of game can not be questioned. (Geer *v.* Connecticut, 161 U. S., 519.) The text of article 4 of the treaty, relied on as giving the right to kill game within the State of Wyoming, in violation of its laws, is as follows:

"But they shall have the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States, so long as game may be found thereon, and so long as peace subsists among the whites and Indians on the borders of the hunting districts."

It may at once be conceded that the words "unoccupied lands of the United States," if they stood alone, and were detached from the other provisions of the treaty on the same subject, would convey the meaning of lands owned by the United States, and the title to or occupancy of which had not been disposed of. But in interpreting these words in the treaty they can not be considered alone, but must be construed with reference to the context in which they are found. Adopting this elementary method, it becomes at once clear that the unoccupied lands contemplated were not all such lands of the United States wherever situated, but were only lands of that character embraced within what the treaty denominates as hunting districts.

This view follows as a necessary result from the provision which says that the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands shall only be availed of as long as peace subsists on the borders of the hunting districts. Unless the districts thus referred to be taken as controlling the words unoccupied lands, then the reference to the hunting districts would become wholly meaningless, and the cardinal rule of interpretation would be violated which ordains that such construction be adopted as gives effect to all the language of the statute. Nor can this consequence be avoided by saying that the words "hunting districts" simply signified places where game was to (be) found, for this would read out of the treaty the provision as "to peace on the borders" of such districts, which clearly pointed to the fact that the territory referred to was one beyond the borders of the white settlements. The unoccupied lands referred to being therefore contained within the hunting districts, by the ascertainment of the latter the former will be necessarily determined, as the less is contained in the greater. The elucidation of this issue will be made plain by an appreciation of the situation existing at the time of the adoption of the treaty, of the necessities which brought it into being, and of the purposes intended to be by it accomplished.

When, in 1868, the treaty was framed the progress of the white settlements westward had hardly, except in a very scattered way, reached the confines of the place selected for the Indian reservation. Whilst this was true, the march of advancing civilization foreshadowed the fact that the wilderness which lay on all sides of the point selected for the reservation was destined to be occupied and settled by the white man, hence interfering with the hitherto untrammeled right of occupancy of the Indian. For this reason, to protect his rights and to preserve for him a home where his tribal relations might be enjoyed under the shelter of the authority of the United States, the reservation was created. Whilst confining him to the reservation, and in order to give him the privilege of hunting in the designated districts, so long as the necessities of civilization did not require otherwise, the provision in question was doubtless adopted, care being, however, taken to make the whole enjoyment in this regard dependent absolutely upon the will of Congress. To prevent this privilege from becoming dangerous to the peace of the new settlements as they advanced, the provision allowing the Indian to avail himself of it only whilst peace reigned on the borders was inserted. To suppose that the words of the treaty intended to give to the Indian the right to enter into already established States and seek out every portion of unoccupied Government land and there exercise the right of hunting, in violation of the municipal law, would be to presume that the treaty was so drawn as to frustrate the very object it had in view. It would also render necessary the assumption that Congress, whilst preparing the way, by the treaty, for new settlements and new States, yet created a provision not only detrimental to their future well-being, but also irreconcilably in conflict with the powers of the States already existing. It is undoubted that the place in the State of Wyoming where the game in question was killed was at the time of the treaty, in 1868, embraced within the hunting districts therein referred to. But this fact does not justify the implication that the treaty authorized the continued enjoyment of the right of killing game therein when the territory ceased to be a part of the hunting districts and came within the authority and jurisdiction of a State. The right to hunt given by the treaty clearly contemplated the disappearance of the conditions therein specified. Indeed, it made the right depend on whether the land in the hunting districts was unoccupied public land of the United States.

This, as we have said, left the whole question subject entirely to the will of the United States, since it provided, in effect, that the right to hunt should cease the moment the United States parted with the title to its land in the hunting districts. No restraint was imposed by the treaty on the power of the United States to sell, although such sale, under the settled policy of the Government, was a result naturally to come from the advance of the white settlements in the hunting districts to which the treaty referred. And this view of the temporary and precarious nature of the right reserved in the hunting districts is manifest by the act of Congress creating the Yellowstone Park Reservation, for it was subsequently carved out of what constituted the hunting districts at the time of the adoption of the treaty, and is a clear indication of the sense of Congress on the subject. (17 Stat., 32; 28 Stat., 73.) The construction which would affix to the language of the treaty any other meaning than that which we have above indicated would necessarily imply that Congress had violated the faith of the Government and defrauded the Indians by proceeding immediately to forbid hunting in a large portion of the Territory where it is now asserted there was a contract right to kill game created by the treaty in favor of the Indians.

The argument now advanced in favor of the continued existence of the right to hunt over the land mentioned in the treaty, after it had become subject to State authority, admits that the privilege would cease by the mere fact that the United States disposed of its title to any of the land, although such disposition, when made to an individual, would give him no authority over game, and yet that the privilege continued when the United States had called into being a sovereign State, a necessary incident of whose authority was the complete power to regulate the killing of game within its borders. This argument indicates at once the conflict between the right to hunt in the unoccupied lands within the hunting districts and the assertion of the power to continue the exercise of the privilege in question in the State of Wyoming in defiance of its laws. That "a treaty may supersede a prior act of Congress, and an act of Congress supersede a prior treaty," is elementary. (Tong Yue Ting *v.* United States, 149 U. S., 698; The Cherokee Tobacco, 11 Wall., 621.) In the last case it was held that a law of Congress imposing a tax on tobacco, if in conflict with a prior treaty with the Cherokees, was paramount to the treaty. Of course the settled rule undoubtedly is that repeals by implication are not favored, and will not be held to exist if there be any other reasonable construction. (Cope *v.* Cope, 137 U. S., 682, and authorities there cited.) But in ascertaining whether both statutes can be maintained it is not to be considered that any possible theory, by which both can be enforced, must be adopted, but only that repeal by implication must be held not to have taken place if there be a reasonable construction, by which both laws can coexist consistently with the intention of Congress. (United States *v.* Sixty-seven Packages Dry Goods, 17 How., 87; District of Columbia *v.* Hutten, 143 U. S., 18; Frost *v.* Wenie, 157 U. S., 46.) The act which admitted Wyoming into the Union, as we have said, expressly declared that that State should have all the powers of the other States of the Union, and made no reservation whatever in favor of the Indians. These provisions alone considered would be in conflict with the treaty if it was so construed as to allow the Indians to seek out every unoccupied piece of Government land and thereon disregard and violate the State law, passed in the undoubted exercise of its municipal authority. But the language of the act admitting Wyoming into the Union, which recognized her coequal rights, was merely declaratory of the general rule.

In Pollard *v.* Hagan, 3 How., 212 (1845), the controversy was to the validity of a patent from the United States to lands situate in Alabama, which at the date of the formation of that State were part of the shore of the Mobile River between high and low water mark. It was held that the shores of navigable waters and the soil under them were not granted by the Constitution to the United States, and hence the jurisdiction exercised thereover by the Federal Government before the formation of the

new State was held temporarily and in trust for the new State to be thereafter created, and that such State, when created, by virtue of its being possessed the same rights and jurisdiction as had the original States. And, replying to an argument based upon the assumption that the United States had acquired the whole of Alabama from Spain, the court observed that the United States would then have held it subject to the Constitution and laws of its own Government. The court declared (p. 229) that to refuse to concede to Alabama sovereignty and jurisdiction over all the territory within her limits would be to "deny that Alabama has been admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States." The same principles were applied in Louisiana *v.* First Municipality (3 How., 589).

In Withers *v.* Buckley, 20 How., 84 (1857), it was held that a statute of Mississippi creating commissioners for a river within the State and prescribing their powers and duties was within the legitimate and essential powers of the State. In answer to the contention that the statute conflicted with the act of Congress which authorized the people of Mississippi Territory to form a constitution, in that it was inconsistent with the provision in the act that "the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the State of Mississippi as to other citizens of the United States," the court said (p. 92):

"In considering this act of Congress of March 1, 1817, it is unnecessary to institute any examination or criticism as to its legitimate meaning, or operation, or binding authority, farther than to affirm that it could have no effect to restrict the new State in any of its necessary attributes as an independent sovereign government, nor to inhibit or diminish its perfect equality with the other members of the confederacy with which it was to be associated. These conclusions follow from the very nature and objects of the confederacy, from the language of the Constitution adopted by the States, and from the rule of interpretation pronounced by this court in the case of Pollard's Lessee *v.* Hagan (3 How., 223)."

A like ruling was made in Escanaba Co. *v.* Chicago, 107 U. S., 678 (1882), where provisions of the ordinance of 1787 were claimed to operate to deprive the State of Illinois of the power to authorize the construction of bridges over navigable rivers within the State. The court, through Mr. Justice Field, said (p. 683):

"But the States have full power to regulate within their limits matters of internal police, including in that general designation whatever will promote the peace, comfort, convenience, and prosperity of their people."

And it was further added (p. 688):

"Whatever the limitation upon her powers as a government whilst in a Territorial condition, whether from the ordinance of 1787 or the legislation of Congress, it ceased to have any operative force, except as voluntarily adopted by her, after she became a State of the Union. On her admission she at once became entitled to and possessed of all the rights of dominion and sovereignty which belonged to the original States. She was admitted, and could be admitted, only on the same footing with them. * * * Equality of the constitutional right and power is the condition of all the States of the Union, old and new."

In Cardwell *v.* American Bridge Company, 113 U. S., 205 (1884), Escanaba Company *v.* Chicago, supra, was followed, and it was held that a clause in the act admitting California into the Union which provided that the navigable waters within the State shall be free to citizens of the United States in no way impaired the power which the State could exercise over the subject if the clause in question had no existence. Mr. Justice Field concluded the opinion of the court as follows (p. 212):

"The act admitting California declares that she is 'admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.' She was not, therefore, shorn by the clause as to navigable water within her limits of any of the powers which the original States possessed over such waters within their limits."

A like conclusion was applied in the case of Willamette Iron Bridge Co. *v.* Hatch (125 U. S., 1), where the act admitting the State of Oregon into the Union was construed.

Determining, by the light of these principles, the question whether the provision of the treaty giving the right to hunt on unoccupied lands of the United States in the hunting districts is repealed in so far as the lands in such districts are now embraced within the limits of the State of Wyoming, it becomes plain that the repeal results from the conflict between the treaty and the act admitting that State into the Union. The two facts, the privilege conferred and the act of admission, are irreconcilable in the sense that the two under no reasonable hypothesis can be construed as coexisting.

The power of all the States to regulate the killing of game within their border will not be gainsaid, yet, if the treaty applies to the unoccupied land of the United States in the State of Wyoming, that State would be bereft of such power, since every isolated piece of land belonging to the United States as a private owner, so long as it continued to be unoccupied land, would be exempt in this regard from the authority of the State. Wyoming, then, will have been admitted into the Union, not as an equal member, but as one shorn of a legislative power vested in all the other States of the Union, a power resulting from the fact of statehood and incident to its plenary existence. Nor need we stop to consider the argument advanced at bar, that as the United States, under the authority delegated to it by the Constitution in relation to Indian tribes, has a right to deal with that subject, therefore it has the power to exempt from the operation of State game laws each particular piece of land owned by it in private ownership within a State, for nothing in this case shows that this power has been exerted by Congress. The enabling act declares that the State of Wyoming is admitted on equal terms with the other States, and this declaration, which is simply an expression of the general rule, which presupposes that States, when admitted into the Union, are endowed with powers and attributes equal in scope to those enjoyed by the States already admitted, repels any presumption that in this particular case Congress intended to admit the State of Wyoming with diminished governmental authority. The silence of the act admitting Wyoming into the Union as to the reservation of rights in favor of the Indians is given increased significance by the fact that Congress in creating the Territory expressly reserved such rights. Nor would this case be affected by conceding that Congress, during the existence of the Territory, had full authority in the exercise of its treaty-making power to charge the Territory, or the land therein, with such contractual burdens as were deemed best, and that when they were imposed on a Territory it would be also within the power of Congress to continue them in the State on its admission into the Union.

Here the enabling act not only contains no expression of the intention of Congress to continue the burdens in question in the State, but, on the contrary, its intention not to do so is conveyed by the express terms of the act of admission. Indeed, it may be further, for the sake of the argument, conceded that where there are rights created by Congress during the existence of a Territory which are of such a nature as to imply their perpetuity, and the consequent purpose of Congress to continue them in the State, after its admission, such continuation will, as a matter of construction, be upheld, although the enabling act does not expressly so direct. Here the nature of the right created gives rise to no such implication of continuance, since, by its terms, it shows that the burden imposed on the Territory was essentially perishable and intended to be of a limited duration. Indeed, the whole argument of the defendant in error rests on the assumption that there was a perpetual right conveyed by the treaty, when in fact the privilege given was temporary and precarious. But the argument goes further than this, since it insists that, although by the treaty the hunting privilege was to cease whenever the United States parted merely with the title to any of its lands, yet that privilege was to continue, although the United States parted with its entire authority over the capture and killing of game. Nor is there force in the suggestion that the cases of the Kansas Indians (5 Wall., 737) and the New York Indians (5 Wall., 761) are in conflict with these views. The first case (that of the Kansas Indians) involved the right of the State to tax

the land of Indians owned under patents issued to them in consequence of treaties made with their respective tribes. The court held that the power of the State to tax was expressly excluded by the enabling act. The second case (that of the New York Indians) involved the right of the State to tax land embraced in an Indian reservation which existed prior to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Thus these two cases involved the authority of the State to exert its taxing power on lands embraced within an Indian reservation, that is to say, the authority of the State to extend its powers to lands not within the scope of its jurisdiction, whilst this case involves a question whether, where no reservation exists, a State can be stripped by implication and deduction of an essential attribute of its governmental existence. Doubtless the rule that treaties should be so construed as to uphold the sanctity of the public faith ought not to be departed from. But that salutary rule should not be made an instrument for violating the public faith by distorting the words of a treaty, in order to imply that it conveyed rights wholly inconsistent with its language and in conflict with an act of Congress, and also destructive of the rights of one of the States. To refer to the limitation contained in the Territorial act and disregard the terms of the enabling act would be to destroy and obliterate the express will of Congress.

For these reasons the judgment below was erroneous, and must therefore be reversed, and the case must be remanded to the court below with directions to discharge the writ and remand the prisoner to the custody of the sheriff.

And it is so ordered.

Mr. Justice Brewer, not having heard the argument, takes no part in this decision.

June 17, 1896, the Attorney-General advised the Department that he had received a letter from the United States attorney for Wyoming, saying that Judge Riner desired that Race Horse, the Bannock Indian from Fort Hall Agency, who stood for the rights of his tribe in the test case, be brought before him on July 14, to be turned over to the State sheriff. As this was an agreed case to test the law, the Attorney-General said that it seemed to him that this poor Indian should not be further punished; and that as this Department made the arrangement with the State authorities for making this test case he would be glad if it would arrange with them to let the Indian go without further molestation.

Upon this communication from the Attorney-General this office reported to the Department June 22, 1896, as follows:

I am in receipt, by Department reference, of a letter of June 17, 1896, from the Attorney-General, stating that he had received a letter from the United States attorney for Wyoming, saying that Judge Riner desires that Race Horse, the Indian whose case was recently decided, be brought before him on July 14, to be turned over to the State sheriff. The Attorney-General says that as this was an agreed case to test the law, it seems to him this poor Indian should not be further punished, and as this Department made the arrangement with the State authorities for making this test case he wishes you would see if you can not arrange with them to let the Indian go without further molestation, and if you can not get them to do so he requests that you see that the Indian is produced before Judge Riner at the date named.

The Department will remember that Race Horse is the Bannock Indian whose arrest was secured through the Indian agent by arrangement made with the authorities of the State of Wyoming, through Inspector McCormick, for the purpose of testing the right of the Indians of the Shoshone Agency to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States within the State of Wyoming, under the fourth article of their treaty of February 24, 1869 (15 Stat. L., 673), on a writ of habeas corpus which was sued out in the district court of the United States for Wyoming.

It will also be remembered that the right of the Indians to hunt was sustained by the district court, and the writ of habeas corpus was issued releasing this Indian; but the decision of this court was overruled by the Supreme Court on May 25, 1896, in an opinion in which it was held that the said fourth article of the treaty referred to did not give the Indians a right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States within the State of Wyoming contrary to the laws of that State.

At the time that the arrangement was made for the testing of the law, as has been above described, this Indian, who was only one of a number charged by the State with violations of its game laws, was at liberty and on his reservation in the State of Idaho, and none of the Indians were at that time in the custody of the State, those that had been arrested and tried having been released.

In view of the circumstances leading up to the arrest of this Indian, and the purposes for which the arrest was made, I fully concur with the Attorney-General in the belief that this Indian should not be further punished, and I am satisfied that the position of the State of Wyoming in the premises having been vindicated by the Supreme Court the authorities of that State would be willing to arrange the matter without further molesting the Indian.

I have the honor, therefore, to inclose a copy of the Attorney-General's letter with recommendation that the governor of the State of Wyoming be communicated with with a view to securing the settlement of the matter without further punishment of the Indian.

The Department on June 23, 1896, communicated with Governor Richards, of Wyoming, concerning the case, and on July 1, 1896, received his reply, as follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 23, 1896, inclosing letters from the Attorney-General and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relating to the Bannock Indian, Race Horse. In these letters it is suggested that this Indian should not be further punished, as the case in which he is a defendant was an agreed case to test the law. The State has no intention of inflicting upon Race Horse the punishment to which he is liable under our statutes, but does desire to close up the case in such a way that he and all of the Indians who claimed hunting privileges under their treaty will understand that they have no such rights and are amenable to the authority of the State if they kill game in violation of our statutes.

To accomplish this purpose, I believe it to be best to have Race Horse brought before Judge Riner upon July 14, as he desires, to be turned over to the sheriff of Uinta County, who will take him before Judge Knight, of the district court for that county. Upon this being done, I am assured by County and Prosecuting Attorney Hamm of Uinta County that he will at once move the discharge of the prisoner, and there is no doubt that Judge Knight will so order.

I believe this course to be best both for the Indian Department and the State. Race Horse and the Indians who accompanied him were much pleased with Judge Riner's decision and returned to Fort Hall convinced that the State authorities had no power over them. It will be a difficult matter to get them to understand that the contrary is true while they are allowed to go unmolested and even uncensured for the violation of our laws. If their experience in this matter has taught them anything, it is that they are only amenable to the Federal authority. Upon the other hand, if Race Horse is brought back to the district court of Uinta County and Judge Knight informs him that he has the power to punish him for the offense he has committed, but upon this occasion will deal leniently with him and forgive him on account of his ignorance of the law, the lesson will be one that he and all other Indians will comprehend, and its effect will be to cause them to respect State and county authority, which will save the Department and the State a vast amount of trouble.

I therefore respectfully request that Race Horse be returned to the custody of Sheriff Ward, of Uinta County, in accordance with the mandate of the Supreme Court.

On July 6, 1896, the Attorney-General referred to this Department a letter from the United States attorney for Wyoming, concerning the case of Race Horse, with request that the suggestions therein be promptly acted upon, and with the statement that he had secured what he started out for, viz, "The release of the poor fellow who stood for the rights of his tribe." The attorney's letter, dated June 29, 1896, reads as follows:

I have seen Governor Richards and Mr. Fowler, the attorney-general of the State, with respect to the Race Horse matter, and they desire that he be brought into court and turned over to the State authorities, in accordance with the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States. They say that as soon as this is done they will then take him into the district court of Uinta County, Wyo., in which court the information was originally filed charging him with killing game in violation of the laws of the State, and there at once enter a nolle prosequi in his case, their object being, according to their statement to me, to thoroughly impress upon the Indians the fact that they have not the right to hunt game in violation of the laws of the State.

Judge Riner seems to be firmly convinced that it is his bounden duty to turn this Indian over to the State authorities in accordance with the order of the Supreme Court, and if he is not brought here he says that he will certainly issue a bench warrant for his apprehension. From what I have been told of the situation at the Bannock Agency, I feel pretty sure that if the Indian should be arrested under a bench warrant and brought here by the marshal, it would cause very serious difficulty with the other Indians upon the agency, and to avoid this and save the Government both trouble and expense, the best thing to do would be for the Department of the Interior to bring this man down and go through the formality desired by the State authorities.

The above correspondence having been referred to this office, I telegraphed as follows on July 10:

To the district attorney:

Have this day written Agent Teter to have Race Horse in court. Please ask Judge Riner to extend time for his appearance until agent can have received my letter and acted upon it.

To Governor Richards:

Have to-day written Agent Teter directing him to have Race Horse in court. Also telegraphed United States attorney to ask extension of time for his appearance.

To Agent Teter:

Have written you to-day relative to turning over Race Horse to State authorities. Have assurance from Governor Richards that he will be discharged by State court.

I also wrote Agent Teter as follows:

Referring to the matter of the arrest and trial of Race Horse, an Indian of your agency, for violations of the game laws of Wyoming during the year 1895, in which the United States Supreme Court has held that the Indians do not possess the right under their treaty of February 24, 1869 (15 Stat. L., 673), to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States within the State of Wyoming, contrary to the game laws of that State, I have to inclose herewith for your information a copy of a letter of July 6, 1896, from the Department of Justice, transmitting a letter to the Attorney-General from the United States attorney for Wyoming, and also copy of a letter of July 1, 1896, from the governor of Wyoming to the Secretary of the Interior.

You will observe from these letters that Judge Riner, the United States judge,

who tried the application for the writ of habeas corpus in the district court in this case, has directed that Race Horse be brought before him on the 14th of this month to be turned over to the State authorities in accordance with the mandate of the Supreme Court.

You will also observe that both this Department and the Department of Justice have endeavored to secure the dismissal of further proceedings in this case without the arrest of the Indian being made necessary, and that Governor Richards and Mr. Fowler, the attorney-general of Wyoming, have given their assurance that it is not the intention of the State authorities to punish Race Horse for the offenses charged against him, but that they desire and require that he shall be arrested and turned over to them in accordance with Judge Riner's order.

They promise that when this Indian is arrested and turned over to the State authorities he will be brought before the proper State court and discharged from custody in the regular manner.

This course is deemed necessary by the State authorities in order that the Indians shall be impressed with the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest judicial authority in this country, has decided against their right to hunt in the State of Wyoming in violation of its game laws.

In his letter to the Attorney-General the district attorney advises him that Judge Riner feels it his duty to turn Race Horse over to the State authorities, and will issue a bench warrant for his arrest unless he be brought into court on the day on which he is ordered to appear, and the district attorney believes that much harm would result if the necessity for the issuance of the bench warrant and its service upon this Indian should arise.

You will explain this matter fully to Race Horse and to the Indians, and will see that he is in court to be turned over to the State authorities. You will tell him of the assurance given this Department by the State authorities that he will not be punished.

I have this day telegraphed Governor Richards and the United States attorney advising them of this letter to you, and it is presumed that on a representation of the fact that the Department has instructed you to have the Indian in court, Judge Riner will extend the day for his appearance.

The agent, on July 14, 1896, telegraphed the following:

Communication 10th instant directing Race Horse be brought before Judge Riner on 14th instant received this date. Therefore impossible. I have wired United States attorney to arrange a later date.

July 27, 1896, Agent Teter reported that his clerk, Mr. Macbeth, had returned Race Horse on the 20th of July to the United States district court, and three days later had delivered him to the custody of Sheriff Ward, of Uinta County, who released the Indian on a $500 bond for his appearance upon September 7, 1896, the date of the next session of the district court of Uinta County; also that the clerk had given his personal check for the bond, from which he asked to be released, as he needed the money. The agent stated further, that he had been assured by County and Prosecuting Attorney Hamm of Uinta County, that owing to the good faith displayed by the Department in the matter, he would enter a nolle prosequi in the case as soon as Race Horse should be brought before Judge Knight, of the district court for Uinta County.

The agent therefore suggested that if I would give Judge Knight my assurance as Commissioner that the Indian would be returned to custody, he might make the bond nominal and thus release Mr. Macbeth

from his obligation. August 7 I wrote Judge Knight assuring him that this Department would be responsible for the return to custody of Race Horse when needed, and asked that he make the bond nominal. I also advised County and Prosecuting Attorney Hamm of this action, and expressed the hope that the friendly relations which seem to have been established between the representatives of this Department and the local (Uinta County) authorities might continue, so that in the future harmonious action might forestall the misunderstandings and troubles so likely to occur between Indians and whites.

CHEROKEE FREEDMEN, DELAWARES, AND SHAWNEES.

Since the date of the last annual report of this office, giving the status of these parties (pp. 81–84), the Court of Claims has issued final decrees in each case, respecting their claims upon the Cherokee Outlet funds, as follows:

No. 16837. Charles Journeycake, Principal Chief of the Delaware Indians, *v.* The Cherokee Nation and the United States.

No. 16856. Johnson Blackfeather, Principal Chief of the Shawnee tribe of Indians, *v.* The United States and the Cherokee Nation.

No. 17209. Moses Whitmire, Trustee for the Freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, *v.* The Cherokee Nation and the United States.

There have been three decrees in the case of the Delawares, viz:

1. April 24, 1893, fixing their status in the Cherokee Nation (28 C. Cls. R., 281).

2. March 18, 1895, first, as to the grass-money fund, $600,000, decreeing that 26,771 was the whole number of the Cherokee Nation, and that 759 of that number were Delawares and entitled to $\frac{759}{26771}$ of $600,000, or $17,011, or $22.41 per capita; second, decreeing that they were entitled to $\frac{759}{26771}$ of $6,640,000, or $188,254, or $248.03 per capita (30 C. Cls. R., 172).

3. January 27, 1896, determining how the fund shall be distributed. The number of beneficiaries not to be fixed by the court, but by the Secretary of the Interior.

There have been four decrees in the case of the Shawnees, viz:

1. June 12, 1893, fixing their status in the Cherokee Nation (28 C. Cls. R., 447) determining the number of the Cherokee Nation as 26,771, and that 624 of that number were Shawnees and entitled to $\frac{624}{26771}$ of $593,625 (grass-money fund distributed by Cherokees), or $13,834.08, or $22.17 per capita.

2. May 21, 1895, fixing the number of Shawnees as 737 instead of 624, and changing the number and amount of former decree to 737 and $21,852, and allowing Charles Brownell, attorney, $300 costs in addition to fees, and allowing Johnson Blackfeather for expenses, etc., $2,000, the $2,300 to be paid by the Cherokees. This decree further stated that there was due the Shawnees the sum of $226.69 per capita to 737 persons, or a total sum on supplemental petition of $167,070.53, making

a total of $188,922.58, which with the $2,300 additional for costs, made a grand total of $191,222.58. This decree was, however, subsequently set aside by decrees of January 27 and March 9, 1896, which follow.

3. January 27, 1896, decreeing that the Secretary of the Interior was the official guardian of the Delaware and Shawnee Indians, charged by law with the duty of ascertaining their individual identity, and of determining who were Delawares and who were Shawnees.

4. March 9, 1896, decreeing that the original decree of June 12, 1893, extended to and applied to the Outlet fund, and that costs of suit, then awarded against the Cherokee Nation, should be paid out of said fund. It confirmed its former decree that the Shawnees were entitled to $13,834.08 out of the grass money and $\frac{624}{26771}$ out of the $6,640,000 of the Outlet money, $154,770.46, making in all $168,604.54; and, as Blackfeather had been paid the award of May 21, 1895, that portion of said decree was also confirmed.

There have been five decrees in the case of the freedmen, viz:

1. March 4, 1895, fixing the status of the freedmen in the Cherokee Nation (30 C. Cls. R., 138).

2. March 18, 1895, fixing the number of the freedmen as 3,524, by taking the Wallace approved roll as furnishing the true number. The conclusion of the court was that 1,472—the difference between the number 2,052, used in making the total Cherokee population 26,771, and the number 3,524, Wallace approved roll—should be added to 26,771, making the Cherokee population 28,243, and that the recovery of the freedmen in the whole fund of $7,240,000 ($600,000 grass money and $6,640,000 Outlet money) be in that proportion viz, $\frac{3524}{28243}$ of $7,240,000, or $903,365. It decreed further that the Secretary of the Interior should cause the Wallace roll to be amended by adding thereto descendants born since March 3, 1883, and living May 3, 1894, and by striking therefrom the names of those who had died or ceased to be citizens of the nation prior to May 3, 1894, so that the roll thus changed should represent the freedmen entitled to participate in the fund awarded.

3. May 8, 1895, fixing a limit to such freedmen as had not forfeited or abjured their Cherokee citizenship at the date of entering this decree, and reaffirming its former decree as to the Wallace roll, and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a commission to proceed to the Cherokee Nation and ascertain and report the facts necessary for the correction of the Wallace roll, the Cherokee Nation to have the right to have a representative present to advise concerning the same, who should have full cognizance of all corrections made to said roll. After the new and corrected roll had been made and been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, he was to cause the amount remaining of said $903,365 to be paid and distributed to the freedmen, free colored persons, and their descendants entitled thereto, not to exceed the sum of $256.34 per capita, the remainder, if any, to be paid to the Cherokee Nation as other moneys are paid which are provided for in the agreement made between the nation and the Secretary of the Interior.

The court allowed R. H. Kern, the attorney, 2 per cent of the amount of the recovery, $18,067.30, and 4 per cent more of the recovery, $36,134, charging the former amount to the Cherokee Nation, and allowed Moses Whitmire $5,000 as trustee, etc., chargeable to the freedmen fund.

4. January 27, 1896, overruling the application for the appointment of commissioners to take an entirely new census and for a judgment, subject to revision, of $1,300,000.

5. February 3, 1896, setting aside the Wallace approved roll, and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to appoint three commissioners, one to be nominated by the Cherokee Nation and one by the freedmen, to proceed to the Cherokee Nation and hear any testimony that might be offered by parties to the suit, both for and against the identity of all freedmen, free colored persons and their descendants, claiming to be entitled to share in the distribution of the $903,365, the purpose being to ascertain and determine who are the individual freedmen of the Cherokee Nation entitled to share in that fund. Those commissioners are, therefore, to ascertain who of said persons on the authenticated roll were alive and what descendants were alive on May 3, 1894. The court decreed the payment of the money to the persons entitled, not, however, to exceed $256.34 per capita, the cost of such distribution and payment to be a charge upon the fund of complainants. The sum of $6,500 was allowed for compensation of commissioners and expenses and costs incidental to the ascertainment of the individual complainants, one-half to be paid by the freedmen and deducted from the recovery, the other half to be paid by the Cherokees.

The following figures show the status of the funds under the decrees:

Statement of accounts.

Delaware account (No. 16837):	
2. Decree of March 18, 1895—	
Grass money	$17,011.00
Outlet money	188,254.00
Total	205,265.00
Shawnee account (No. 16856):	
4. Decree of March 9, 1896—	
Grass money	13,834.08
Outlet money	154,770.46
Total	168,604.54
Freedmen account (No. 17209):	
5. Decree of February 3, 1896, grass and Outlet money	903,365.00

Fees.

	Cherokees.	Out of fund.
DELAWARES.		
Paid T. C. Fletcher, attorney:		
10 per cent on $17,011	$1,701.10	.....
6 per cent on $188,254	.....	$11,295.24
Paid Charles Journeycake, trustee, paid under his approved contract	.....	19,494.51
Total	1,701.10	30,789.75
SHAWNEES.		
Paid Charles Brownell, attorney:		
10 per cent on $21,852.05	.....	2,185.20
6 per cent on $167,070.53	.....	10,024.23
Paid Charles Brownell, fees	300.00	.....
Paid Johnson Blackfeather, trustee	2,000.00	.....
Total	2,300.00	12,209.43
FREEDMEN.		
Paid R. H. Kern, attorney:		
2 per cent on $903,365	18,067.30	.....
4 per cent on $903,365	.....	36,134.60
Paid Moses Whitmire, trustee	.....	5,000.00
Cost of taking census, allowed by court	3,250.00	3,250.00
Total	21,317.30	44,384.60

Summary.

Sums allowed by the court:		
Freedmen		$903,365.00
Delawares		205,265.00
Shawnees		168,604.54
		1,277,234.54
Fees to be paid by Cherokees:		
Delawares	$1.701.10	
Shawnees	2,300.00	
Freedmen	21,317.30	
		25,318.40
Money taken out of fund (to be reimbursed) for 70 allotments	7,840.00	
Add two years' interest, to March 3, 1895	627.20	
		8,467.20
Total		1,311,020.14

Statement of account with Cherokee Nation.

Amount retained in Treasury		$1,660,000.00
Amount interest accrued, at 4 per cent, to March 3, 1895		132,800.00
Amount on hand		1,792,800.00
By amount of recovery, as per decrees of court	$1,277,234.54	
Fees to be paid by Cherokees not included in amount of recovery	25,318.40	
Sum retained out of fund for 70 allotments, reimbursable, including two years' interest	8,467.20	
		1,311,020.14
Balance		481,779.86

The sum of $481,779.86 was paid to the Cherokee authorities by the Secretary of the Treasury August 12, 1896, upon a statement and order from the Secretary of the Interior.

In pursuance of these decrees, a census of the Delaware Indians as of May 3, 1894, has been made, and upon such census the members of the Delaware tribe incorporated in the Cherokee Nation have been paid the money awarded them in the foregoing decree.

A census is now being made of the Shawnee Indians, as of May 3, 1894, in accordance with the decree of the Court of Claims, by Special Indian Agent James G. Dickson, under instructions from this office. When said roll is completed and approved, steps will be taken to disburse the money awarded the Shawnees.

As provided in the decree of February 3, 1896, in the case of the freedmen, the Secretary of the Interior appointed three commissioners, viz, William Clifton, of Darien, Ga.; W. P. Thompson, of Indian Territory, nominated by the Cherokees, and R. H. Kern, of St. Louis, Mo., nominated by the freedmen, to proceed to the Cherokee Nation and hear the testimony and ascertain who are entitled to share in the distribution of the said $903,365. Instructions approved by the Secretary of the Interior February 20, 1896, were issued to this commission, who entered upon their duty April 23, 1896. They have reported their work as completed and are preparing the evidence to be submitted with their report for the consideration and review of the Department. Until the report is received and schedule of names is approved no portion of the $903,365 can be disbursed to the freedmen.

In the petition of the several claimants, which was the subject of the joint decree of January 27, 1896, it appears that the Delawares claimed to number 876 persons, and the Shawnees to number 830 persons, and the freedmen asked for a new census to be taken and moved to enlarge the decree from $903,365 to $1,300,000. The Court of Claims overruled the several applications.

It is known that out of this Outlet money the Cherokee authorities paid to its own members by blood the sum of $295.35 per capita. The following statements show what would be required to pay the Delawares, Shawnees, and freedmen at the same rate:

To pay the 876 Delawares $295.35 per capita would take	$258,726.61
The sum allowed by the Court of Claims is	205,265.00
Difference	53,461.61
To pay the 830 Shawnees $295.35 per capita would take	$245,140.54
The sum allowed by the Court of Claims is	168,604.54
Difference	76,536.00
To pay the 3,524 freedmen (number on Wallace approved roll) $295.35 per capita would take	$1,040,813.40
The sum allowed by the Court of Claims is	903,365.00
Difference	137,448.40

The Cherokee council, by act approved March 30, 1896, appropriated these additional sums to be paid the Delawares and Shawnees to make their per capita payment equal to that paid the Cherokees by blood.

The freedmen, however, in laying the matter before the Cherokee council, claimed a number largely in excess of the number enumerated on the approved Wallace roll. The Cherokee council appropriated the sum of $400,000 to meet the unascertained claim upon them so as to make the per capita rate $295.35 for each freedman found to be entitled to participate in that fund.

The acts of the Cherokee council appropriating these respective sums may be found on p. 472 of Annual Report.

INTRUDERS IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.

The term "intruders in the Cherokee Nation" has a peculiar significance so far as concerns the relations which the class of persons intended to be designated bears to the Indian and other citizens of the nation. Under ordinary circumstances an intruder in the Indian country is a person who is there in violation of law without having or claiming any rights therein by reason of membership in the tribe occupying the particular part of the Indian country intruded upon. While there are many white persons in the Cherokee Nation who do not claim rights therein on any ground of relationship, still the great majority of persons charged with being intruders claim that they have rights in the nation, by blood or otherwise, equal to those enjoyed by the fully recognized citizens.

These people are known as claimants to citizenship. They protest that they are descendants of Cherokees who were citizens of the nation, with all rights of such, and that therefore they have the right to live in the Cherokee country and enjoy the benefits arising from the communal property of that people. This claim is denied by the Cherokee authorities, who declare that they are not entitled to any rights in their country and are intruders, and as such the authorities have consistently and urgently demanded their removal from the nation.

By the agreement entered into December 19, 1891, between commissioners on the part of the United States and commissioners on the part of the Cherokee Nation, it was provided among other things—

That all persons now resident, or who may hereafter become residents, in the Cherokee Nation, and who are not recognized as citizens of the Cherokee Nation by the constituted authorities thereof, and who are not in the employment of the Cherokee Nation, or in the employment of citizens of the Cherokee Nation, in conformity with the laws thereof, or in the employment of the United States Government, and all citizens of the United States who are not resident in the Cherokee Nation under the provisions of treaty or acts of Congress, shall be deemed and held to be intruders and unauthorized persons within the intent and meaning of section (article) 6 of the treaty of 1835, and sections (articles) 26 and 27 of the treaty of July 19, 1866, and shall, together with their personal effects, be removed without delay from the limits of said nation by the United States, as trespassers, upon the demand of the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation.

By article 6 of the treaty of 1835 (7 Stat. L., 478) it is agreed that the Cherokees—

shall also be protected against interruption and intrusion from citizens of the United States who may attempt to settle in the country without their consent, and all such persons shall be removed from the same by order of the President of the United States. But this is not intended to prevent any residence among them of useful farmers, mechanics, and teachers, for the instruction of Indians according to treaty stipulations.

Article 26 of the treaty of 1866 (14 Stat. L., 799) provides that the Cherokees—

shall also be protected against interruptions or intrusions from all unauthorized citizens of the United States who may attempt to settle on their lands or reside in their territory;

And by article 27 of said treaty of 1866 it is agreed that—

All persons not in the military service of the United States, not citizens of the Cherokee Nation, are to be prohibited from coming into the Cherokee Nation, or remaining in the same, except as herein otherwise provided, and it is the duty of the United States Indian agent for the Cherokees to have such persons not lawfully residing or sojourning therein removed from the nation, as they now are or hereafter may be required by the intercourse laws of the United States.

It will be seen from the provisions of treaty quoted that the obligation of the United States to remove intruders from the Cherokee Nation takes date from the treaty of 1835. Indeed, the Government, following the policy adopted in the royal proclamation of 1763, has always, by its laws, prohibited intrusions by unauthorized persons within the country set apart for the use and occupancy of Indian tribes and has directed the removal of such persons by the proper officers. The agreement of 1891, therefore, imposed no new obligation on the Government. The only new provisions it contains with respect to this question are those defining the terms "intruders" and "unauthorized persons" as used in the treaties, and designating the officer of the Cherokee Nation who shall be authorized to demand the removal of such from the nation.

The Supreme Court, in the case of the "Cherokee Trust lands" (117 U. S., 288), declared that the Cherokees in North Carolina and other States east of the Mississippi River, who refused to remove West at the time when the main body of the nation was removed, had severed their connection with the tribe, and it recognized the exclusive right (ibid., 311) of the authorities of the nation to admit or readmit such Cherokees to citizenship in accordance with the constitution and laws of the nation.

It would, therefore, seem that an authoritative decree by a proper tribunal of the Cherokee Nation denying the right of an applicant to admission to citizenship would be sufficient to fix the status of such applicant (if he persists in remaining in the nation) as that of an intruder, subject to removal under the treaties, as was held by the Department in its letter of August 21, 1888, in the case of John Kesterson. Therefore, it appears that the definition in the agreement of the terms

used in the treaty was not necessary and that it did not enlarge or extend the duties of the Government with respect to the matter.

There has been no controversy with respect to the right of the Cherokees to call on the Government for the removal of intruders in their country, nor as to the obligation of the Government to remove them when they are properly identified; but it has been held by the executive department of the Government as expressed by the Attorney-General in an opinion dated December 12, 1879 (16 Opinions, 404), that in executing the provisions of the Cherokee treaties relative to the removal of intruders—

The United States is not bound to regard simply the Cherokee law and its construction by the council of the nation, but that any Department required to remove alleged intruders must determine for itself under the general law of the land the existence and extent of the exigency upon which such requisition is founded.

Prior to the decision by the Supreme Court in the Cherokee Trust Funds Case, above cited, this Department had held that, as the treaties with the Cherokees were with the whole Cherokee people and not with the authorities of the Cherokee Nation, the Government was bound under them to see that every individual Cherokee was fully protected in his rights (5 Opinions Attorney-General, 320), and that as a Cherokee could not expatriate himself or be expatriated by Cherokee authority (14 ibid., 296–297; 5 Peters, 1), he must, wherever he resides within the limits of the United States, without respect to the degree of consanguinity, be regarded as a Cherokee citizen, with indefeasible vested interests in the property and funds of that nation.

Therefore the Department also held that, when called on to remove an alleged intruder, the Government had the right to determine for itself whether or not he was entitled by blood to rights in the nation before complying with the demand for his removal. But, while it was held that the right of the Government to determine questions of citizenship was independent of any action on the part of the Cherokee authorities with respect thereto, several propositions were made to the nation for the appointment of a joint commission to investigate and determine all claims to citizenship, and all were rejected by the Cherokee authorities, who strenuously insisted that the question of citizenship was one over which they had exclusive jurisdiction, and one to be determined under Cherokee law and not under the laws of the United States.

Pending a settlement of the differences between the Department and the Cherokee authorities on this question, the Department directed that the agent for the Union Agency be instructed to investigate the claims of parties charged with being intruders, and to issue certificates to all such as could satisfy him prima facie that they were by blood entitled to rights in the nation, which certificates would give them the right to remain in the nation undisturbed until their cases could be finally determined; all others he was to remove. In accordance with these directions, Agent Marston was instructed by this office May 3, 1877, and similar instructions were given to Agent Tufts July 20, 1880.

This action on the part of the Government has had a most important influence upon the question of intruders in the Cherokee Nation, as will be seen from the amendment to the Cherokee agreement of 1891, adopted by Congress in the act of 1893 ratifying the agreement, which will be set out below.

Under these instructions Agents Marston and Tufts issued certificates to a great many parties who made prima facie proof of their Cherokee blood, and all such, most of whom believed that these certificates admitted them to Cherokee citizenship, remained in the nation, many taking up land and making improvements like the fully recognized citizens of the nation.

These certificates, which were known and referred to as "prima facie certificates," were issued by the Agents from time to time to parties making proof until August 11, 1886, when under instructions from this office their issuance was discontinued. All claimants who had these certificates were known as prima facie claimants, and all claimants entering the nation and making applications for citizenship prior to August 11, 1886, when the issuance of these prima facie certificates was stopped, have been recognized as entitled to a certain extent to some protection in the property acquired and improvements made by them in the nation in good faith under the belief that they had rights there by blood.

August 21, 1888, the Secretary of the Interior directed that a decision by the Cherokee authorities against a claimant to citizenship in the nation should be accepted as fixing the status of such claimant as an intruder in the Indian country, and as such liable to removal therefrom. But in view of the circumstances under which many claimants had been induced (frequently by assurances of Cherokees in high places of authority) to enter the nation in good faith, believing that they had rights there by blood, and to take up and improve lands therein, and in view of the encouragement given by the Department in the issuance of prima facie certificates, so called, the Secretary also directed that they should be given reasonable time and opportunity to dispose of such of their property in the nation as was not of a character to admit of its removal.

The claimants to citizenship in the nation whose claims had been rejected by the Cherokee authorities were notified early in September, 1888, of these instructions from the Department, and were given six months within which to dispose of their improvements and to remove. Later, in March, 1889, it was represented to the Department that citizens of the Cherokee Nation, to whom alone the intruders could lawfully sell their improvements, refused to purchase, because they claimed that at the end of six months from the date of notification the intruders would be removed, when their improvements could be taken possession of without the formality of purchase. The Secretary therefore directed that the time fixed for the intruders to sell their improvements and to remove should be extended without limit.

Notwithstanding the extension of the time, and the fact that these claimants were notified that they were regarded by this Department as intruders and subject to removal, the office has never been informed of a single intruder who has sold his improvements or removed from the nation, although eight years have now passed since they were given notice.

In ratifying the agreement of 1891 with the Cherokees, Congress proposed and the Cherokees accepted the following amendment thereto:

And provided further, That before any intruder or unauthorized person occupying houses, lands, or improvements, which occupancy commenced before the eleventh day of August, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-six, shall be removed therefrom, upon demand of the principal chief or otherwise, the value of his improvements, as the same shall be appraised by a board of three appraisers, to be appointed by the President of the United States, one of the same upon the recommendation of the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, for that purpose, shall be paid to him by the Cherokee Nation; and upon such payment such improvements shall become the property of the Cherokee Nation: *Provided*, That the amount so paid for said improvements shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *And provided further*, That the appraisers in determining the value of such improvements may consider the value of the use and occupation of the land.

Pursuant to this provision Messrs. Joshua Hutchins, Peter H. Pernot, and Clem V. Rogers were appointed to appraise the improvements of such intruders in the nation as were entitled thereunder to be paid before being removed. Before the completion of their labor, Congress adopted the following provision in the act of March 2, 1895, viz:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to suspend action under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three (27 Stat. L., 641), ratifying the agreement with the Cherokee Nation of December nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, as to the actual removal from the Cherokee country of persons designated by the authorities as intruders, until the appraisal of the value of the improvements of such persons shall have been completed and approved by the Secretary of the Interior and submitted by him to Congress, and the removal of such intruders shall not be made earlier than January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six: *Provided*, That whenever any intruder shall have been paid or tendered the appraised value of his improvements, if he does not immediately surrender possession of the same to the authorities of the Cherokee Nation he shall pay rent therefor at the rate usual in the country, but this provision shall not be construed to extend the time for the removal of intruders according to the foregoing agreement beyond the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

To quote from my last annual report—

Messrs. Hutchins, Pernot, and Rogers completed their work and submitted their final report to this office on March 16, 1895. Accompanying their report was the testimony taken in the claims which they had examined and two series of special reports, 386 in all, each report (except No. 316) relating to a separate claim. The first series related to the improvements of persons alleged to be intruders in the nation who claimed citizenship therein by blood, and embraced reports numbered from 1 to 316, inclusive. The second series related to improvements of persons of African descent alleged to be intruders, who claimed rights in the nation under the ninth article of the Cherokee treaty of 1866 (14 Stat. L., 799), and embraced reports numbered from 1 to 70.

The Cherokee Nation furnished the appraisers with lists containing the names of 2,858 heads of families who were alleged by the national authorities to be intruders herein. It was estimated by the board that these 2,858 families represented an ggregate of 8,526 persons, whose removal was demanded by the principal chief under the provisions of the Cherokee agreement of December 19, 1891, ratified by section 10 of the act of March 3, 1893.

Of the 2,858 families reported by the Cherokee authorities as intruders in that nation, 166 of them claimed rights in the nation under the ninth article of the treaty of 1866.

The appraisers examined the improvements of 384 of the alleged intruders whose names appeared on the lists furnished by the Cherokee Nation, and took evidence to determine—

First. Whether the improvements claimed were the property of the party claiming within the meaning of the law;

Second. Whether the claimant entered upon the possession or occupancy thereof prior to August 11, 1886; and,

Third. The value of the improvements claimed.

By these investigations the appraisers found that 117 persons were entitled to receive the value of their improvements; as to another case they were in doubt, but appraised the value of the improvements, and submitted for determination by the Department the question of the rights of the claimant. Eighty-eight of these were parties claiming rights of citizenship in the nation by blood, and 29 were parties claiming citizenship in the nation under the ninth article of the treaty of 1866, known as Cherokee freedmen.

The reports of the appraisers were given administrative examination in this office, and were submitted to the Department with an exhaustive report on May 27, 1895. In that report recommendations were made with a view to the modification of the findings of the appraisers to the extent of increasing the award to one claimant, the reduction of the award to another on account of an error in their calculation, the allowance of the award to the claimant whose rights were submitted for determination of the Department, as above stated, and the disallowance of all awards to Cherokee freedmen claimants. Tabulated, the modifications recommended by this office are as follows:

Awards made by appraisers	117
Awards recommended by this office	89
Difference	28
Total awarded by appraisers	$74,180.56
Total recommended by this office	68,645.36
Difference	5,535.20

With reference to the recommendation for the disallowance of all awards to Cherokee freedmen, the reasons therefor, which are set out fully in said office report of May 27, 1895, are briefly as follows, viz:

Of the 166 names of persons claiming rights in the nation under the ninth article of the Cherokee treaty of 1886, 89 are found on the roll of Cherokee freedmen in this office, which is known as the "Wallace roll." A proviso to the article of the Cherokee agreement of 1891, which requires the removal of Cherokee intruders on the demand of the principal chief of that nation, protects the rights of all entitled to citizenship under said ninth article of the treaty. In addition to this the Court of Claims, in a decree in the Cherokee Freedman Case, on March 18, 1895, accepted said "Wallace roll" as furnishing the true number of freedmen (3,524); therefore those whose names appear on said roll are not intruders, and are not subject to removal on the demand of the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation. In view of this, the office recommended that these 89 names, a list of which was inclosed, be stricken from the Cherokee intruder lists.

As to the 77 other freedmen claimants whose names do not appear on the "Wallace roll," it was ascertained that the wives and children of some of them are on said roll, and as the acceptance of the Cherokee intruder lists without modification would involve the declaration not only that the parties named are intruders, but also that the other members of their family, some of whom are known to be on the "Wallace roll," are likewise intruders and liable to removal, it was recommended that these 77 names, a list of which was furnished, be suspended from the intruder lists until the status of their families can be ascertained by some proper investigation.

The Department, August 3, 1895, approved the findings and awards of the board of appraisers with the modifications recommended by this office, and August 23, 1895, a copy of so much of the papers in the case as was deemed sufficient to give the Cherokee authorities the information necessary to enable them to tender the amounts awarded to the persons entitled to receive them was transmitted to the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation in accordance with the instructions contained in Department letter of August 13, 1895.

By a letter dated December 19, 1895, Agent Wisdom transmitted a report by the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation showing that the appraised value of their improvements had been by him tendered to intruders, in accordance with an act of the national council dated September 20, 1895, imposing on him that duty. From that report, and papers accompanying it, it appears that of the 88 intruders to whom awards had been made 49 had accepted payment and 39 had declined to accept. In some cases where the intruder refused to accept the amount offered he signed a statement acknowledging the tender and setting forth his refusal to accept the amount, while in other cases this statement is signed by the treasurer of the Nation, before witnesses, or by or before the assistant treasurer of the Nation.

Agent Wisdom's letter and the accompanying papers relating to the payment and tender of the amounts awarded by the appraisers were transmitted to the Department with office report of April 1, 1896, to be submitted to Congress.

Before the 1st of January, 1896, to which time Congress had suspended any steps for the removal of intruders, measures were introduced in the two Houses of Congress looking to a further postponement of removals, and no steps were taken pending the consideration of the question by Congress. The result of this consideration was the following provision inserted in the Indian appropriation act approved June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 339), which gives to the Commission appointed to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes, under the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 645), certain duties in connection with the question of disputed claims to citizenship in those tribes:

That said commission is further authorized and directed to proceed at once to hear and determine the application of all persons who may apply to them for citizenship in any of said nations, and after such hearing they shall determine the right of such applicant to be so admitted and enrolled: *Provided, however,* That such application shall be made to such commissioners within three months after the passage of this act. The said commission shall decide all such applications within ninety days after the same shall be made. That in determining all such applications said commission shall respect all laws of the several nations or tribes, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, and all treaties with either of said nations or tribes, and shall

give due force and effect to the rolls, usages, and customs of each of said nations or tribes: *And provided, further,* That the rolls of citizenship of the several tribes as now existing are hereby confirmed, and any person who shall claim to be entitled to be added to said rolls as a citizen of either of said tribes, and whose right thereto has either been denied or not acted upon, or any citizen who may within three months from and after the passage of this act desire such citizenship, may apply to the legally constituted court or committee designated by the several tribes for such citizenship, and such court or committee shall determine such application within thirty days from the date thereof.

In the performance of such duties said commission shall have power and authority to administer oaths, to issue process for and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to send for persons and papers and all depositions and affidavits and other evidence in any form whatsoever heretofore taken where the witnesses giving said testimony are dead or now residing beyond the limits of said Territory, and to use every fair and reasonable means within their reach for the purpose of determining the rights of persons claiming such citizenship or to protect any of said nations from fraud or wrong; and the rolls so prepared by them shall be hereafter held and considered to be the true and correct rolls of persons entitled to the rights of citizenship in said several tribes: *Provided,* That if the tribe or any person be aggrieved with the decision of the tribal authorities or the commission provided for in this act, it or he may appeal from such decision to the United States district court: *Provided, however,* That the appeal shall be taken within sixty days, and the judgment of the court shall be final.

That the said commission after the expiration of six months shall cause a complete roll of citizenship of each of said nations to be made up from their records, and add thereto the names of citizens whose right may be conferred under this act, and said rolls shall be, and are hereby, made rolls of citizenship of said nations or tribes, subject, however, to the determination of the United States courts, as provided herein.

The Commission is hereby required to file the lists of members as they finally approve them with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to remain there for use as the final judgment of the duly constituted authorities. And said Commission shall also make a roll of freedmen entitled to citizenship in said tribes and shall include their names in the lists of members to be filed with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Since the passage of this provision the Commission has been in the Cherokee Nation preparing for the adjudication of citizenship claims, and the papers on file in this office in many of the Cherokee citizenship cases have, under Department authority of July 22, 1896, been sent to them for their information and for the use of the claimants and the Nation in the investigation which they are authorized to make.

CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE INDIANS IN KANSAS.

There was given at some length in the annual report of this office for the year 1891 the status of the Chippewas and Munsees in Kansas and of their lands. The recommendations then made, repeated in the following year and renewed in my reports for 1893 and 1895 are, briefly, that the allotments hitherto made them be patented, and that vacant or abandoned lands be sold, the net proceeds thereof to be funded for the benefit of those members of the two tribes who have never received allotments. At the request of the Indians and of this office a bill for their relief (H. R. No. 7569) was introduced in the last session of

Congress and was favorably reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs (H. R. Report 1892). It is urged that final action be had on the bill at the coming session of Congress.

This bill authorizes the appointment of a commissioner to investigate and make a report of the title of the individual members of the Chippewa and Christian Indians of Franklin County, Kans., to the several tracts of land within their reservation for which certificates have been issued under the treaty of 1859, and to make a census of said Indians; and when the report shall have been made the bill authorizes the issuance of patents to those entitled to the land held by them. The residue of their lands are to be appraised and sold to the highest bidder at a price not less than the appraised value. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to pay to said Indians, in his discretion, per capita, the sum of $42,560.36, trust funds now to their credit on the books of the Treasury Department.

MINERAL ENTRIES ON THE NORTH HALF OF COLVILLE RESERVATION, WASH.

By the act of Congress which became a law without the President's approval on July 1, 1891 (27 Stat. L., 62), it was provided that after the lands should have been surveyed and allotments made to the Indians who elected to remain on the north half of the Colville Reserve, that portion of the reservation should, by proclamation of the President, be restored to the public domain, and be disposed of under the general laws applicable to the disposition of public lands. As the required surveys have not been completed such Executive proclamation has not yet been issued.

However, the opinion has prevailed among settlers and miners in that locality that there were valuable mineral deposits, particularly of gold, in the north half of that reserve. Congress accordingly anticipated the Executive action provided for in the aforesaid act of July 1, 1891, by passing the act approved February 20, 1896 (29 Stat. L., 9), which authorized mineral locations and entries at once on that portion of the reserve.

Only a few weeks had elapsed after the passage of that act before this office began to receive complaints from the Indians, and letters from the white entrymen themselves, indicating a clear and determined purpose on the part of the latter to use their right to make mineral entries for the purpose of gaining a foothold on the reservation. Placer claims were staked off on lands which were inclosed with fence and cultivated by Indians. In the language of one of these would-be settlers, this was done with the "intention of proving up and then laying off a townsite." He frankly stated that "there is not enough gold to pay to work, and in many places hardly enough to swear by," and that although the lands he desired were inside of an Indian's inclosure,

he wished to make himself secure in his location for a business place as quickly as possible, in order "to get the start of all other placers." March 20, 1896, this office received a telegram from Acting Indian Agent Bubb stating that many complaints were being received from Indians that placer claims were being located on their farms, and that he was satisfied the matter should be looked into promptly.

March 21, 1896, the office laid all the facts before the Department, and the opinion was expressed that the rights of the Indians were being invaded; that it was necessary that prompt steps should be taken to protect them against entries for other than mineral purposes; and that such protection could be afforded only by prompt action on the part of the General Land Office in confining entries strictly to the provisions of the law. To accomplish this it was recommended that the Commissioner of the General Land Office be directed to send a special agent of that office at once to the locality in question to ascertain what lands are mineral in character and subject to entry, with full instructions to prevent any and all lands claimed by Indians which are agricultural or grazing in character and upon which they have improvements from being located upon and entered by white settlers.

Special Agent T. D. Rockwell, of that office, was accordingly sent out. July 7, 1896, he submitted a detailed report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, from which it appears that none of the lands on the northern portion of the reservation claimed and improved by Indians contain minerals in such quantities that they can be profitably mined, and that none of them can be classed as mineral lands. Acting upon that report the Commissioner, August 5, 1896, instructed the register and receiver of the United States land office at Spokane, Wash., to accept no applications to make mineral entries of any agricultural or grazing land on the Colville reservation which is claimed by Indains upon which they have improvements, and to exercise the greatest care to protect Indian occupants of lands in that reservation.

This office duly advised the Indian agent of the result of the investigations by the General Land Office and of the action taken to protect the Indians, and he was instructed to adopt such measures as might be necessary to prevent the whites from trespassing upon the lands claimed and improved by Indians, and if necessary, to cooperate with the local land officers and the Indians in procuring and filing such testimony as might be required for the protection of the Indian claimants.

CLAIMS OF SETTLERS ON CROW CREEK AND WINNEBAGO RESERVATIONS, S. DAK.

The claims of settlers who located on the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations in South Dakota in the spring of 1885, filed in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 899), have all been investigated and settled.

Eighty-three claims were filed within the six months provided for in the act, said claims aggregating $24,210.81. These claims were transmitted to the Department on November 30, 1895, with recommendations in the several cases. The total amount allowed was $5,675.67. Twelve claims were entirely disallowed, the same being either fraudulent or without merit.

There was only the sum of $5,074 available for the purpose of paying this list of claims, a deficiency, it will be observed, of $601.67. In settling these claims the Treasury Department therefore paid each claimant his pro rata share of the amount available.

Of the 944 claims investigated by Special Agent H. R. Pease in 1890–1892, for the payment of which an appropriation was made by the act approved August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 286), a number still remain unsettled. Doubtless these claimants are either dead or they are unaware that their claims have been finally passed upon and that provision has been made to pay them the amounts found due. This may be at least partially accounted for by the fact that several years elapsed after the special agent's investigation before provision was made for the payment of the claims.

DIGGER INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

In my last annual report I stated that a tract of land adapted to gardening and agriculture had been provided for the Digger Indians in California, and that the work of settling Indians thereon was in progress. It now appears that they are not so much inclined as was first supposed to avail themselves of the opportunity for homes thus offered them. In his report of February 10, 1896, Agent Cosby speaks of Indians who came to these lands utterly destitute, the women and children barefooted and in rags. He put them in comfortable houses convenient to firewood, furnished them provisions, and paid them for any work performed. As soon as they got a few dollars ahead they were eager to return to their old haunts and their former vagrant life of idleness, want, and beggary. Others have done likewise. Those who have remained there from the first seem satisfied, and such as are able to work do fairly well, but apparently none of them appreciate the favors shown them or the provision made for them by the Government.

To quote from Agent Cosby's report:

> From personal interviews and from what the Indians have told me as well as their white associates, I hoped and expected that a great many, especially the old and decrepit, would, as soon as the acorn season was over and the winter storms set in, avail themselves of the offered homes and food; but they have not done so. Many have visited and stayed for some days with those here, and during their stay were well housed and fed. When these returned to their wretched hovels and told those who had not come, how attractive the place was, that all the promises made had been kept, that they had good houses and plenty to eat, and could come and go at will, I was confident that they and the others would come, or leave the desolate spots where for years they have only known want and exposure.

Of all the Indians I have met the full-blooded Diggers are the most ignorant, and their morals, instincts, and appetites the most depraved. The half or three-quarter bred combine most of the bad qualities of the former with many of the bad qualities of their worthless sires, though more intelligent, and perhaps worse for that reason. These latter will work for a few days, get their pay, and squander it, leaving their women to shift for themselves. There are exceptions, but this is the rule. These Indians are scattered over the country in small families. These families have very little intercourse with each other. Knowing this I have built their houses in separate groups far enough apart in this hilly country to be out of sight of each other, and each group has a garden spot with ample water to irrigate, and with ample firewood. It seems incredible why they are not occupied. If the same inducements were offered to the poor whites they would be in a day. I have exhausted every means I could think of to induce them to come, even if it was only to see for themselves what they could expect, but so far have failed.

These people seem to believe in the common saying that "the only good Indian is the dead one," for while they abuse and neglect their parents and wives while living they seem to venerate their burial places and are willing to starve on their graves. The thought suggests itself that by digging up the bones of their ancestors and letting the living follow, they would come here.

Those here who are able to work I have employed now in plowing, preparing a large garden, and making an exterior fence and various other things which suggest themselves as necessary.

From the foregoing, it would seem that the prospect that any large number of the Digger Indians will occupy and cultivate the lands provided for them by the Government is not good; but it is thought that with the coming of winter enough Indians will remove to these lands to utilize them, and at any rate the Government has a place for them in case an emergency arises, such as led to the acquisition of the tract.

IOWAS OF KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stats., 902), Inspector Faison was detailed to conduct negotiations with the Otoe and Missouria Indians in Oklahoma for the sale of a small portion of their lands to the Iowa tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, for the benefit of those members of the latter tribe who could not be given allotments on their own reservation because of scarcity of land.

October 5, 1895, the inspector reported that in compliance with letter of instructions approved by the Department September 3, 1895, he had held a council with the Otoes and Missourias, and after explaining his business with them they had unanimously voted against the sale of any of their lands on the ground that they wished to keep them for their children.

The said act of Congress provided, as an alternative, that the Secretary might, in his discretion, allot to the Iowa Indians (numbering about 45) lands that have been or may hereafter be ceded to the United States by the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache, or the Wichita tribe of Indians located in the Territory of Oklahoma. In a letter to the Department, dated December 16, 1895, this office gave the status of the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache and the Wichita reservations, and

stated that in view of the condition of affairs on both of them no action could then be suggested looking to obtaining land there for the Iowas. Since then the status of affairs on these two reservations has not changed, and nothing can be recommended at present in the matter of securing land for the Iowa Indians.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

Nothing of special importance in connection with the New York Indians has recently occurred. What has been termed the "New York Indian problem" has been given careful thought by many friends of the Indians, and the best opinions seem to agree that the United States Government should first take action to extinguish the claim of the Ogden Land Company to the lands of the Senecas and to a portion of the Tuscarora Reservation; that the lands of the several reservations should then be allotted in severalty with suitable restrictions as to alienation; that all existing State laws relating to the Indians should be repealed, except those prohibiting the sale of liquors to them and intrusion upon their lands, and that the laws of the State should be extended over them in such manner as to absorb them into the body politic.

Action has already been taken by Congress looking to the extinguishment of the claim of the Ogden Land Company by the following clause in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896 (28 Stat. L., 887).

> That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to negotiate with the Ogden Land Company for the purchase of the interests said company may possess, if any, in the Cattaraugus and Allegany Indian reservations in the State of New York.
>
> He is also authorized to negotiate with the said Indians, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, as to the terms upon which the said Indians will consent to the United States purchasing the interest of said company in said reservations, if such interest is found to exist, and the Secretary of the Interior shall make a full report to Congress of his proceedings under this provision.

Mr. Philip C. Garrett, of Philadelphia, was appointed as commissioner to proceed with the negotiations, and he was so instructed by letter of September 3, 1896.

An item in the Indian appropriation act for the current fiscal year directs that the Department prepare and submit to Congress a detailed statement of all leases of lands in the Allegany Reservation made by the Seneca Nation to persons or corporations, giving an itemized statement of every lease now in existence, with the date and terms of each lease and the amount due on each. Many leases, estimated to number 3,000 or more, were made within the six towns or villages of the Allegany Reservation under the acts of Congress approved February 19, 1875 (18 Stat. L., 330), and September 30, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 558). Agent Jewell was directed July 3 last to make the investigation and furnish the information called for.

EXTENSION OF PAYMENTS FOR OMAHA LANDS.

My last annual report stated that the Omaha Indians had refused to grant the extension of time to purchasers of their lands, contemplated by the act of Congress approved August 11, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 276), but that their action was rendered nugatory by an item in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1896, which granted an extension without any submission of the matter to the Indians for their consent.

The purchasers, however, finding that greater benefit would be derived by them if the Indians would accept the provisions of the act of 1894, requested that it be again submitted to them, and Captain Beck, the acting Indian agent, recommended favorable action on the ground that the Indians had not before properly understood the question. In compliance with Department instructions of November 23, 1895, Captain Beck was directed to present the matter to the Indians, and December 23, 1895, he transmitted a copy of a resolution adopted by the Omahas, assenting to the extension of time, as provided by the act of 1894.

MODIFICATION OF PAYMENTS FOR OTOE AND MISSOURIA LANDS.

It was shown in my last annual report that the commission which had been appointed to negotiate with the Otoe and Missouria Indians for an extension of time of payment and a rebate to purchasers of their lands in Kansas and Nebraska, as provided by the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 568), reported that the Indians positively refused to entertain any proposition looking to readjustment or rebate, and that negotiations with them were thus ended.

By Department letter of July 18, 1895, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, it was declared that the refusal of the Indians to consent to the terms of relief for the purchasers of their lands, contemplated by the act of March 3, 1893, made it the duty of the Department to enforce prior legislation with respect thereto, and to cancel entries in default of payment after due notice from the local land officers.

Request having been made by the purchasers for further considera tion and action looking to readjustment, the Department, March 10, 1896, directed that another proposition be submitted to the Indians and the settlers, viz, that a rebate of five years' interest be allowed the settlers; that the balance due from them be paid in five equal installments, without interest, upon the express condition that a failure to meet any one of the annual payments should work a forfeiture. This proposition was submitted to the Indians by Special Agent Dickson under office instructions dated March 23 last. April 22 the special agent reported that the Indians refused to vote on the proposition, and

would not commit themselves to anything until they could have a personal interview with the Secretary of the Interior.

Under Department authority of May 1, a delegation of Otoes and Missourias visited Washington, and as a result of the conference the Department directed, May 26, that the following proposition be submitted to the Indians in council:

> I propose that you consent to allow a rebate of ten years' interest on the amount now due you from those purchasers of your lands who are in arrears, provided said purchasers will agree to pay within ninety days the amount remaining unpaid after the allowance of said rebate.

This proposition having been submitted to the Indians by United States Indian Agent Woolsey, he reported June 5 that the Indians had accepted it by a majority vote. That report inclosing the council proceedings was transmitted to the Department by office letter of June 9, and attention was invited to that part of the proposition which declared that if the Indians accepted it, the local land officers would be directed by the Department to notify each purchaser that if he does not accept the proposition and pay the amount due from him within ninety days from the date of notice, his entry will be canceled. It is hoped that this action will bring the matter to an early close.

PONY CLAIMS OF INDIANS ON PINE RIDGE RESERVATION.

My last annual report stated that up to December, 1894, there had been forwarded to this office proofs in behalf of 421 claims of Indians on the Pine Ridge Reservation for ponies alleged to have been stolen from them by horse thieves or taken from them by the United States military authorities; also that in July, 1895, the work of taking testimony in the remaining claims had been resumed, Mr. O. L. Carter, a special attorney for the Department of Justice, representing the Government in hearing the proofs and cross-examining witnesses. The proofs in 275 additional cases, numbered from 422 to 696, have been taken and forwarded to this office by the acting Indian agent. These claims have arisen under the provisions of article 1 of the Sioux treaty of 1868 (15 Stat. L., 635), and have been presented by attorneys, with whom the Indians made contracts for the prosecution of their claims, the contracts having been approved by the Department. The work of taking testimony was concluded on September 30, 1895, no more claimants whose cases were covered by contracts appearing with their witnesses to present proofs, although there were about 125 more alleged claimants who had entered into contracts.

From a tabulated statement submitted by said attorneys after the testimony in the 696 cases had been taken, it appears that the claims examined are in the aggregate as follows: 6,413 horses valued at $265,260; 31 mules valued at $2,750; 42 cows valued at $1,445; 5 Winchester rifles valued at $200, and 1 saddle valued at $50; total value, $269,705.

December 21, 1895, this office submitted to the Department Attorney Carter's final report upon his work in connection with these claims, together with a full history of the subject and the action taken thereon from the time of the filing of the contracts. The matter is now pending in the Department.

SALE OF CITIZEN POTTAWATOMIE AND ABSENTEE SHAWNEE LANDS IN OKLAHOMA.

In the Indian appropriation act, approved August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 295), provision was made for the sale of lands belonging to the Citizen Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees, as follows:

> That any member of the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians and of the Absentee Shawnee Indians of Oklahoma, to whom a trust patent has been issued under the provisions of the act approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (Twenty-fourth Statutes, three hundred and eighty-eight), and being over twenty-one years of age, may sell and convey any portion of the land covered by such patent in excess of eighty acres, the deed of conveyance to be subject to approval by the Secretary of the Interior under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and that any Citizen Pottawatomie not residing upon his allotment, but being a legal resident of another State or Territory, may in like manner sell and convey all the land covered by said patent, and that upon the approval of such deed by the Secretary of the Interior the title to the land thereby conveyed shall vest in the grantee therein named.

In the last annual report of this office attention was invited to the unwisdom of this legislation and the misfortune to the Indians which would naturally result from it.

By reason of this legislation, there have been approved by the Department up to July 25, 1896, 157 assignments of land from these Indians, aggregating an area of 19,479.54 acres of land, at a valuation of $118,304.87, comprising 14,082.74 acres in Pottawatomie County, valuation $84,269.07, or an average of $5.98 per acre, and 5,396.80 acres in Cleveland County, valuation $34,035.80, or an average of $6.31 per acre.

A large percentage of this land was originally purchased from the Indians at a consideration much below its real value, and not always for cash or current money of the United States, as required by the rules and regulations adopted by the Department to be observed in the execution of such conveyances. No deed, however, has been approved where satisfactory evidence has not been presented showing a subsequent cash payment to the amount of the full value of the land, as appraised by one of the special Indian agents or by an inspector of the Department.

There seems to be some abatement in these conveyances, the Indians as well as the purchasers having ascertained that the Department must be fully satisfied of the bona fides of the transaction, and of the adequacy and payment of the consideration money. The majority of the conveyances now presented are made by Indians resident in Kansas or

elsewhere than in Oklahoma, showing that the desire to sell rather than to retain or lease their lands is waning, or that the efforts of speculators to secure these tracts are less persistent. But for the decisive stand taken by this office and upheld by the Department much more of the holdings of these Indians would have been wrested from them by persistent purchasers.

PYRAMID LAKE AND WALKER RIVER INDIANS.

In the annual report for 1895 I commented upon Senate bill No. 99, introduced in the Fifty-third Congress at its second session, which provided, among other things, for the relinquishment of the Indian title to the entire Walker River Reservation and to a portion of the Pyramid Lake Reservation in Nevada, and for the removal of the Walker River Indians to the Pyramid Lake Reservation. A similar bill (S. No. 3) was introduced in the Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, and in the same session House bill 7579 was introduced, which is similar to the Senate bill, except that it fails to reserve a tract of land within the Pyramid Lake Reservation, situated near the town of Wadsworth, Nev., containing 110 acres, more or less, upon which is located the Indian schoolhouse, this tract being described by metes and bounds in the Senate bills.

Desiring later advices as to the effect of the proposed legislation than the report of Albert K. Smiley, member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, published in the annual report for 1895, and wishing to know the recent views and desires of the Indians in regard to the matter, I transmitted a copy of Senate bill No. 3 to the United States Indian agent of the Nevada agency on February 4, 1896, with request for report on the subject. Part of his report, dated February 11, 1896, I quote below:

* * * The enactment of the legislation proposed in Senate bill 99, which failed of consideration at the last Congress, would be a serious blow to the present happy, contented, prosperous, and progressive condition of the Pah Ute Indians residing on the Walker River and Pyramid Lake reservations under the jurisdiction of this agency.

The Indians of both of the reserves are unanimous in their opposition to the propositions contained in the bill, and it would require the strong arm of the Government to force them to change their opinions. Moreover, even if the Indians were willing to give their voluntary approval to the provisions of the bill, I would deem it my bounden duty to enter a protest against it, for the reason that it would be an unfair, unjust, unwarranted, and uncalled-for piece of legislation, enacted solely in the interests of a few wealthy stockmen, mining men, and the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company, as against the best interests of the Pah Ute Indians, whose future interests I have at heart, and who are perfectly contented in their present condition. The Pah Ute Indians are law abiding, industrious, and progressive, and entitled to a fair treatment at the hands of the Government, as against the grasping greed of a few of the citizens (of this State) who are at present trespassers on their rights.

On October 17, 1891, an agreement was entered into with these Indians (Pyramid Lake Reserve) for the relinquishment of the southern portion of their reservation

(which included the town of Wadsworth) for a consideration of $25,000, to be paid them in cattle; and further stipulated that all other trespassers, with their stock, should be removed from the reservation instanter. The terms of the agreement pleased the Indians, and if the agreement had been ratified, as it should have been and would have been had it not been for the stockmen on the north of Pyramid Lake and the Carson and Colorado Railroad, which passes through the Walker River Reservation, these Indians would now be the owners of a large herd of cattle, the contention of the people of Wadsworth for title to their (illegal) holdings would have been settled, and the proposed legislation of Senate bill No. 99 would never have been heard of.

While, in my opinion, there is no possibility of this legislation ever becoming effective so long as it contains the clause requiring the Indians to give their consent to its provisions, still the enactment of the bill into a law is viewed with distrust by the Indians as an evidence of bad faith on the part of the Government.

Mr. Albert K. Smiley, a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, visited this agency last spring for the sole purpose of investigating the merits of the proposed legislation. He thoroughly studied and investigated the present resources, status, and condition of these Indians, the object and probable effect of the proposed legislation, and secured the opinion of over three-fourths of the Indians in regard to the matter. The conclusions he arrived at bear me out in my statements, and I sincerely trust that the recommendations he made in regard to Senate bill No. 99 will be duly considered.

If the agreement of October 17, 1891, could be revived and ratified, it would receive the full consent of these Indians, and be an equitable, fair, and reasonable solution of the problem.

* * * I recommend that the proposed legislation contained in Senate bill 99 be defeated; that the agreement entered into between these Indians and your office on October 17, 1891, be revived, if possible, and affirmed; if necessary, a new agreement similar thereto be made with these Indians. * * *

In addition to the foregoing I have little or nothing to add. To disturb the peaceful and prosperous condition of these Indians would be a burning shame.

To carry out the propositions contained in Senate bill No. 3, would be to make these Indians forever a burden upon the Government and subject them to poverty and servitude the rest of their lives. It would crush out of them the present spirit of progress and civilization, and make them idle, worthless paupers, as are many of the other tribes. These Indians are on the verge of self-support, and in a few years will be in a state of sufficient civilization to take up their lands in severalty. What little these Indians now receive from the Government is solely from a charitable standpoint; but they much appreciate it and are deserving of every dollar appropriated for them. They have asked for few favors of the Government, and have well merited the few which they have been granted. To now, by a selfish piece of legistion solely to gratify the whims of a few clamorous trespassers and the interest of a soulless corporation, undo all the good that has been accomplished during the past twenty years, place a chain of slavery about their loins and tell them that from now on they must live in poverty and shame, that the Government has been in error in presuming them capable of self-support and civilization,—would be the blackest blot on the pages of Indian history.

I have thoroughly examined Senate bill No. 3, and find little or no difference between it and Senate bill No. 99 introduced in the last Congress, so far as the interests of the Indians are concerned. Both bills accomplish the same result, viz, the abandonment of the entire Walker River Reservation, the relinquishment of portions of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, the removing of the Indians residing on the Walker River Reservation to the diminished Pyramid Lake Reservation, and the construction of a canal to irrigate the relinquished and the reserved lands of the Pyramid Lake Reservation. I consider it time thrown away to discuss the supposed

merits of the bill, as, in my opinion, the bill does not contain a meritorious feature. If it passes, it will simply be the death knell of a happy, progressive, industrious, law-abiding, and deserving tribe of Indians, who have a bright future before them if left to pursue their present inclinations along the pathway of civilization.

The agent further reports that the homes of the Walker River Reservation Indians are in a state of good cultivation; that they have good irrigating facilities, which can be enlarged at small cost; that the Indians are prosperous and contented, and under no circumstances would they exchange their present holdings for a tract of barren, rocky hillside, which would require years of hard labor to put in a state of cultivation; that the proposed legislation with reference to the Pyramid Lake Reservation would throw open much valuable land, which the whites have been illegally using for many years past as a cattle range; that it would give to the whites the use of more than half of the Pyramid Lake (which virtually means giving them the entire lake), a body of water full of fish, which furnishes the Indians a fruitful source of revenue as well as a bountiful supply of food during the winter time; that the Indians would view the taking of this lake from them in the light of a bold robbery, as they were promised when they settled there that it would be reserved for the exclusive use of themselves and their children for all time to come.

The proposition to build an irrigation canal for the Pyramid Lake Indians is not only in his opinion impracticable, but it is a serious question whether or not water could be brought upon the diminished Pyramid Lake Reservation to be used by the Indians in irrigating their land. Moreover, if the Walker River Indians are kept upon their own reservation, the Indians now residing on the Pyramid Lake Reservation will have, as he thinks, facilities for irrigating all the lands they ever will or can cultivate. A dam will probably have to be built in the near future, but outside of that it will require little or no expense to keep their present irrigating ditches in good condition.

In view of the report of Albert K. Smiley, above referred to, who was upon the ground and made careful and personal investigation of the whole matter, and also of Agent Wootten, who is among these Indians and knows their status, needs, and wishes, I reported to the Department April 4, last, that I was unwilling to recommend the passage of House bill 7579, and on the contrary urged that it should not pass.

SEMINOLE INDIANS IN FLORIDA.

By a clause in the Indian appropriation act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 286), the sum of $6,000 was appropriated for support, civilization, and instruction of the Seminoles in Florida, "one-half of which sum shall be expended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in procuring permanent homes for said Indians."

Under this clause there were purchased from the Florida Southern Railroad Company, in June, 1895, 1,280 acres of land, at $1 per acre, being sections 24 and 26 in township 48 south, of range 32 east.

Under a similar clause in the act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 876), 2,560 acres of land were purchased in March, 1896, of the Plant Investment Company, for the sum of $1,552, being section 25 in township 47 south, of range 32 east, and sections 23, 25, and 35 in township 48 south, range 32 east; and in April, from the Florida Southern Railroad, there were purchased 1,920 acres, for the sum of $1,216, being sections 12 and 24 in township 48 south, of range 33 east, and section 36 in township 48 south, of range 32 east, making a total of 5,760 acres, at a total cost of $4,048.

A similar clause is contained in the Indian appropriation act for the current year (29 Stat. L., 321).

LOWER BRULÉ SIOUX RETURNED TO ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

The Indian appropriation act approved June 10, 1896, contains the following clauses relative to the Lower Brulé Sioux who were located south of White River, on the Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak., prior to July 3, 1890:

> That the Lower Brulé Indians who were living on the Rosebud Reservation, in South Dakota, south of White River, prior to the third day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety, are hereby allowed to return and select the allotments of land occupied by them prior to July third, eighteen hundred and ninety; and said lands shall be surveyed and patented to said Indians under the provisions of the acts of Congress in relation to the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians.
>
> That such of the Lower Brulé Indians as desire to do so may take allotments of land on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, south of White River, in South Dakota, the same as they might have done prior to March —, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to pay to the Rosebud Indians the sum of one dollar per acre for all lands so taken and allotted, and the money to make such payment is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and charged against any funds belonging to said Lower Brulé Indians now in the Treasury of the United States.

Special Indian Agent Oglesby was instructed August 22, 1896, to go to the Lower Brulé Reservation and ascertain the number of Lower Brulés who have already gone to Rosebud and those, if any, who are likely to go, and then to proceed to the Rosebud Reservation, call a council of the Indians of that reservation, and explain the whole matter to them, and to find out where the Lower Brulés had settled or would be likely to settle on the Rosebud Reserve. He has reported that 550 Lower Brulés have gone to Rosebud.

The provisions of the act will be carried out as soon as practicable.

SOUTHERN UTES IN COLORADO.

It was stated in my last annual report that the commission which was appointed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 20, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 677), was engaged in allotting lands in severalty to such members of the Southern Ute tribe as had elected to

take them. November 30, 1895, the commission transmitted schedules showing allotments to 332 Indians, the quantity of land allotted being 65,450.33 acres.

While these schedules were before the Department for approval, Agent Day, of the Southern Ute Agency, who was also a member of the commission, reported that the few Indians who had wanted their improvements appraised and sold with the intention of removing to the diminished reserve to live in common with those members of the tribe who had decided not to take allotments had reconsidered their determination and wanted allotted to them the land upon which their improvements were located. Agent Day, in his capacity as commissioner, was accordingly directed March 27, 1896, to prepare a supplemental schedule showing the additional allotments.

April 14 he transmitted a supplemental schedule showing 39 allotments aggregating 7,360.82 acres, which, added to the original schedule, makes a total of 371 allotments, covering 72,811.15 acres. June 12 the Department approved the two schedules of allotments and directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue the patents therefor.

The surplus or unallotted lands of that portion of the reservation lying east of range 14 have not yet been opened to settlement, and they probably will not be until the east boundary line shall have been properly located. It is said now to be located about 5 miles too far west.

A matter of much importance to the allottees on the Southern Ute Reservation is that of irrigation. Agent Day has had surveys and the necessary filings made for five ditches, and he was directed September 1 to submit estimates of cost of putting in the head gate for each of the ditches and for doing a limited amount of additional work on two of them, the idea being to prosecute the work with "due diligence," as required by the laws of Colorado. The office is delayed in the proper prosecution of this work by lack of funds. For the completion of the ditches a special appropriation will have to be asked, the regular appropriation of $30,000 for irrigation generally on Indian reservations being entirely too small to provide for payment of the total cost of irrigation for the Southern Utes. It is proposed, however, to use about $5,000 thereof in making the start, and to depend upon Congress for the remaining funds necessary to complete the work.

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES IN WISCONSIN.

In my last annual report an account was given of the action taken under the first section of the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., 744), for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians in Wisconsin, by which the agent for the Green Bay Agency was directed to ascertain and report those members of the tribe who are entitled to receive fee-simple patents for their allotted lands. Since then I have received

Agent Savage's report of September 11, 1895, showing that he has found 29 persons to be entitled to patents.

Pending administrative examination of this work protests were filed in this office by Mr. Edwin Willits, attorney for Albert Miller, against the recognition of the roll of the tribe which had been approved by the Department June 12, 1894. These protests, after some correspondence with Mr. Willits and others, were, at his request transmitted to the Department with my report of November 8, 1895, for a decision by the Department whether, in view of the facts set out in said report, sufficient ground had been shown by the protesting parties to warrant action which would upset the enrollment of 1894 and require the making of a new roll.

No reply to this report has been received, and inasmuch as some of the parties found by Mr. Savage to be entitled to patents are among those against whom the protests are made, I have not deemed it expedient to take action on the report of Agent Savage. The whole matter is therefore held in this office awaiting determination by the Department as to the enrollment.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN INDIANS.

Nothing has been accomplished during the year in the way of settling the Turtle Mountain question. The agreement concluded October 22, 1892, with the Pembina Chippewas, which it was thought would bring their affairs to a satisfactory termination, has not yet been ratified by Congress, though drafts of bills have several times been submitted with recommendation that the agreement be ratified. One was submitted December 9, 1895, with the statement that these Indians were in a continued state of disquiet and unrest as the result of the failure to ratify their agreement. The Indians strongly favor the ratification, and I know of no reason for not ratifying it, except that it is opposed by a certain Canadian half-breed faction which, instigated by outside parties, has always been more or less of a disturbing element on this reservation.

A number of Pembinas were tried and sent to jail for the alleged offense of cutting timber on Government land in the Turtle Mountain district. The Indians claimed, however, that the cutting was done on land which they have always claimed as their own; that they have never ceded this land to the Government except by the unratified agreement of 1892, and that the cutting and sale was done the winter before to enable them to procure food. The ratification of the agreement with these Indians can not be too strongly urged.

UINTAH AND OURAY RESERVATIONS IN UTAH

The two surviving Commissioners, appointed under sections 20 to 22 of the act of August 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 286), to allot lands to the Uncompahgre Utes, etc., and to negotiate with the Uintah Utes for

the cession of their lands not needed for allotments, continued on duty until February 13, 1896, when they were relieved by order of the Secretary dated February 4, 1896.

December 21, 1895, they reported that it was impossible to induce the Uncompahgres to take allotments in severalty as contemplated by said act on account of the requirement that they should pay $1.25 per acre for any and all lands allotted them. They also reported that there was but very little, if any, land within the entire Uncompahgre Reservation suitable for allotment as agricultural land, and that while certain parts of the reservation were suitable for grazing allotments, none of it east of Green River, and but comparatively little of it west of that river, was suitable for agricultural purposes.

They further reported that there were several thousand acres of good agricultural land in the valley along the Duchesne River from its junction with the Green up to a point 8 miles above the mouth of the Uintah River, within which limits the Uncompahgres were entitled to locate by the agreement approved June 15, 1880 (21 Stat. L., 199), and that above that limit there was ample land of fine quality to supply farms and homes for the entire Uncompahgre tribe.

They expressed the opinion that these lands could be obtained of the Uintahs, but that the situation would not be improved by securing them if the Uncompahgres must still be required to pay for them.

January 14, 1896, the matter was submitted for the consideration of the Department, with the suggestion that the best way out of the difficulty would probably be to obtain legislation to enable the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Uncompahgres and with the Indians residing upon the Uintah Reservation for such modification of their existing treaties and agreements and such change in their reservations as might be deemed desirable by the Indians and the Secretary of the Interior, and February 8, 1896, the draft of an item to be inserted in the Indian appropriation bill was also submitted to the Department.

However, in the clause of the Indian appropriation act authorizing negotiations with the Indians of various reservations, hereinbefore referred to, Congress provided for negotiations with the Uintahs, but made no provision regarding the Uncompahgres.

WINNEBAGO HOMESTEADS IN WISCONSIN.

In the annual report of 1895 I cited the homestead laws relating to the Winnebagoes of Wisconsin, and gave to date a history of the entries made thereunder by the Indians. A full report on the subject was made to the Department January 4, 1896, based upon a report of Special Indian Agent Able and Mr. M. A. Mess, a clerk detailed from the General Land Office, who had assisted in making investigation of the Winnebago homestead entries.

There remained some 50 of these entries upon which no steps had

been taken by the Indians to make final proof, and as other entries and selections by the Winnebagoes needed the attention of some one familiar with the situation among them and with the public-land laws, I suggested on July 31, 1896, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office the wisdom of again detailing Mr. Mess for thirty or forty days to visit these Indians and render them such aid as might be necessary—instructions to be given him by that office. I am advised that the detail of Mr. Mess has been made, and it is expected that through his endeavor the Winnebago homestead matters will soon be put in condition for final disposition.

I also suggested to the Department the propriety of appointing Mr. Mess a special disbursing agent, with proper bond, to make the annual payment of moneys due these Indians. The suggestion was favorably acted upon, and he has been duly instructed. It is thought that this step—prompt payment of their annuities—will encourage the Indians to file proper papers and make necessary proofs as to their homesteads.

WISHAM AND TUMWATER FISHERIES ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

Referring to remarks in the annual report of 1895 in regard to infringement by whites of the fishery rights held by the Yakima Indians under treaty concluded with them June 9, 1855 (12 Stat. L., 951), I have to say further, that every effort has been made by this office to protect these Indians in such treaty rights, but not always with success. It is still a troublesome and perplexing question.

The fishery rights of these Indians and the stipulations of their treaty were brought before and defined by the supreme court of Washington Territory January 25, 1887, in the case of The United States *v.* Frank Taylor, reported in the Pacific Recorder, volume 13, page 333. Under that decision the Indians have the right to use and enjoy their fisheries as they had done before the conclusion of the treaty of 1855; and the court held that where a person obtained, under an act of Congress approved subsequently to the treaty, a patent to land abutting upon the Tumwater fisheries and erected and maintained thereon a fence which obstructed the approach to the fishery which had been reserved by treaty to Indians, equity would interfere by an injunction and cause the removal of the obstruction; and that persons so obtaining patents hold such lands encumbered and charged with such easements and rights.

This decision was a victory for the Indians, reversing the judgment of the district court, which had been against them; but Agent Erwin, Yakima Agency, Wash., states in his report of February 2, 1895, that although the supreme court of Washington Territory remanded the case for further proceeding, in accordance with the stipulations contained in the decree, it was never prosecuted beyond that point, as he was informed.

Since that decision of 1887 was rendered, the Winans Bros., the Seufert Bros., and others have erected fish wheels in the Columbia River, denied the Indians the right to fish therein, and obstructed their ingress and egress there.

The commissioner of public lands for the State of Washington has published various notices of applications by certain parties to purchase shore lands along the Columbia River between the high and low water marks.

The infringement of the fishery rights of these Indians by the whites above named and the application to purchase from the State of Washington shore lands along the Columbia have been laid before the Department of Justice with recommendation that the United States attorney for the State of Washington be instructed to take such action in each case as might be necessary to protect the rights of the Indians.

By Department reference I received a communication dated January 22, 1896, from the Attorney-General, inclosing copy of one dated the 15th of that month from William H. Brinker, United States attorney, stating that on July 11, 1895, he filed a bill in equity in the United States circuit court for the southern division of the district of Washington in the name of the United States, on behalf of the Yakima Nation of Indians, against Winans Bros., to enjoin the defendants from interfering with those Indians in taking fish from the Columbia River at the Tum Water Fisheries; that a temporary injunction was issued on the same date; that on October 7 the defendants filed a demurrer to the bill; that on November 18 the demurrer was argued and submitted and taken under advisement by the court, which had not then (January 15) been decided; that on November 19 a stipulation was filed permitting the Indians and defendants to fish in common until the final hearing in the case, and that the injunction as modified by the stipulation is still in force.

I am now in receipt, by Department reference, of a communication dated March 23, 1896, from the Attorney-General, stating, among other things, that the treaty of 1855 with these Indians established a kind of servitude in the ceded lands in the nature of a right of temporary injunction in favor of the tribe or tribes which had at least the right of occupancy in the lands; that, the treaty being the supreme law of the land, the State of Washington, while the owner of shore lands, with power to sell them, can not deprive the Indians by law, patent, or otherwise of this right; that he has no doubt that the courts would enjoin all persons interfering with the exercise of the right; that a suit or suits for injunction could be instituted against past or future purchasers of land which includes places where Indians are accustomed to fish, and that all such purchasers could be forbidden to interfere with the Indians, and that the purchasers themselves would doubtless prevent others from so interfering. The Attorney-General then suggested that it might be well to have the attention of the government of Washington

called to the matter, with a view to securing legislation which would protect the Indians in the enjoyment of their rights.

In view of all the facts in the case, I recommended, April 2, 1896, that the attention of the governor of the State of Washington be called thereto, with request that the legislature of that State be asked to enact such legislation as would practically protect the Indians in the free enjoyment of their fishery rights.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BROWNING,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN ARIZONA.

REPORT OF COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN AGENCY,
Parker, Yuma County, Ariz., July 1, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to submit this my third annual report of affairs of this agency and upon the reservation, accompanied by statistics and a census of the Mohave and other Indians under my charge; also a report of the agency boarding school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Location and area of reservation.—The north line of the reservation is about 90 miles south and down the Colorado River from the Needles, Cal. The reserve extends down the river to within a few miles of the old and almost deserted Mexican mining town of Ehrenberg, Ariz., a distance of about 65 miles, by river, from the agency. A small portion of the reserve, opposite the agency, is in the State of California, and the beef cattle for agency and school and the slaughterhouses are kept on the California side. A portion of the valley lands along the river is suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes when properly irrigated or when the river overflows sufficiently. The remainder of the land consists of mountain and mesa, and is practically worthless for any purpose. According to statistics the reservation comprises 240,640 acres.

Location of agency.—The agency and school buildings are located about 100 miles down the Colorado River from the Needles, Cal., and on the Arizona side of the river, and are about 1½ miles from the steamboat landing. The United States mail is carried on horse or mule back from Yuma, a distance of 200 miles, and arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week. The agency clerk is postmaster, and Parker post-office is kept in the clerk's room adjoining the agent's and clerk's office.

Transportation facilities.—The annual supplies for agency and school are delivered at the steamboat landing opposite the agency by the Colorado Steam Navigating Company from Yuma and the Needles, and they make from two to four trips to the agency each year. The only reliable means of getting in or out from the agency is by small rowboat to or from the Needles, Cal., with Indian oarsmen. It requires about four days to go to the Needles and about one and one-half days to come down to the agency.

Agency buildings.—The agency buildings are kept in the best repair possible, though none of them are considered safe on account of the dry rot in the cottonwood timbers supporting the very heavy dirt and cement roofs of all buildings and porches. The roofs are repaired frequently with cement, though it is impossible to prevent them from leaking for any great length of time on account of the settling of the old adobe (sun-dried brick) walls.

Agency school buildings.—The new school building, which has been in use the past five years, is 40 by 80 feet, two stories high, built of adobe, with shingle roof, and is the very best building upon the reservation, though it is entirely too small and too poorly ventilated to comfortably accommodate the present number of pupils enrolled, 82.

The other buildings belonging to the school are very old and practically worthless for any purpose, though they are, by necessity, used for play-rooms, storerooms, and laundry. They were built very many years ago of adobe, and all have dirt and cement roofs, which persist in falling in promiscuously, and one on entering them can not tell whether or not he will be buried under tons of dirt and cement. As a consequence the dry goods, clothing, blankets, and other school supplies can not be properly protected from the infrequent rains and the very frequent sand storms.

Health and weather.—The health of the Indians residing upon the reservation, with the exception of almost an epidemic of influenza during the month of June, was comparatively good. The agency physician reports 19 deaths and 22 births during the year. The health of the 82 pupils of the boarding school was excellent thoughout the year, as not a single case of dangerous illness was reported.

The weather from October to April was pleasant enough, with the exception of frequent sand storms, which are always very disagreeable. During the month of May the Government thermometer registered as high as 117° F. in the shade, and during the month of June as high as 126° F. in the shade, making it most disagreeable for both whites and Indians. During July and August the heat is almost unbearable for white people; during the hot weather the drinking water in the ollas registers from 76° to 80° F.

Irrigation and crops.—Owing to the old steam irrigating pumps being entirely out of repair, no irrigating was done on the Indian farms and no crops were raised except when the Indians planted on the overflow lands along the river.

The honorable Secretary of the Interior having granted authority for the repair of the pumps and for new grate bars for the boiler, Mr. W. H. McCoy, of Los Angeles, Cal., the manufacturer of the pumps, was employed for the sum of not to exceed $500 to permanently repair and add his latest and best improvements, and for a sum not exceeding $105 to replace the old grate bars, which were entirely burned out, with new ones. Mr. McCoy, with two assistants, has been working on the pumps since the 24th of June, and I hope to have them started and be able to raise a fall and winter crop on the Indian farms. The ditches and Indian farms are and have been ready for the water.

Over 100 cords of mesquite wood have been cut by Indians on the California side of the river and brought to this side by barge and corded near the pumps.

The estimated crops raised upon the reserve during the past year are as follows:

Wheat	bushels	400	Other vegetables	bushels	50
Corn	do	400	Melons	number	50,000
Potatoes	do	50	Pumpkins	do	20,000
Turnips	do	25	Hay	tons	45
Onions	do	35	Wood cut	cords	600
Beans	do	60			

Indian resources.—The amount of money earned and received by Indians during the past year from all sources is as follows:

From sale of hay and wood to the Government	$944.05
For freighting Indian supplies from steamboat landing to agency warehouses	89.14
For transporting whites to and from the agency, and transporting supplies for white employees	250.00
From sale of products of Indian labor sold to whites	225.00

Visitors.—During the month of March, United States Indian Inspector Province McCormick, a gentlemanly business man with an abundance of practical horse sense, spent a week at this agency and thoroughly inspected the agency and school, and while here held a council with all the Indians upon the reserve relative to the removal of the agency, school, and Indians to the vicinity of the Needles and Fort Mohave. Inspector McCormick's visit encouraged and benefited both whites and Indians.

Employees.—All of the white employees at the agency and school the past year were new except the agency clerk and agency farmer. It is very gratifying to be able to report that peace and harmony prevailed among the employees throughout the year, something heretofore unknown in the history of this agency. All of the employees have my best thanks for the faithful performance of their various duties and for their general good deportment. Very much of my success as agent is due to the faithfulness and efficiency of Messrs. Thomas M. Drennan, agency clerk, and Hugh E. Kennedy, agency farmer, who have been in the service with me the past two years, and I feel quite confident that two more competent or worthy employees are not to be found in the service. John W. Swick, industrial teacher, deserves to be especially mentioned as a most valuable and worthy employee. All of the employees will be renominated for the new year except William H. Myers, blacksmith and carpenter, who desires to quit the service and return to his Illinois home.

Mohaves on the reserve.—I consider that the Mohaves who resided upon the reserve the past year have made still greater advancement in the way of civilization; they have been peaceable and industrious, and have at all times deported themselves becomingly. No arrests were made by the police and no crimes or misdemeanors

committed upon the reserve; no case of whisky drinking or drunkenness reported. Not one of the agent's orders has been disregarded or disobeyed. They realize that the agent is their friend, and they look to him for advice, assistance, and instruction. Very many of them realize their almost deplorable condition, and are anxious for the Government to further assist them by removing them to a better reservation and furnishing them the facilities for bettering their condition and for self-support.

Undoubtedly very many old Indians of the Mohave tribe never had what a white man would call a "square meal" in their lives.

During the month of February Man it aba, interpreter, and Pete Nels, captain of police, visited Phœnix to attend the "Peace Carnival," going across the desert on horseback. I was informed by Mr. Drennan, clerk, who was also in attendance, that they were better looking, better clothed, and better behaved than any other Indians in attendance.

The advancement in the direction of civilization made by these Indians the past two years is very great and noticeable, and, taking into consideration their opportunities and surroundings, it is wonderful.

Indian police.—My police consists of one captain and four privates. They are loyal to the agent and are ever ready and willing to perform any duty required of them. They work six days in each week at whatever work is assigned them, and are not allowed to loiter or lounge about the agency or camps. They are of valuable assistance to the agent in the management of agency and school affairs.

All of the policemen have parted with their long braids; they have their hair regularly shingled, and wear hats and shoes.

Improvements.—The agent's and clerk's office has been changed in many respects; a skylight has been put in the roof, which affords much better light; the woodwork and office furniture has been repaired and varnished, and the office ceeiled overhead with canvas, and walls whitewashed. Two new office desks, two very suitable office chairs, and a good typewriting machine have been furnished by the Department.

Agency buildings and storerooms have been repaired, and roofs of all again cemented.

About 10,000 square feet of artificial shade has been constructed from cottonwood and willow poles and arrow weeds about the agency and school buildings and grounds, which adds greatly to the appearance and comfort. A great many more cottonwood trees have been planted about the ground for shade; they have been properly irrigated and are growing nicely.

Two very substantial adobe houses, with doors, windows, and fireplaces, were built near the agency for use of the interpreter and captain of police. Several new houses were built by Indians upon the reserve.

The dispensary has been removed and fitted up in good shape at the cottage, the agency physician's residence, a few hundred feet from the agency.

The new school water service on the school ground, consisting of curbed and covered well, steam-pump and boiler, and a 5,000-gallon tank elevated on a 25-foot tower, is a grand success. Water has been piped to the second story of the schoolhouse and to the school kitchen, and a pipe line has been laid from the plant a few hundred feet to the school garden for irrigating purposes.

Trails have been cut out and 50 miles of road repaired.

When I assumed charge of this agency but one of the Indian employees was able to write his name, whereas now eight of them write their names very plainly. The male Indian employees are required to keep their hair shingled and wear hats and shoes.

Missionary work.—Since the 1st of December Mr. Milton J. Hersey, of Tacoma, Wash., of the Episcopal Church, has been laboring among the Indians upon the reservation in the capacity of missionary, and from him I have received the following information relative to his work: Prior to Mr. Hersey's arrival there had never been a missionary upon the reserve. Mr. Hersey has been preaching to the Indians every Sunday since his arrival. Prior to his arrival the funeral customs of the Indians were rather heathenish, but since, with the assistance of the agency and school employees, there have been twelve Christian burials, six of the parties having been baptized. The interest manifested at Sunday services is great, the average attendance being about 200, and oftentimes the number reaches 400. There is no church on the reservation at the present time, but there are hopes of having one in the near future. Services are now held under shade. The missionary work among these Indians is young, but they manifest a great interest in the work and are very anxious to learn church teachings.

There are no white settlements nearer this agency than the Needles, though a few miners and prospectors are camped along the river at different points. There

are no white people residing upon the reservation except those employed at the agency and school, the number usually being about 13 to 15.

Census.—The census of the Indians living upon the reservation is as follows:

Males over 18 years		205
Females over 14 years		216
Total		421
School children between 6 and 16 years:		
Males		88
Females		74
Total		162
Males of all ages		343
Females of all ages		325
Total		668
Death record for year ended June 30, 1896:		
Males over 5 years	8	
Males under 5 years	2	
Total		10
Females over 5 years	5	
Females under 5 years	4	
Total		9
Total males and females		19
Births during the year		22
Mohaves at the Needles, Cal. (estimated)		650
Mohaves at Fort Mohave, Ariz. (estimated)		700
Chemehuevis in Chemehuevi Valley, 40 miles above the agency (estimated)		140

The decrease in the number of Indians upon the reservation from last year's census is due to the fact that several Indians have moved to Needles, Cal., in order to secure work on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and are not included in this year's census.

The Needles and Fort Mohave Indians are not advancing in civilization as rapidly as they should, owing partly to the fact that it is not practicable for the agent to be among them more, and very little restraint is brought to bear upon them. I have been informed that some of them still kill stock and destroy property by burning with the body of a deceased member of the tribe.

Supplies.—The supplies delivered under contract the past year came up fully to the requirements of the contracts, the flour being of exceptionally good quality. The wagons, harness, and implements were also of good quality and very suitable.

Sanitary.—Sanitary laws have been closely observed and carefully looked after about the agency and school, and as a result no serious sickness has occurred.

Education.—I am well pleased with the manner in which Superintendent Bacon managed the agency boarding school the past year, and I consider that there was more real advancement made than in any previous year. The school is in a healthy and flourishing condition, and considering the disadvantages and surroundings will, I feel sure, compare favorably with any agency school in the service.

Report of Superintendent Bacon is herewith respectfully inclosed.

Recommendations.—I am still of the opinion that the agency, the school, and the Indians should be removed to the vicinity of the Needles and Fort Mohave, as previously recommended, and a new reservation, agency, and school established, as I do not believe any permanent good can result from educating these Indians in a place so isolated from civilization and so very far from any market. The agency and school could be maintained more cheaply at the proposed new location than at the present.

The reservation, Needles, and Fort Mohave Indians are all anxious to be thrown together upon one reserve at the place above mentioned, and not until then will the Mohave Indians be progressive or self-supporting.

In the month of November I visited the Fort Mohave school and was very kindly received by Mr. McCowan. I found the school in a very prosperous condition, and I consider Mr. McCowan a thoroughly competent superintendent.

Conclusion.—I desire to extend my best thanks to the Department for the courteous treatment, assistance, and encouragement which I have received during the past year from that source, and I hope to merit a continuance of the same the coming year.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF COLORADO RIVER SCHOOL.

AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Colorado River Agency, Ariz., July 1, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report of the Colorado River Agency boarding school.

I arrived at the agency September 7, 1895, and assumed control of the affairs of the school. We were not able, however, to open school until the 18th, owing to the nonarrival of supplies.

I found the school in a somewhat disorganized condition, there having been no superintendent and but one or two school employees for some months before the close of school the year before. We had no difficulty in securing pupils to fill the school to its full capacity, pupils offering themselves freely. I made a trip to Ehrenberg, 50 miles down the river, and secured 17 (8 boys and 9 girls) without special effort. Our enrollment reached 77 (41 male and 36 female) during September, 79 (42 male and 37 female) before the middle of October, and our limit, 82 (44 male and 38 female), the first half of December, and has been maintained at the latter figure throughout the year; making an average attendance of 79.3.

The sanitary condition has been good and the health of pupils excellent; there having been but one case of what could be considered serious illness, and no deaths. The school has no hospital or nurse, but the sick have received as good attention as possible from the employees and Dr. Dudley, the agency physician. All were vaccinated during the last of April and first week of May, and 96 per cent of such vaccinations were effective.

Schoolroom work has been graded to conform as nearly as possible to the official course of study. The advancement has been rapid and satisfactory, and has done credit to both teachers and pupils; first-year pupils being able to read quite well in first reader, second year in second reader, and so on all along the line. Instruction in vocal music has received proper attention, and the first steps in the art of reading music taught.

We have been untiring in our efforts to induce pupils to speak English, and have been quite successful. A foundation has been laid for better work than has heretofore been accomplished; and with a good corps of employees I am confident that this school will in the future compare favorably with any reservation school.

I learn that it has been the custom in the past to allow camp Indians to loiter about the school grounds and buildings at all times, and to allow regular weekly visits of pupils at their homes. Believing that to secure the best results, pupils should be kept as much as possible from the influence of camp life, I have forbidden Indians coming on the school grounds without permission, except to attend Sabbath school, after which they are required to go directly home. Even that should be prohibited the coming year, as there is now a missionary here who talks to them through an interpreter.

Visits of pupils to camp have been prohibited, except in individual cases to see a sick relative or to go to the Indian store. The only exception to this rule was during the Christmas holidays, when the girls were permitted to visit the camps for a few hours one day and the boys the next. I believe that pursuing the above policy has entirely eradicated the evil of pupils running away from school, as we have been but slightly troubled with runaways, and that at the beginning of the year. Discipline has been maintained in such a manner that during the last half of the year but few punishments have been necessary, and those of a light nature, mainly for failure to speak English.

During the fiscal year 1896 there has been a well dug on the school grounds to a depth of 20 feet, a steam pump put in, with a tank of 5,000 gallons capacity, a good adobe engine house erected, and a roof over the tank. The grounds have been improved in appearance by the addition of shade trees and grass mounds for flower beds, and have been divided by an 11-wire fence, thus affording separate playgrounds for the boys and girls, which they have never before had, except when the girls were corralled in the laundry yard, surrounded by high adobe walls.

Nearly 4,000 square feet of pole sheds for shade have been built, which, in addition to 2,360 feet erected last year, gives 6,360 square feet of shade for the children. Without them it would have been nearly impossible to have continued the school in session during any portion of June, with the thermometer registering 110° to 126° F. in the shade for nearly the whole month, threatening an epidemic of influenza. We had a few cases the last week of the session.

About 2 acres for garden have been fenced with an 11-wire fence, but to make much of a success of gardening a rabbit-proof fence will be necessary, as our beans, beets, peas, and cabbages were entirely destroyed by the pests. Our water supply is hardly adequate to irrigate even the small garden we have. We succeeded, however, in raising garden vegetables as follows, viz: Lettuce, 100 pounds; onions, 300 pounds; radishes, 200 pounds; potatoes, 1,500 pounds.

In addition to garden work the boys have been taught the care and management of horses, have hauled and prepared all the wood for kitchen, laundry, sewing room, oven, steam pump, and employees' rooms; have hauled water from the river for drinking purposes, watered and cared for the shade trees and grass about the grounds, kept them and their dormitories in order, painted the roofs of the school buildings, and performed their regular detail work in the kitchen and laundry. Two of the larger boys have also been taught to run and care for the school engine and pump.

In the matron's department the girls have been taught ordinary domestic duties. In the sewing room good progress has been made, some of the larger ones being able to cut and make their

own dresses; several have learned to run the sewing machine, and even the smaller ones can do patching very nicely. The number of articles manufactured in the sewing room, and the materials used, are as follows:

Articles:		
Aprons		174
Beef sheets		4
Curtains		20
Dresses		133
Drawers (girls')	pairs	68
Garters	do	87
Napkins		24
Nightdresses		58
Pants (boys')		22
Pillowslips		107
Shirts (boys')		6
Skirts—		
White		76
Balmoral		32
Sheets		106
Sleeves	pairs	25
Sleeve holders		20
Tablecloths		10
Towels		51
Undervests (girls')		2
Waists (boys')		7
Total		1,032

Material:		
Bedticking	yards	61
Calico (red)	do	95
Crash	do	80
Denim (blue)	do	27¼
Elastic tape	do	68
Flannel—		
Blue	do	200
Red	do	104
Canton	do	117
Gingham	do	882
Sheeting (bleached and unbleached)	yards	729
Shirting (hickory)	do	112
Table linen	do	29¼
Total		2,504¼

During the first half of the year but little progress was made by the girls in the culinary art; but at that time a change was made in cooks, and the progress has since been marked and very satisfactory.

In the laundry the teaching has not been a success; in fact, I do not think there is a girl in the school who can do laundering properly, for the reason that since the largest girls have been in school the laundry has been in charge of an Indian woman who speaks little or no English. I have seen but few, if any, camp Indians who would do work properly without a white person over them, and they certainly will not speak any English among their own people if left to themselves.

Authorized holidays have been observed by appropriate exercises. The Christmas programme was a good one, and the rendering of the songs and pieces showed that pupils had been well trained. The treat provided for by the Department was distributed from the Christmas trees, also presents sent by the Junior Society Christian Endeavor of Newport, N. H. The girls all received dolls from the matron and others. All experienced a happy time.

Arbor Day was observed by the rendering of a neat programme on February 19, at which time 26 shade trees were planted by the children and employees; each class planting a tree, and many of the boys and employees planting individual trees, all of which are doing very nicely.

Memorial Day was observed by the pupils marching to the cemetery, accompanied by the agency and school employees, where appropriate exercises were held and the graves of Captain Tassin (former agent) and other soldiers and employees were decorated by 13 little girls, who were dressed in white.

This school is very poorly equipped for doing good work, the buildings being very much dilapidated, and insufficient for the accommodation of pupils. But it is needless for me in this report to mention our necessities, as the matter has been brought to the notice of the Department by our worthy agent, and the removal of the agency and school to a more suitable location has been recommended by him and others. I would heartily join in urging the necessity of such action being taken by Congress if these people are to be placed on the road to civilization and self-support.

At the closing of school a very creditable programme was rendered, the pupils, with very few exceptions, performing their parts well. On the morning of June 27 they all departed for their homes, each with a loaf of bread and a piece of beef.

We expect during this vacation to endeavor to exercise some control over the pupils while in camp, that they may not lose entirely what they have gained during the year.

In bringing this report to a close I must thank those employees who have given me their hearty support, and thereby contributed their full share to whatever success we may have been able to attain, for without such support it is impossible for any superintendent to meet with any great degree of success, and no school can be fully successful without the harmonious cooperation of all its employees.

I appreciate the kind interest in the school manifested by the agency employees, and am under obligations to the agency clerk, T. M. Drennan, for his uniformly courteous treatment and for many favors received.

For our esteemed agent, Mr. Charles E. Davis, I have only words of praise, and can but feel truly grateful to him for the cordial indorsement and assistance he has given to all my efforts, for without it those efforts would, in a great measure, have failed.

Thanking your office for favors received, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WORLIN B. BACON, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL TEACHER IN CHARGE OF HUALAPAIS AND SUPAIS.

HUALAPAI AGENCY,
Hackberry, Ariz., August 2, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration my first annual report of the Hualapai and Yava Supai agencies and the two day schools connected therewith under my charge.

I took charge of the Hualapai Agency and day school on the 1st of December, 1895, and of the Yava Supai Agency and day school on April 21, 1896.

SUPAI SCHOOL AND AGENCY.

With reference to the latter school and agency, I beg to submit herewith the report of Mr. R. C. Bauer, teacher at that agency, which will give an accurate idea of the condition of affairs both with reference to the tribe and the school.

Hualapai day school.—On May 1, 1894, the Massachusetts Indian Association employed a teacher, Miss F. S. Calfee, and sent her out to Hackberry, Ariz., to start a school among the Hualapais, and to labor otherwise among them and endeavor to ameliorate their condition, and in some measure to attempt to raise this tribe from the depths of savage superstition, ignorance, and degradation in which they were reported as living. Appreciating the beneficent object of this mission, the citizens of Hackberry tendered all the encouragement and assistance in their power, providing a school building, and even contributing toward furnishing a noonday luncheon for the pupils for the first month of the school.

After that date the expenses of conducting the school were entirely borne by the association above referred to until May 1, 1895, when Miss Calfee was appointed field matron, her salary being thereafter paid by the Government, and on October 1 the Government took entire charge of the school, providing noonday luncheon and bearing all other expenses. On March 24, 1896, the school was supplied with some books and other school supplies, and since that time much more satisfactory progress has been made; yet the condition of affairs is far from what could be desired.

School is taught in a small room at the Truxton Canyon Ranch (a tract of improved land purchased by the Massachusetts Indian Association and donated to the Government as a site for a boarding school, which has been promised for these Indians) 5 miles easterly from Hackberry and on the railroad. There 35 pupils are crowded into a room scarcely large enough for 20.

My census, taken July 3, 1896, shows 186 children of school age in this tribe. Less than 40 of these are receiving an education in the Hualapai day school. The Hualapais are earnest and sincere in their desire for the education of their children, but owing to the scattered condition of the tribe (they being compelled to go wherever they can earn a living) it is impossible for more than a very small percentage of the children to receive the benefits of an education at one or even two day schools.

The Hualapais positively refuse to send their children to distant schools, they having sent some 12 or 15 to the Fort Mohave school during its first session, and these children were taken to a distant school (at Albuquerque) and a colder climate, without the knowledge or consent of their parents, where all but 3 died in a short time. This occurrence has had the effect of unalterably prejudicing these Indians against allowing their children to attend school at a distance. They say: "We want our children to learn to read and write and be like white people, but we will not again sacrifice their lives for the privilege of an education. If the Government will give the Hualapais a school where all our children may learn and be fed, clothed, and taken care of, and still be near us, we pledge our word to the Great Father that every child of school age shall go to school and stay there; but to a distant school they shall not go." I believe the Indians are entirely sincere in what they say, and that they will keep their word.

The Hualapai day school has accomplished much good in its limited sphere, and all that can now be asked is that that sphere be greatly extended, so as to reach every child of school age in the tribe. For this purpose a boarding school capable of accommodating 150 pupils should be erected at or near Hackberry or Kingman, the most suitable place being the tract of improved land in Truxton Canyon above referred to.

Tribe.—The Government has been feeding the Hualapais for six months of the year during a number of years past, giving them a full ration of beef and flour during that time.

During the year just past only $650 has been expended for rations, and this was for flour for issue to aged and infirm Indians and to those engaged in farming, to enable them to subsist until their crops could be gathered. In lieu of rations of beef and flour the Indian Office determined to expend a portion of the funds appropriated for the support of Hualapais in furnishing them with farming implements, seeds, fence wire, etc., in order that they might become farmers, and thus, in part, at least, become self-supporting. This plan met with the hearty support and approval of a large percentage of the tribe, who immediately availed

themselves of the proffered assistance, and started out to secure land for farming where there was water sufficient for irrigating.

This proved to be no small task, as land that can be irrigated is usually all occupied by white people, and all springs and watering places are held either for farming or stock-raising purposes. Even the water and farming land on the Hualapai Reservation was occupied by white people who had "squatted" on it, holding the same to the exclusion of the Indians. These people were required to vacate and give possession to the Indians. In the face of such difficulties as these it seemed almost a hopeless task to attempt to find land for the Hualapais to cultivate; but the Indians were willing to work, the Government was willing to assist them, and by proper direction of their efforts many barren, arid spots have been transformed into productive farms.

Many of these, it is true, are small and only capable of producing a part of the subsistence of the Indians cultivating them. Four of the nine farms are occupied by the Indians only temporarily by permission of the owners or claimants of the land or water. Three of the farms have been occupied and improved by the Indians as the original locators, and two are on the reservation, these two farms constituting more than two-thirds of the entire acreage under cultivation this year. These two farms are situated in deep canyons that are only accessible by steep trails, rendering the exportation of farm produce difficult and dangerous. Yet these farms are supplying several adjoining towns and mining camps with farm produce, which is exchanged for flour, groceries, and clothing. These farms are highly productive, and are being cultivated to their full capacities. The total acreage now under cultivation by the Hualapais is from 130 to 150 acres. Next year, with some additional assistance from the Government, this acreage can be increased to about 200, but no more without the purchase of improved lands.

My census of the Hualapais is 619. This number of Indians can not be supported on 200 acres of land by agriculture.

Other sources of revenue.—Some members of the tribe not engaged in farming, and the farmers during the winter season, find occasional employment at different pursuits as the opportunity offers, cutting and packing wood into the various mining camps, gathering wild hay, and labor around the mines and as stockmen afford their principal means of earning a living, aside from farming.

The edible nuts of the piñon pine, the saccharine, bulbous root of the mescal plant, the fruit of the prickly pear, and yucca plant, together with various berries and roots, all of which are gathered, roasted, dried, or otherwise preserved, and a few rabbits and other small game help to piece out a subsistence in years that are seasonable, so that perhaps 75 per cent of their living may be secured by themselves. But should a dry season intervene this would probably be reduced to 50 per cent, or even less. Under the most favorable circumstances 25 per cent of their subsistence must come from the Government, or suffering result.

Reservation.—Their reservation is a large tract of grazing land, capable of supporting from 10,000 to 20,000 head of cattle and horses. Until the drought of this year and last not less than 10,000 head of cattle and horses have subsisted on the reservation, all such stock being the property of white stockmen who have occupied reservation lands for grazing purposes, the Hualapais deriving no benefit from the rental or pasturage or in any other way. The Hualapais have no cattle; if they had they would soon become entirely independent and easily self-supporting. Stock raising must inevitably be the eventual solution of their independence, as the region in which they live and of which their reservation is a part is grazing, not agricultural land. The Hualapai is a natural horseman and takes to the pursuit of stock raising most naturally and easily, many of the younger men being now expert "cowboys." The Hualapais are not yet entirely sulf-supporting, or capable of self-support, and without Government aid in the manner suggested several generations may have to pass before they become so.

Characteristics, etc.—By nature the Hualapai is a hardy, mountain-dwelling Indian, more than usually intelligent, possessed of a greater degree of energy and self-reliance than is usually the characteristic of the American Indian, fairly honest as a rule, inclined to follow the customs and usages of the whites (except the older ones), and anxious to have his children educated in the ways of civilization. He will compare favorably with any southwestern tribe in intelligence and virtues, but he is an Indian; he is still a savage, steeped in the savage superstitions that the ignorance and error of barbarism have instilled during hundreds of generations past. What has taken these ages to instill will not be easily eradicated or radically changed in a brief space. It may take years—it may take generations—but change it must, or the Hualapai must vanish with the wild game of the forest at the approach of civilization.

I can conceive of no more promising field for the enlightenment of education, no more auspicious time for applying it, no tribe or race of people that promise greater results from the efforts expended than do the Hualapais at this moment.

I have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY P. EWING,
Industrial Teacher, in charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON FOR HUALAPAIS.

SIR: I would respectfully submit my second annual report as field matron. The field matron's work among the Hualapais has for the past year been necessarily restricted, as she has had charge of the day school located at Hackberry.

Aside from the work done in the schoolroom, the field matron has spent ninety-two days visiting homes, administered medicine to 300 persons, seen after many of the aged and infirm, shown 74 women about laundry work, furnishing them with tubs, washboards, and soap, given general instruction to 122, has found work for many of the men, and has made 218 garments for women, small children, and school children.

The Massachusetts Indian Association, with its auxiliaries, has materially helped on the work here, furnishing clothing, medicines, and food for sick and aged. All the clothing worn by the school children, aside from what they have bought themselves, has been given by the above-named association and auxiliaries.

The Hualapai women occupy an unenviable position, being counted little, if any, better than the dogs, and certainly not so valuable as the horses. While they are not especially good mothers, often neglecting their young or sick children, yet they are cheerful, friendly, social, and evince a willingness to work at anything given them to do, if they are paid for so doing. Numbers of them are employed by white women to help in doing washing, cleaning, or housework, and the work seems to give satisfaction to those who engage them. Many of the women cut hay up in the mountains, bringing it down on their backs to sell to ranchers and teamsters.

The places in which these Indians live are the most squalid huts, being destitute of the first article of furniture which goes toward making a home. It is impossible to teach them to care for what they have not; nor can they learn to cook in a civilized manner when they must cook on the coals of a camp fire. Notwithstanding the great scarcity of water, these women are much cleaner about their persons and cooking than one would expect to find them. They are neither home makers nor home keepers, being inveterate gamblers and gossips. With all their faults I see a decided improvement in many ways among them in the past two years. I believe with proper help and encouragement these women will advance more rapidly toward civilization than most Indian women, for they are friendly to all innovations which benefit them.

While not asking that less shall be done for the men, we do most earnestly and respectfully ask that more be done for the women. To-day, were the women ready and fitted to live in a civilized manner, there is not one young man, and perhaps not one middle-aged man, but who is ready for the change. The women have not kept pace with the men in this direction. I would most respectfully ask that part of the money appropriated to the use of the Hualapais for the ensuing year be expended in purchasing cook stoves and double iron bedsteads to put in the houses now building.

Respectfully,

FRANCES S. CALFEE, *Field Matron.*

HENRY P. EWING, *In charge.*

REPORT OF TEACHER IN CHARGE OF YAVA SUPAI INDIANS.

YAVA SUPAI AGENCY,
Via Williams, Ariz., June 30, 1896.

SIR: I herewith submit the annual report of this school and agency.

Tribe.—The tribe is allied to the Hualapai Indians and is one of the bands of the Pai Nation, all of whom speak the same language with slight variations of dialect. The Yava Supais compose the Blue Water band and number 253 souls, as per my census this year, which is the first accurate one that has ever been taken of these Indians.

Morals and manners.—Like most savages, these Indians are but little above the brute creation in morals and manners. While they have kindly traits of character, such as hospitality and a certain willingness to oblige, yet they are beastly in their filth, appetites, language, and personal decency. Death by perishing on the desert from thirst is the punishment to women for promiscuous amours. They are negatively, at least, virtuous. Whisky has never troubled them, as they are too far from white settlements to get it, and they are lovers of their valley home. As to personal character, they are much like white men. Everything depends upon the particular individual as regards his veracity, thrift, and force.

Location.—In the deep box canyon of the Cataract River, 100 miles north of Williams, Ariz., is their home. Three waterfalls that are singularly beautiful drop from 100 to 300 feet over precipices of tufa that are constantly forming. Back of the falls are caves and grottos glistening with the stalactites and stalagmites that adorn their roofs and floors. Crags, cliffs, mountains, and deserts surround us that are fascinatingly horrible in their desolation. The agency has been aptly termed an "oasis in hades."

Boundaries.—The boundaries of this reserve should begin at the southeast corner of the Hualapai reserve, thence east to the southwest corner of the Coconino Forest reserve, thence north to the Colorado River, thence west along the Colorado River to the northeast corner of the Hualapai reserve, thence south to point of beginning. The tract described is nearly all desert and "bad lands," and is worthless but for the little "water holes" on it at which the Indians keep their live stock. The country I have described is to-day actually occupied by the Yava Supais and is necessary for their support, as they can not keep stock in the canyon, which is only large enough for gardens for the Supais. The boundary question should be settled.

Farming.—Twelve miles of main ditches carry water over the 200 acres that are in cultivation. Their irrigating system is very crude, and the work is all done with a hoe. Mr. Charles Bushnell, a practical farmer, stockman, and mechanic, has had charge of the farming this year and his work has been satisfactory. More land could be placed under cultivation if we had lumber to make flumes. Their peach orchards are quite prolific and number about 1,000 trees.

Building.—Four buildings, not including outhouses, are in course of construction. We have been somewhat delayed in the work by changes in the disbursing officers, necessitating the return of building funds to the United States Treasury; but we expect that the Department will soon arrange for a speedy completion of the work, so that we can be comfortably domiciled and prepared to execute better school work.

Mail facilities.—Efforts have been made to establish a mail route to this place, but, so far, without success. We consider ourselves exceedingly fortunate if we get our mail once each month. To go to Williams our Indians are compelled to make a horseback ride of 60 miles over a stony, grassless desert, where there is not one drop of water for man or horse. They do not exactly enjoy the trip.

Education.—Supai day school has been doing the usual work of such institutions. The children, 40 in number, have been compelled to bathe, make and wash their clothing, and attend to personal cleanliness and decency. The technical work of the school has been conducted in a way to teach the pupils the English language. All of our work is made interesting to the pupils and no serious infractions of good discipline have occurred. Good counsel has been our only punishment and it has been sufficient in all cases. The children have learned as much as could be expected under the circumstances, full particulars of which have been properly reported to your office for action.

The industrial instruction has not been so full or systematic as it should have been, owing to the fact that we have had but little time to spare from the labor now going on. We have had a garden in which new varieties of vegetables and the culture have been shown. Nothing so impresses an Indian as example. Especially is this true in regard to time of planting.

Missionary work.—No church organization has ever had a representative here. Mrs. Bauer has taken a deep interest in the welfare of the Indians, and has distributed supplies to the sick which she received from her friends in the Women's National Indian Association. Thoroughly nonsectarian philanthropists, those noble ladies deserve just praise for their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the Indian.

Sanitary.—We have had an epidemic of "grippe" and pneumonia that went through the tribe, but owing to the medicines furnished by the Government and the ladies of the Women's National Indian Association no case was fatal.

Effect on the tribe.—The whole tribe are much pleased with their school. The parents often visit us and are delighted with the singing and English-speaking exercises of the school. Regular habits, well-directed industry, a civilized home with its multitude of acts and duties performed, care for their sick, enforced cleanliness of children, exacted obedience, decency, and courtesy from all, and morality and justice on the part of employees, can have but one result in an Indian community—an elevation of moral tone in that community. While no revolution has occurred, we can see a change for the better, because we know the former conditions.

Conclusion.—Although we have labored under some trying difficulties, our work has been delightful, for we know that we have accomplished permanent good for our boys and girls. Our relations with the Government officials we have met have been very pleasant. The year 1896 will be one of valuable experiences and pleasant memories.

Realizing the trying situations under which you labor, and thanking you for your kindly consideration and courtesy, Mrs. Bauer unites with me in cordial good wishes.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. C. BAUER, *Teacher in charge.*

H. P. EWING,
In charge of Hualapais and Supais.

REPORT OF NAVAJO AGENCY.

NAVAJO AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, Ariz., August 28, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896:

NAVAJO INDIANS.

The condition of these Indians has greatly improved during the past year, owing to good harvests and to better pasturage for their flocks of sheep, and they are now fairly prosperous. The growing crops generally look well and there is every indication of a good yield.

In my last report I mentioned the importance of providing for the proper storage and distribution of the water which now runs away when the snow melts in the spring and is lost for want of such provision, and I also called attention to the unsatisfactory manner in which the money appropriated for that purpose was being expended, concluding with the expression of a hope that investigations at that time recently made would result in the dismissal of the person who was then in charge of the work. This hope was not realized and the direction of the work was left to the same incompetent person until the close of the fiscal year, despite my representations of his utter unfitness. On the 1st of July he was dismissed and was succeeded by Mr. George Butler, who has had considerable experience in irrigation work, but the change came too late; the appropriation is almost

exhausted and the benevolent designs of Congress have not been accomplished. No work of any value was done by the late superintendent of irrigation, and another appropriation, to be honestly and intelligently expended, will be necessary.

On the 19th of December, 1895, I granted a mining lease for ten years of one square mile of nonagricultural land in the Carrizo Mountains to Mr. John H. P. Voorhies, of Denver, Colo. This lease has been approved by the Department, but no work has yet been done under it, although a working party is now on the ground. If the existence of valuable mineral in paying quantity should be shown, it will be my object to make as many other leases as I can with advantage to the Indians.

The mission hospital, under the superintendence of Miss Eliza W. Thackera, is now nearly completed and will be admirably adapted for its purpose. Miss Thackera has done much good in mission work and in nursing and otherwise caring for the sick during the year.

The field matrons have arduous duties on this reservation, being often obliged to ride long distances in inclement weather. Mrs. Mary L. Eldridge and Miss Laura E. Smiley have performed these duties uncomplainingly and with great fidelity.

The schools on the reservation have been well attended, and the three new ones to be established will be filled without difficulty, as the Navajoes have a due appreciation of the importance of education.

No grave crimes have been committed upon the reservation, and only a few cases have come up for trial before the agent. The Indian judges have performed their duties with impartiality and have been of great assistance to the agent in settling disputes and giving good advice to the Indians.

The Indian police is very effective and the members are zealous in the discharge of their duties.

No Navajoes have yet taken up land in severalty.

MOQUI INDIANS.

The schools on this reservation are well attended, and your recent orders requiring all children to be sent to school must be followed by the erection of more school buildings.

The prisoners from Oraibi who were confined at Alcatraz Island were released last September upon giving a promise to obey all orders they might receive from the proper authorities. They have behaved themselves very well since, but they refuse to send their children to school, assigning religious scruples as a reason for their not doing so.

The Mennonite mission at Oraibi has been continued during the year under the charge of Rev. H. R. Voth, who has gained the confidence of the people and is working with intelligence for the accomplishment of his purpose. There has been a mission at the first mesa until recently, but work there has been suspended.

No action has yet been taken upon my repeated recommendations that the allotments of land to Navajo and Moqui Indians on the Moenkopi wash be confirmed. These Indians should be given title to their lands without further delay. Continual disputes with the Mormons living in that country, growing out of unsettled claims of water rights, have arrayed the Indians against the whites, and there is much bitter feeling.

Very respectfully,

CONSTANT WILLIAMS,
Captain, Seventh Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NAVAJO SCHOOL.

FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZ., *July 4, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Navajo boarding school for the fiscal year 1896:

Attendance.—The children were late entering school. They were allowed to remain home and enjoy the corn crop. All pupils were brought by parents without solicitation. As a rule, on entering school they remained until vacation, and seemed happy and contented. Very few received permission to go home on a leave of absence during the year. The enrollment for the year was 130. Five were transferred to Santa Fé normal school, Santa Fé, N. Mex., 7 to Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans., 2 died, and several were withdrawn.

English speaking.—A great deal has been accomplished in this direction. But not as much as I hoped we might. It will require a united effort on the part of employees to break up the Navajo

talk. The children are constantly meeting their friends, who come to the agency, so that it will be difficult to break it up entirely. But with continued vigilance I think it can be stopped on the school grounds.

Classroom work.—The schoolroom work of four departments, with Miss Emma Dawson, a woman of rare qualifications, as principal teacher, was a source of great satisfaction in most particulars. We followed the course of study as laid down by the department as nearly as possible. Marked progress was made in English speaking, particularly with the smaller children. The older children, who have been in school for a number of years, had formed the habit of speaking in a low monotone. We found difficulty in overcoming this. We had three literary entertainments during the year for which great credit is due the teachers for the manner in which the respective parts were taken by pupils.

Music.—Five of the large girls studied instrumental music.

Detail work.—All children large enough to work were assigned to regular duties every month, the large boys to the stable, wood yard, laundry, and garden. The industrial work of the boys for a greater portion of the year was confined to chores and wood hauling. At the close of the third quarter we were placed in touch with more favorable circumstances in this particular, and results were far more gratifying.

The girls were taught needlework and all kinds of housework.

The work in the laundry was unsatisfactory. The water for laundry purposes was carried from the creek most of the year, and at times was unfit for use. The majority of the girls were small, so that all of the heavy work in the laundry had to be performed by boys.

In the sewing room the girls were taught to sew, cut, and fit garments, use the sewing machine, and do general needlework. Two of the large girls could cut and fit garments that would put to shame the work of some Government seamstresses. The matron taught a class in fancy work, in which the girls succeeded wonderfully well.

In order to overcome the habit the girls had formed of wearing their shawls over their heads, we ordered patterns, and the large girls, under the supervision of the principal teacher and matron, made a cap and cape for each girl. This work was done outside of sewing-room and regular working hours. The effect upon the children was decidedly civilizing.

The management of the dining room was fine until April 1, when we had a change of matrons, after which date the work in this department was unsatisfactory in every particular.

Farm.—The school farm is small, the altitude high. Sand storms are of almost daily occurrence during the spring months. Frost late in June is not unusual. Everything considered, the garden is looking well, but farming and gardening in this locality is uphill business.

Discipline.—Changes of employees during the year was against the discipline of the school. A change of disciplinarians at the close of the third quarter had a very deteriorating effect upon the school. The new man did not understand boys or the work generally.

Needs.—A workshop in which industries could be taught, a hen house and some chickens, a new laundry, and a good water system. All the water used at the school and agency was carried from the creek, most of the year, by schoolboys.

Health.—Two of the pupils died during the year. In both cases they were in a bad condition physically when they entered school. We had measles in a light form near the close of the year. The general health of the school was good.

Thanking you for your kindly interest and support during the year, I am, very respectfully,

E. T. McARTHUR,
Superintendent Navajo Boarding School.

Dr. W. N. HAILMAN,
Superintendent of Indian Schools.

REPORT OF PIMA AGENCY.

PIMA AGENCY,
Sacaton, Ariz., September 1, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to submit my third annual report on the condition of affairs at this agency.

The Pima, Papago, and Maricopa Indians are within the jurisdiction of this agency, and four reservations have been set apart by Executive orders for their occupancy.

Gila River Reservation is situated 15 miles north of Casa Grande, Ariz. (a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad), and lies on both banks of the Gila River, beginning about 2 miles from the famous Casa Grande ruins and following the valley of the river to where Salt River flows into it, about 12 miles southwest of Phœnix. This valley is said to be 45 miles long and about 14 miles wide, but the strip of arable land is but little over 2 miles in width following the course of the river.

The Pima Indians are located upon this reservation and number as follows:

Pimas	3,719
Maricopa	248
Total males and females	3,967

They are a peaceable, good-natured people, ready and willing to adopt the teachings of civilization. They have always been friendly to the white people, and during the early days of westward emigration have extended food and shelter to many an unfortunate white man.

The one great need of these Indians is water, without which little can be hoped for, as crops can not be raised without irrigation.

Salt River Reservation is situated on the Salt River near the towns of Tempe, Mesa, and Phœnix, Ariz. The Indians of this reservation—the Pimas and Maricopas, numbering, Pima 541, Maricopa 92, total 633—are much better supplied with water than those of Gila River Reservation and are thus enabled to sow crops sufficient for maintenance. The children are sent to the boarding school at the Gila River Reservation.

Gila Bend Reservation is located at Gila Bend, in Maricopa County, 60 miles west of this agency, and is occupied by Papago Indians, numbering 682.

During the year Claude N. Bennett, special allotting and disbursing agent, has surveyed and made 679 allotments to these Indians. They seem well pleased at the idea of owning their land, and some of them have begun active improvements upon their homes. Their ardor may cool somewhat if they do not obtain water.

San Xavier Reservation is situated 9 miles south of Tucson, Ariz., a report of which is herewith submitted by Mr. J. M. Berger, farmer in charge. There are 542 Indians on this reservation.

Papagoes.—With the exception of the few who are located on the Gila Bend and San Xavier reservations, they wander over the territory lying between the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Mexican line. They are nomadic in their habits, and their home is where night overtakes them. They follow more closely the gypsy in habit, dress as well as the average Mexican, and seem satisfied with their manner of living.

Condition.—The Pima Indians have always been progressive and industrious. They are given to stock raising and farming, and with an assured supply of water for irrigation they would soon be prosperous and independent.

From a sanitary standpoint they are fairly healthy. Several cases of smallpox have appeared, but the disease has been promptly checked and no deaths have occurred from it. A report from the agency physician, Dr. J. G. Bulloch, is respectfully submitted.

Indian police comprise 1 captain and 14 privates. They have proven to be of the greatest assistance in the management of the reservation, and are made responsible as far as possible for the maintenance of peace and good morals. Most of them have been in the service for a number of years and are the most progressive Indians here. I find them honest and entirely worthy of the trust reposed in them.

Court of Indian offenses is presided over by three Indian judges, who are intelligent, influential men. They hold court once a month, when all differences arising among the Indians are adjusted to the general satisfaction of the parties concerned.

Tiswin.—The making and drinking of tiswin among the Pimas is gradually on the decline. Fewer cases come to my notice than in previous years, and these are of a mild nature.

The Papago Indians and Mexicans have caused considerable trouble by smuggling "mescal" and other villainous liquids over the Mexican line, and with only one policeman in that section it has heretofore been useless for him to interfere with a mob of drunken Indians and Mexicans. Since being allowed four additional police and having stationed them in that troublesome locality they have materially abated the nuisance, and I hope will completely put an end to it.

Railroad work.—For several months past I have been using my earnest endeavors with the officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad to employ Indians on their railroad and have at last succeeded in inducing them to give the Indians a trial. Up to the close of the fiscal year 1896 I had placed 200 men, who are employed ballasting the road and are giving excellent satisfaction. They are very apt (apt to quit, for instance), but considering that it is not an Indian's nature to be industrious and diligent, these men show a great willingness and satisfaction at being able to secure employment. If I can keep 200 men employed it means about $50,000 per year to the Indians of this agency, and goes far toward supporting them, instead of depending on having water, which never comes in sufficient quantities at proper seasons.

Irrigation.—Nothing new can be said on this important subject. It has been discussed and viewed from every reasonable standpoint, and enough has been written about the need of water for the starving Indians to fill a volume. It has been urgently presented to your honorable office time and again, and yet the need of water is just as great and the supply no greater than in past years. Until the time comes when the Government is ready and willing to come to the assistance of its wards I consider any further discussion of the subject unnecessary.

Missionary work.—For twenty-five years Rev. Charles H. Cook, of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, has had charge of the missionary work at this agency. Three churches have been erected on the reservation, and through his untiring

efforts the Indians have been slowly but surely led to a better way of life. He is assisted in the work by two Indian assistants, Carl Schurz and Edward Jackson. A report of the missionary is submitted herewith.

Schools.—The Phœnix, San Xavier, Tucson, and Pima schools are supplied from this agency.

The Phœnix Training School is under the able management of Harwood Hall, who I consider to be one of the best superintendents in the service. His school has attained a high degree of perfection through his untiring efforts. Its capacity has been enlarged to 250 by additional buildings.

The Presbyterian Missionary Boarding School at Tucson, Ariz., is under the charge of T. S. Herndon, who is a very competent man, and the pupils show that they have had careful training in all departments.

San Xavier day school is under the management of the Catholic Church.

The Pima Agency Boarding School has a capacity of 150. The average attendance for the year was 174.91; and during the month of November 248 children were cared for. Some of the number were transferred to other schools and others were sent back to the camps, as there was no room for them in this school. Many children who apply for schooling can not be admitted for want of room. There is a great need of another dormitory, as the one we have is at all times used to its utmost capacity, and in a warm climate children can not be crowded together with good results.

With the necessary buildings at this agency to accommodate all the children of school age who are applying constantly for school advantages, the nonreservation schools could be supplied with properly advanced pupils, and this school kept filled with smaller children whose parents are averse to sending them away to school. It is somewhat perplexing to the Indian and embarrassing to their agent to advocate civilization, education, etc., inducing them to send their children to school and then when they bring them tell them there is no room for them.

Report of Supt. W. W. Wilson is respectfully submitted.

Outing system is of untold benefit to the boys and girls. It is more effective as an education to self-support than any training which could be given in school. All of the girls who were old enough to work were found homes in Phœnix as soon as school closed, and were thus given the influence of a Christian home, instead of going to camp and forgetting all they had learned in school.

Through the kindness of your office the Pima school was enabled to attend the Peace Carnival at Phœnix February 19 to 22 last, and it was a period to be looked back on with much profit and pleasure by all. As an educator it had no rivals, and the children derived more benefit and English from it than a year of schooling would give them. Many of them had never seen the cars and had no idea of what a town looked like, having never been away from camp. It gave them new ideas and a little insight into a manner of life they had but meager notions of.

Hot water system, which has been completed, has greatly improved the sanitary condition. The old bath tubs have been replaced by new ones and the old vat-like tubs done away with. Under the present arrangements modesty and privacy in bathing can be properly observed, which is an important factor in an Indian girl's life.

Guests.—Inspector McCormick, Capt. R. H. Pratt and daughter, Claude N. Bennett, special allotting and disbursing agent, and Supervisor Moss have paid us visits during the year, all of whom I hope to have the pleasure of seeing again.

In conclusion I wish to call your attention to the dimensions of my different reservations to show the inconsistency of the recommendation which has been made that the Pima Boarding School be made a bonded school, and that the agent be removed and the superintendent be put in charge of agency affairs.

The Gila River Reservation is 45 miles in length and 14 miles wide. On the extreme end, 35 miles from the agency, the Maricopas are located; 35 miles north is the Salt River Reservation; 65 miles west is the Gila Bend Reservation; 90 miles southeast is the Papago San Xavier Reservation, and then, ranging all over the southern part of the Territory, are over 2,000 nomadic Papagoes, which within itself keeps an agent on the run. In fact, sir, I am answering summonses from some one of these sections constantly, and could put in every hour in this work did it not require part of my time in my office. * * *

Thanking you, Mr. Commissioner, for the just decisions rendered in my case, and assuring you of my loyalty and deep appreciation and interest, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Roe Young,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Report of Farmer in Charge of San Xavier Reservation.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ.,
San Xavier Reservation, August 28, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit herewith this my sixth annual report of the status of the Papago Indians under my charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

As stated in my previous reports, the San Xavier Reservation is situated 9 miles south of the city of Tucson, in the county of Pima, Territory of Arizona, and was created by an Executive order in the year 1874, which order was approved by an act of Congress in the year 1882. The reservation contains about 41,600 acres allotted land and about 29,000 acres of mesa land, of very little or no value, not allotted. The nearest railroad station is Tucson, on the Southern Pacific Railway. This reservation is under the jurisdiction of the Pima Agency at Sacaton, 90 miles from San Xavier.

According to last census the population is as follows: Males, 273; females, 269; total, 542. Thereof are children of school age, from 6 to 18 years, males, 78; females, 79; total, 157.

There is not much that is new to report as to the farming operations of the Papagoes. Depending, as they do, almost entirely upon the products of their fields for their livelihood, agriculture is their chief occupation, and therein they are progressing fairly well, slowly but steadily. A good average harvest has rewarded their efforts during the past year, while the prospect of the second crop, consisting of beans, corn, chile, and squashes, is good. The low prices of farm products, however, are very discouraging.

Improvements of more or less importance have been made continuously. Several Indians bought barbed wire (the best) with which to inclose their fields, and others have erected brush fences for the same purpose. New ditches have been excavated, old main ditches crossing individual parcels of land have been changed to the boundary lines of the fields, new wells have been dug, and new adobe houses have been built.

Several Indians have moved upon their fields to reside there permanently. There is no question but that the allotment of land in severalty in 1890 was a very important step toward civilizing these Indians. When the allotment was first made, they naturally could not comprehend the full benefits to be derived therefrom, and many of them were strongly opposed to it; but slowly they found sufficient reason to change their mind, and at the present time I think there is hardly one of the allottees who is not proud to possess a parcel of land of which he can say that it belongs exclusively to him and his family. Several new pieces of such land have been fenced in and partially cleared and cultivated during the past year. Nearly all the difficulties among the Indians arise from questions in regard to boundary lines of individual parcels of land.

Woodcutting and selling the same in the city of Tucson has been done by the Indians during the past year as previously. The price for wood was somewhat better than that obtained in the previous year, and the amount received, therefore, is quite an item in their income.

The manufacture of water jugs (ollas) and other small articles of clay, like pitchers, etc., by the women is steadily decreasing, and is now of very little importance. There is little demand for such products.

Notwithstanding the fact that there is pasture in plenty in the fenced portion of this reservation for 1,500 to 2,000 animals, the Indians derive very little benefit from stock raising, owing to the very inferior breed of animals which they possess. Their white neighbor is steadily improving his stock by importing new blood and cross breeding, but the Indian is too poor to do this. On account of the long-continued interbreeding of his common stock his horses and cattle are becoming more degenerated every year, and there is hardly any demand for his animals. A disbursement of a few hundred dollars for good bulls and good stallions, as requested by me for the last five years, would be of a very great benefit to the Indians, and I respectfully again strongly urge this matter for consideration.

The day school (the only school on this reservation), conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph at their own expense without any financial aid from the Government, is in every respect well equipped and amply capacious for all the children of school age on the reservation. The work of the past year in this school I am pleased to say has been faithfully and conscientiously carried out by the two Sisters in charge. They have been teaching in this school for the past four years, are well acquainted with the children and their habits and wants, and they have done a great deal for the education and civilization of the Indians. School was held for nine months, and the number of children enrolled is: Boys, 40; girls, 39; total, 79. Average attendance: Boys, 30; girls, 28; total, 58.

Instruction is given by the Sisters to the larger girls in sewing, dressmaking, and general housework. Christmas presents have been given to each of the school children, selected according to sex and age.

With regard to road repairs, I have the pleasure to report a continuous progress. Years ago I had to complain about the difficulty in getting the Indians to help in general road or ditch repairing. Now they very willingly assist in all such work whenever I ask them to do so. They have found out the benefit of a good road, so important for their bad teams. Through the cultivated fields we have made a new road, with five bridges, in a substantial manner, about 1½ miles long, elevated, with trenches on both sides to keep the water from overflowing it. Many wagonloads of stone have been hauled from the hills to make our work more substantial. It is the shortest road to the city of Tucson, and will, to the delight of the Indians, be transitable for wagons even through high floods in the rainy season. We also repaired some bad crossings on the public road outside the reservation. The Indians have in all performed two hundred and fifty days' labor on road improvements.

Excellent order has been maintained generally on the reservation, and only a few cases of disorderly conduct of a trifling character have occurred, which speaks well for the good behavior of the Indians. Drunkenness too, has been a very rare occurrence, and shows a strong contrast to the habits of the Indians a few years ago. There is still a disposition among the older Indians to make and drink tiswin in the time they harvest the fruit of a cactus plant (sahuaro), which they use in making tiswin; but the large majority now drink this liquor in moderation and do it quietly, and it therefore causes no quarrels or disorder. The younger Indians do not care much about tiswin. The habit is diminishing, and no doubt in a few years will be a thing of the past.

During the past year we arrested two trespassers (Mexicans) for cutting wood on the reservation. One was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for two months in the county jail, after having been already in jail for two months awaiting trial. The case of the other was dismissed by the grand jury.

Only twice during the year, so far as I have been able to discover, has liquor been introduced into the reservation, and each time by the same person. The offender (a Mexican) was arrested the second time while in the act of selling liquor to the Indians, with still seven bottles in his possession, and he is now in the county jail awaiting the meeting of the next grand jury. The evidence against him being very strong, he no doubt will be convicted. Due credit is to be given to Indian Policeman Hugh Norris for this arrest.

I also prosecuted a Mexican for trying to sell a cow and calf the property of a Papago Indian, and succeeded in getting him convicted and sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment.

In regard to the many complaints by stockmen in Pima County about cattle stealing by Papago Indians, I beg leave to say that the Indians engaged in that kind of business are not from this reservation. They belong to the Indian villages in the southern part of this county. The San Xavier allottee is, with but few exceptions, an honest, peaceable Indian.

With the exception of two smallpox cases, which I have already reported to you, the reservation has been free from epidemic diseases, and the general health of the Indians has been good. There is no doubt that the smallpox would have spread all through the reservation, and much fatality would have occurred in consequence, had it not been for the strict attention given and the prompt measures taken by me; but as this matter has already formed the subject of a special report from me to you there is no need to further refer to it. While it can not be said that the medicine man exercises any control over them, some of the Indians still continue to call on him in case of sickness.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that in my humble opinion the San Xavier allottees have not been treated well in regard to the supply of farming implements for the past year. They have never received the attention which they deserve from the agency or the Department (I do not know which of the two is to blame), but during the past year it has gone from bad to worse. As a matter of fact, they have not received anything from the annuity supplies of farming tools furnished the agency for 1895-96.

In answer to my request last December for our share of said supplies I received a blank for "estimates for 1897." As I said in one of my former reports, the Indians are well enough inclined toward farming, but they know and have experienced the fact that farming with good advice alone, without tools, can not be successfully operated. Farming implements command such high prices in this section of the country that it is very difficult for a poor Indian to buy same.

Thanking you for the courteous treatment which I have always received from you and from your office, I remain, sir, very respectfully yours,

J. M. BERGER,
Farmer in charge.

J. ROE YOUNG,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PIMA SCHOOL.

PIMA BOARDING SCHOOL, *July 7, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the Pima Boarding School.

Attendance.—The enrollment during the year was 248—males, 155; females, 93. The average daily attendance was 176.

Half of the children who came in had never attended school before, and this made the work of the employees harder in every department. They faced the situation boldly, and by cheerful industry have been able to accomplish much more than seemed possible at the beginning of the year.

The crowded condition of the school was relieved at intervals by transferring a number of scholars to other schools.

Health.—In the early part of the year we were greatly troubled with an epidemic of sore eyes, and in the spring with a kind of grippe or influenza, but with these exceptions we have enjoyed remarkable immunity from disease.

Employees.—The employees have all been reasonably attentive to their duties during the past year; they have been more helpful to each other and their relations have been more harmonious. This has added much to the success of the school, as there can be no progress where envy and jealousy govern the actions of employees. Another prominent cause of success this year has been the permanence of the employees, as there has been but one change made, and that on account of health. The large influx of new children has made the work of instruction much more difficult than usual, but the result has been quite as good as in former years.

The industrial work has been heavier from the large number of small children in the school, but it has been kept fully up to the standard of former years. The following garments have been manufactured in the sewing room during the past year:

Aprons	521	Gowns	114	Union suits	77
Curtains	56	Pants	171	Table covers	40
Caps	65	Pillowslips	116	Waists	242
Capes	65	Shirts	9	Towels	217
Bodies (under)	29	Rugs	22	Ties	184
Drawers	306	Sheets	291	Hose supporters	75
Dresses	473	Skirts	72	Gymnasium shoes	24

Farming.—Our efforts in this direction were confined to raising a crop of wheat hay which yielded very well for the limited water supply. We have about 70 acres under fence and 20 acres were put into wheat and about 40 acres have been sowed in alfalfa for pasturage.

Our garden was a total failure, as the water in the Gila failed just when the garden was planted. The water gives out a little earlier every year, and we can not do anything with the farm and garden unless the proposed reservoir is built or water is pumped from below the surface. The few remaining trees of our orchard have been kept alive by carrying water to them in buckets.

We have some fine cows that have given a fair supply of milk through most of the year.

The shops have furnished employment for our apprentices, and they would have been more useful but for the lack of proper material to work up.

Discipline.—The children have been allowed more freedom during the past year than ever before, and with a decidedly good result. There have been fewer runaways and the breaches of discipline have been less frequent than when the scholars were confined more closely to the school grounds. Military drill has been used to better advantage than last year, and another year will show still better results.

The national holidays were all observed with appropriate exercises, in which the scholars joined with much interest.

The closing exercises of the year consisted of a cantata, The Kingdom of Mother Goose, and a dumb-bell exercise. It was witnessed by about a thousand spectators, among them a hundred or more visitors from Phœnix and other places. The children acquitted themselves in a manner that was highly creditable to them and their instructors. The presence of the band and choir from the Phœnix school added much to the occasion. Superintendent Hall deserves our thanks for his kindness in allowing them to come over. The parents and spectators were delighted at the success of the entertainment, and it was due to the earnest efforts of both the instructors and pupils.

I wish to convey through you my appreciation of the earnest cooperation I have met with from all the employees, both in the school and industrial work, and also my hope that the next year may prove even more satisfactory in every respect. I wish also to thank you for the interest you have manifested in the school and the efforts you have put forth to make it successful.

The much-needed improvements for the bathrooms and laundry will be ready for use in the fall, and I wish to thank the authorities for the liberal amount that has been allowed to make these rooms what they ought to be.

I remain, very respectfully,

W. W. WILSON,
Superintendent.

J. ROE YOUNG,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY AMONG PIMAS.

SACATON, ARIZ., *September 11, 1896.*

DEAR SIR: During the past fiscal year we have had a large and regular attendance at our churches at Sacaton, Blackwater, and Gila Crossing. Our open-air meetings at Babe-chirl, Wahkey, and other places have also had a fair attendance. We received into the church 58 adult members, giving us in all over 240 members; we also baptized during the year more than 60 little ones.

For lack of men and means very little has been done for the Pimas living north of Tempe, and for the 4,000 Papagoes, Quacharties, and others who live on the deserts south of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Both the missionary and school work have already accomplished much here. The inveterate gambling, drinking, etc., of former days have disappeared, and in their places we have orderly conduct and quiet industry.

The effort put forth by the Government looking toward a permanent supply of water for irrigation is greatly appreciated by our intelligent Indians. Said an old Indian to me a few weeks ago: "I do not know what would have become of us if it had not been for you whites; perhaps, as with the Maricopas, there would not be many of us here at this date."

Our thanks are due to all connected with the agency, not only for personal kindness shown us, but more especially for their good work and example in helping to civilize and Christianize this people.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHAS. H. COOK,
Missionary, Presbyterian Church.

J. ROE YOUNG,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SAN CARLOS AGENCY.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ., *August 20, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

According to census of June 30, 1896, there are:

Males above 18	1,080
Females above 14	1,584
School age (6 to 16):	
Males	673
Females	664
	1,337
Total of all ages on reservation	4,872

This does not include children absent at school, nor does it include Indians on the San Pedro River and lower Gila at Mohawk, who originally belonged to this agency, but were permitted to leave, to sustain themselves, a number of years ago. No complete census has ever been taken of them since; probably about 600 all told.

It is believed that the Indians on this division have improved in every way during the past year. The farms and ditches are in better condition, notwithstanding severe droughts and lack of water. They have continued to gain a great part of their living by their own efforts in the sale of wood, hay, and grain to the Government and to outside parties. Fall planting is assured. The barley was nearly all

havested by June 30, which took it out of the extreme weather and saved it from lack of water. The mill has continued to do full work in grinding wheat raised by Indians, the amount of flour again reaching over 300,000 pounds during the year. The alfalfa patches have improved, and all hay obtained from them has been sold to good advantage. All purchases from Indians have been distributed among the greatest number possible. It has been some extra labor, but the good results are manifest.

The ditch made last year to connect the lower bottom with the San Carlos water proved successful this year. A flood carried away all of the flumes on the reserve, causing much labor and cost. Nothing can be done to prevent such destruction, the only remedy being to begin the work of reconstruction cheerfully, which in most cases is done, showing the faith of the people that there is no fault in construction or location, and that nothing but the elements can be blamed. It is, however, a yearly work of repair. The grain raised this year, both wheat and barley, compares favorably with that raised in the upper Gila and Salt River valleys. The irrigation work of men and teams for that purpose has more than paid for the expense, in my opinion. They have been kept constantly at work, doing work for all classes, without regard to tribe or location, where it was most needed and the least ability to help themselves in team labor.

The farmers have all performed good work during the year, and amply repaid that expenditure. A number of Indians have obtained work in the towns of Globe, Thomas, and Geronimo and with cattle men, herding and driving. Some infractions of discipline have occurred, but in all instances those engaged have been brought to the agency and punished as the facts warranted.

There were 8 persons arrested for giving whisky to Indians during the year—1 Frenchman, 3 negroes, 3 Mexicans, and 1 Chinaman. Two of the cases occurred on the reservation, by people freighting whisky. One case, that of the Frenchman, failed through quibbles of the law. One prisoner escaped from the marshal, after being bound over. One case was lost through faulty indictment, but on my demand the prisoner was held on another charge and is still in custody. Five cases were convicted and sentenced. With two exceptions the cases were all brought to trial by the efforts of the authorities on the reservation. It is hoped these convictions may prove a lesson, but the character of people who engage in such traffic renders it doubtful.

The shops have been kept busy during the year with repairs to wagons, plows, other farming utensils, and work on flumes and bridges, and have saved in such matters more than cost of labor and material. Two new flumes were built, only to be completely demolished by recent floods; one has been repaired, the other will be as soon as needed.

A well was dug in an attempt to increase the water supply for agency and school, and good water obtained which will give part of a much-needed increase, without expense, except for material on hand; the water is forced and drawn into the parent well.

Polygamy has been held in check and all infractions punished. The few medicine men, if in practice at all, are still more careful than last year, and it is, I believe, on the decrease.

In February, 1896, Inspector McCormick visited this agency to make, under the act of Congress for that purpose, an agreement with these Indians to relinquish the lands south, embracing the coal fields. That agreement was concluded February 25 and ratified the last session of Congress, and is now awaiting the actual entry and filing of plats according to that agreement and ratification to be thrown open to the public for settlement. A great number of locations were under the first bills presented, but work of all kinds has been prevented and no settlements of any kind allowed. A few people are camping, awaiting developments. The original locators, four or five in number, have been on that ground over twelve years. There has been no undue excitement or rush over the settlement of these lands, and it is a serious question as to whether or not there is coal or mineral in paying quantities so remote from rail transportation. The lands were of no benefit to the Indians and the money that may possibly be obtained from their sale will be of infinitely more use, and will be properly used when obtained, which will be, of course, some time in the future.

The Gila Valley Railway Company has completed its track to the reservation line. The maps of the survey over the reservation were filed in this office in December, but as yet no council has been held, nor has the management taken any steps toward getting the consent of the Indians to the construction of the road for several reasons, most of them best known to themselves. There has been some influence brought to bear on Indians from the opposers of the road near the line who desire to hold it there for ends of their own. Lack of funds to carry on such an enterprise

may be another reason. The matter will be presented to the Indians in the proper light as soon as the railway company is ready to move in the premises.

There were four cases of murder and attempt to kill on the reservation during the year. One Indian was convicted of wife murder in the second degree and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment; another killed his wife in a jealous frenzy, was arrested, tried, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment within four days of the commission of the crime. One Indian killed a woman and shot a man, and another shot a man. Both cases were taken before civil courts. In one case no indictment was found, on the ground of expense to county; in the other difference of opinion of lawyers and judge on meaning of statutes released him from custody of civil authority. Both cases were reported to your office, giving additional reason for transfer of jurisdiction to United States courts, which recommendation is renewed. Both men are still in custody of the agent.

Two Indians were convicted of burglary, those over whom the Cibicu trouble with the sheriff's posse occurred in December, 1895 (reported at the time). The Indians claim innocence and I am inclined to believe their story. One Indian was imprisoned for one year for killing cattle belonging to white persons off the reservation. In all these cases the agency authorities were prompt in arresting and turning over to civil authority for trial the persons implicated. In the case of the Cibicu Indians several months elapsed because of grave doubts in my mind of the propriety of the attempted arrests.

There have been quite a number of minor offenses on the reservation brought before the Indian court, which still continues to do its work well, and a number of punishments by the agent; in fact, almost all infractions of discipline and breaches of regulations, commonly occurring in communities like this, have been taken notice of and brought to account during the year. That the people are well satisfied with such action is apparent, because no complaints of any nature have been made.

On December 3 Merrill and his daughter were killed near Ash Spring, in the eastern part of the Territory. Reports were at once circulated that the crime was committed by Indians from the San Carlos Reservation. At the time I personally assured both the Departments that I was confident the reports were untrue, as were also the reports that many of the reservation Indians were absent raiding in that direction and toward Mexico. It was believed by me that that crime, as well as the later one of Alfred Hand, was committed by Massai or the four renegade Chiricahuas, known to have been in Mexico since 1882. Information given me at the time of her escape from Massai by the Mohave woman captured by him convinced me that there were only 13 of that party all told, men, women, and children. Recent reports and the captures by officers of the Seventh Cavalry near Mexico confirm that opinion. A dress identified as belonging to Merrill's daughter was found in a camp of one man and two women, and the saddle and other property belonging to Hand in the camp of the larger party, all combined making no more than the number reported by the woman.

There is still gambling and tiswin drinking, which these people, as a rule, are much addicted to, and, although suppressed as much as possible, still continues. All disorders and the making of tiswin are punished whenever found.

The police force has continued to do its work well. Much trouble is found in getting forage enough to keep any number of horses in shape, as the extent of country makes much long and hard riding.

One Indian has been convicted of killing stray cattle on the reservation. Some are undoubtedly killed, but not more than is done by some whites on the borders. All endeavor is made to prevent that, as well as the indiscriminate killing or sale of their own cattle.

Seventy-five thousand pounds of gross beef was purchased of Indians the present year and deducted from the beef contracts, giving Indians some idea of what they might do by care of cattle. More will be asked for in the current year as an encouragement.

Cattle still continue to drift back and forth, on and off the reserve, it being next to impossible to keep them off. Grazing tax is collected for all that can be, and amounts to something like $4,000 a year. Part of this money has been used to good advantage for Indians, and recommendations will be made for further purchases. There are, no doubt, a number of cattle whose owners pay no tax, but the matter is looked after as well as force and time will permit. Cattle are kept away from the farming lands without trouble.

Considerable work has been done on the roads over the reservation during the year, probably amounting to over a thousand days' work. The merchants and mining companies of Globe sent me $250 last fall to expend in Indian labor on the road in worst places, from San Carlos, 12 miles north. With the help of agency team

$500 worth of work was done with this money, furnishing work for Indians and benefit to all in improvement of the road. It is proposed by the same parties to do as much more work this year.

Nothing has been heard of the renegade, Kid, during the year except the unverified report that he was the leader of a band of Yaqui Indians in Mexico, which is not given the least credence here. The Indians think him dead.

Mr. Province McCormick, United States Indian inspector, visited this agency in February. If ordered to report on condition, I presume his report is on file.

A mission school of a few pupils has been maintained about 10 miles north of the agency on the San Carlos River, with fair success.

The boarding school at San Carlos was in full operation during the year, with an attendance of over 100, and in my opinion has improved at all points. During the year the pupils have been steady at studies and as obedient in all things as could be expected in a school of such size; no serious infractions of discipline have occurred. The supervision of the school and care of property and grounds by the superintendent were excellent. The work of all the employees was performed well and cheerfully. The buildings have been kept in good repair by employees with little expense. There were but few cases of sickness and no deaths during the year; the sanitary condition of the whole plant is good. Water supply, which is just sufficient for needs, will be increased this year, if possible.

The pupils are instructed in all things pertaining to duties of home, kitchen, and care of grounds and animals; instruction is also given in shoe and harness work at the school and wheelwright and blacksmith work at the agency shops. As a consequence, the white employee carried as shoe and harness maker has been dispensed with for the coming year and his place and salary filled by four Indian employees—two girls in sewing room and laundry, one boy in shoe shop, and one man in harness shop, making five Indian school employees taught wholly in the school, besides one boy as blacksmith's assistant, who received his instruction at the agency shop. Need is felt of a new kitchen and dormitory. No trouble was found in returning the number of pupils after vacation last year, nor is any anticipated this. I believe, through its excellent management, the school is growing in favor with the people.

The agency employees generally, white and Indian, have worked with zeal and good will during the year. The clerical work, which is quite large for this agency, has been well performed.

I renew my recommendation of last year that action be taken looking to the location of a timber reserve on the northeast corner of this reservation and its adjacent country. The country around and about Mounts Ord and Thomas, the watersheds of the Little Colorado, San Francisco, Black, White, Salt, and Gila rivers, is covered with fine timbers, holding the water supply for the whole adjacent country, and should it be devastated by fires, as formerly, or by location of lumber or mining interests, the results might be disastrous to the section of country dependent on it.

FORT APACHE DIVISION.

According to this year's census, there are 1,777 people living on this division of the reservation lying north of the Black River. These Indians are under the immediate control of an officer of the Army, detailed by the commanding general of the department of Colorado, and he is the assistant of the agent at San Carlos. He has charge of all property for use and issue on that division, for which the agent is responsible, and all specific control is vested in him.

I renew my recommendation of the past two years that these Indians be given a separate agency. The present arrangement is not a good one for either agent, officer in charge, or Indians. Still, through the judicious management of the local authority, I believe these Indians have made progress during the year in manners, morals, farming, and caring for themselves. The great drawback seems to be an excess of tiswin drinking, so common to all these people. The increase in the police force may tend to check that somewhat. The greatest cloud arising on that division during the year has been the Cibicu trouble, which threatened to become serious, but has, I think, been averted through careful watching. I am aware that some of the people and papers of Arizona do not agree with me about the temper and disposition of the Apache Indians; but it is believed the authorities on the reservation are better informed than can possibly be the great majority of newspaper reporters, with casual and biased reports to judge from. Care is taken and miles of country covered on horseback, by agents and employees, looking after the interests of Indians and whites on both divisions, which the public never hears of.

One great drawback to proper administration on this division has been the lack of proper buildings for storage, offices, and other purposes, the agency having been dependent for years on the courtesy of the post authorities at Fort Apache, which is not yet remedied to any extent, the lack of funds furnished the Department for these purposes being, doubtless, the prime cause.

Despite the troubles at the boarding school at Apache between certain employees, the apparent cause of which has now been removed, I am of the opinion that the personnel and plant have been improved during the year, and that with the construction of one or two buildings contemplated it will be still more improved. The people are looking with more favor on the advantages given.

There are no allotments on either division of this agency, the terrain being unsuitable for proper location.

I desire to thank the Department for uniform courtesy and consideration during the years of my administration.

Very respectfully,

ALBERT L. MYER,
Captain, Eleventh Infantry, Acting Agent

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAN CARLOS SCHOOL.

SAN CARLOS BOARDING SCHOOL, *July 1, 1896.*

SIR: I hereby submit my second annual report of the San Carlos boarding school.

The year has been marked by no important improvements or events, but has been one of steady progress and prosperity.

Twenty-five new pupils were taken into the school at the beginning of the year, being easily persuaded to enter, and there were five volunteers among the number. The most of these pupils were small, and it is the intention to fill the school hereafter with young pupils only. The average attendance for the year has been 103¼, of which number 51 were girls. Twenty pupils are Mohaves, the remainder Apaches. Five schools of this size could easily be filled on this reservation.

No illness has been experienced, with the exception of several light cases of simple fever, although several pupils have been discharged, as failure in general health has been noted. The pupils are exceptionally healthy and free from diseases so prevalent among most Indians.

The greatest possible care has been taken to render the sanitary condition of the school perfect, and to this and the close attention of the agency physician, I attribute our good health. The climate is such that the pupils have not been confined to the house one whole day during the year.

Work in the two schoolrooms has been satisfactory, and much progress has been made. The use of kindergarten work has added pleasure and interest, and has proven a valuable help.

Evening study hour was continued until the heated season rendered it impracticable. This hour has proved to be one of great benefit and was enjoyed by the pupils.

Monthly sociables were a source of enjoyment and profit. Singing and concert recitation of patriotic selections, etc., have been heartily entered into and enjoyed. All holidays have been appropriately observed, the exercises on Christmas eve being especially excellent. A Christmas tree, liberally provided with gifts by generous friends, completed the enjoyment of the evening. A bountiful Christmas dinner and an intermission of school work during holiday week were appreciated by all.

A baseball club was organized, provided with uniforms and necessary furnishings, and has proven very helpful in many ways.

The laundry work has been well done, and is one of the most practical and helpful departments of the school.

The cooking has been under the charge of an excellent cook and was at all times satisfactory. The addition of a hot-water tank and water piped to kitchen and dining room has aided in relieving a source of annoyance. Cold water has also been piped to washrooms and laundry.

The sewing department, although for six months without a seamstress, and for that time under the care of the matron, accomplished more than its expected work, and in all cases the work has been well done.

The matron's department has been in competent hands, and very energetically and practically managed.

The shoe and harness apprentices have performed a large amount of labor. In the shoe shop 395 pairs of pupils' shoes were half-soled, besides other repairs. All harness work for agency and Indians has been done by boys in the harness shop. Four boys have worked as apprentices during the year in the agency wheelwright and blacksmith shops.

All the industrial features of the school have been improved since last year. The work of the girls has been of a superior character, and that of the boys greatly in advance of former years.

A small garden for which a well and air motor have supplied sufficient water has been cultivated with some results. A field of potatoes, corn, etc., promises but little.

Grading the school yard, painting, repairs on buildings, fences, etc., have occupied much time An old tent frame was torn down and a comfortable wash room, provided with four bathtubs, was made from the old material, adding much to the comfort and convenience of the girls.

Harmony has prevailed in all departments. The best of feeling exists between parents and school, there having been absolutely no trouble during the year. Pupils do not visit their homes, excepting in vacation time, but parents visit freely on Saturdays, bringing lunches, etc. On the closing day all parents were invited to dinner, and an enjoyable time was had. The pupils were encouraged to feel that the dinner was given by them to their parents.

Good discipline has been easily maintained. The greatest difficulty encountered is to induce English speaking. The Apache language employs the vocal organs in a most peculiar manner,

and the correct pronunciation of English is thus rendered extremely difficult. The necessity of the English language is not felt, and it is only with great effort, and often by stringent measures, that the constant use of the Indian language can be held in check.

The Indian disciplinarian and assistant matron, both pupils of this school, who were discharged to assume these positions, have faithfully and in a most satisfactory manner performed their duties, the greatest fault of both being a lack of command of English.

Supplies have been abundant and of good quality. A considerable amount of milk has been consumed by pupils, who do not readily learn its use.

A new team of strong mules and a covered spring wagon supplied a long felt want.

The most urgent need of the school is the addition of a kitchen and storeroom, which it is hoped will be provided during the year.

All measures for the advancement of the best interest of the school have been loyally carried out by the employees, and have received the hearty support of Agent Myer, whose cooperation has at all times been all that could be desired.

Appreciative of support and courtesies received, I am, very respectfully,

LYDIA L. HUNT,
Superintendent.

Capt. ALBERT L. MYER, U. S. A.,
Acting Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

REPORT OF HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL., *July 1, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of the Hoopa and Lower Klamath River Indians for the last fiscal year:

THE HOOPAS.

The number of Indians found belonging on the reservation when the census was taken last month was:

Males	243
Females	256
Total	499
Absent at school	3
Children 6 to 16 years old	120
Families	121
Births	13
Deaths	6
Frame houses occupied by Indians	105
Frame houses built during the year	12

The people have about 150,000 feet of lumber on hand available for further construction.

New fence made during the year:		
Picket fence	rods	650
Board and wire fence	do	290
Total	do	940
Stock owned by Indians:		
Horses		263
Mules		19
Cattle		422
Swine		537
Fowls		1,202
Area of land cultivated:		
By the agency	acres	32
By the school	do	70
By Indians	do	786
Total	do	888
Increase over last year	do	67

The estimated product this year will be, approximately:

Wheat	bushels	4,400	Hay	tons	575
Oats	do	4,000	Pease and beans	bushels	300
Barley	do	450	Vegetables	do	8,000
Corn	do	300			

At the agency mill 80,000 pounds of flour and 215,000 feet of lumber were manufactured during the season. The roads, bridges, fences, etc., have been kept in good repair, and there is a visible improvement in the cultivation of the farms and in the care and management of stock. Those who have acquired surplus means have generally invested them in profitable additions to their stock and in economic provision for the health and comfort of their families.

No offenses of any kind were committed by or against Indians during the year. The white and Indian people mingle freely both on and off the reservation, and race incompatibility on either side does not appear to exist. Considered all round the social and industrial condition of the people and the prosperous aspect of the reservation are most satisfactory.

Special Agent Turpin made 402 allotments to the people during the year. Sixty-three of these allotments were supplemental. The work was very satisfactorily done. Eighty-seven allotments are still to be made when the survey can be extended. This should be done as soon as found convenient, to enable me to make final preparation for the abandonment of the agency. When this work is finished a time will be named definitely when the Government establishment may be discontinued.

The boarding school was in session during the four terms prescribed in the regulations, the last term ending June 26. The average attendance during the year was 110.7. The supplies furnished the school were abundant and of good quality. Prime beef is purchased in open market, of the Indians, at 8 cents per pound. The report of the superintendent is appended hereto, and is approved.

In March last Rev. P. L. Armstrong was located on the reservation under the auspices of one of the California missionary associations, but up to this time he has not been furnished any means by which to carry on his work.

THE LOWER KLAMATH RIVER INDIANS.

The census of these people was not taken this year. They are now practically freed from administrative control, and I think it advisable to favor the development of their transition from Federal supervision to that of the municipal authority, although the local government officers ignore the change effected in the political condition of the Indians by Federal legislation, and the great majority of the people of the country are still unconvinced of the wisdom of bringing Indians who are able to maintain themselves by industry within the provisions of the laws of the State, or of according them and their property the protection of its courts. Since the allotment of the lands their general condition has very materially improved.

I am pleased to be able to make it my duty to acknowledge the generous and prompt consideration given by the Commissioner to my recommendations and requests, and to testify to the excellent results, evident in this State, of the wise and liberal policy maintained by the Department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. DOUGHERTY,
Captain, U. S. A., Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF HOOPA VALLEY SCHOOL.

HOOPA VALLEY, CAL., *June 30, 1896.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request and the regulations, I submit a report of the Hoopa Valley Boarding School for the closing year.

The number of boys enrolled during the year was 79; of girls 59; a total of 138 pupils. The average attendance of pupils for the year was 110.7, a gain of 15.7 over the previous year. The lowest monthly average during term time was 77 for the month of September; the highest monthly average was 122 for the month of March. The average age of the pupils was 10.6 years.

The schoolroom work has been efficient and thorough. Progress of the kindergarten pupils

has been surprising. They excel in original work, drawing, and modeling. Pupils in the secondary grades do fully as well in their studies as white children of the same age, although most of them have had less schooling. In these and higher grades much drill has been given in composition and reproduction work in English, with gratifying results. Rapid advancement has been made in all grades in reading, writing, and number work, while thoroughness has been the chief aim.

During the year four boys have been employed regularly and three irregularly learning the carpenter's trade, with satisfactory results. The school garden, corn and potato fields have been planted and well cultivated by the schoolboys, the garden comprising about 5 acres and the fields about 3½ acres each. All the labor of splitting firewood has been performed by the boys, this being an undertaking of magnitude, for the reason that the numerous buildings and residences, being scattered, require large quantities of fuel.

Progress in the sewing room has been marked. Each girl has had regular instruction and practice; all except the youngest have had practical experience in making and mending garments. The older girls, to the number of 30, have made dresses for themselves. Ten girls have made patch-work quilts. A very great amount of labor, in both making and mending clothing, has been accomplished in this department.

The laundry work has been done by the girls, detailed in rotation, under the supervision of the laundress; so that all except the youngest have received practical instruction. Since November 1 the average number of pieces laundered monthly has been 5,000.

All girls except the youngest have been detailed for kitchen work in rotation, four weeks at a time, and have been taught as much cookery as was possible; but the practical benefit of work in this department is small, for the reason that food must be cooked always in very large quantities.

I am glad to be able to state that the employees have been efficient, conscientious, and untiring in their labors, into which they have infused that love for human souls without which the work of the teacher is devoid of lasting influence for good.

During the month of December a fund of over $90 was contributed by pupils and their parents, employees, and friends. A part of this was used in preparing a happy Christmas celeoration for the children, and the remainder in the purchase of some of the choicest juvenile books and periodicals. On the arrival of this reading matter a reading room was opened, which at once became popular and was made excellent use of during the entire winter and spring.

The sanitary condition of the school premises is excellent, except as to the ventilation of a few buildings, which should be improved, and the drainage at the old laundry, which building will soon be abandoned.

During the almost constant rainfall at certain seasons the children, and particularly the boys, are exposed almost continually to the rain and wet in going to and from work, school, and meals. During the last days of April and first part of May there were a great many cases of sore throat, one case of putrid sore throat proving fatal. I would recommend that plans be adopted looking to a lessening of the heretofore necessary exposure. Notwithstanding the cases referred to, the general health of the children has been good.

As to the effect of school life on the physical development of pupils, it has been observed that on the arrival of many pupils at school they have every appearance of neglect and often seem to have suffered for want of proper food. They are stolid and do not seem to know how to join in play with other children. After a few weeks their wan expressions wear off, their cheeks fill out, and they become more confident and more ready to join in play. Their bodily condition continues to improve until a certain stage of development has been reached, after which it is common to find them with coated tongues, due to overeating, and sometimes sore eyes, thought to be partly due to an excess of meat diet.

As to mental development, most of the lessons learned during the first few months are doubtless by unconscious absorption into the minds of the pupils. After this there seems to be a mental awakening and the child takes a more or less lively interest in affairs, and mental development appears to proceed very much as in white children, though there are naturally more errors in association of ideas.

Religious teaching usually takes a firm hold of the minds of these children, and there is a pleasing freedom from restraint in their conversations upon religious topics.

Holding the office of superintendent but temporarily, my report is not as complete as it might otherwise be.

Yours, very respectfully,

WILLIAM B. FREER,
Acting Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

Capt. WM. E. DOUGHERTY, U. S. A.,
Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSION-TULE RIVER AGENCY.

SAN JACINTO, CAL., *August 1, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of the affairs of this agency, together with such statistical matter as is required.

My census report is not as complete as it should be, for the reason that I have taken it at intervals during the year, since which time many of my Indians have died; especially is this true of the children.

My day schools will not, I fear, compare favorably with last year in the matter of attendance.

The Indians are generally progressing, are industrious, and where not otherwise disturbed by outsiders, are polite, obedient and respectful. They are becoming civilized, and are fast adopting the ways of the whites. They are building comfortable homes for themselves, either of adobe or lumber; few if any of the brush

homes are now being built. The Indians are fencing their lands, and are cultivating them to good advantage in many instances.

Saboba Reservation.—Here I have instituted an industrial garden adjoining the school. The day-school teacher has undertaken to give the Indians instruction in practical gardening. I am pleased to say that the men have taken a great interest in this garden of fruits, flowers, and vegetables.

Cahuilla Reservation.—The Indians of this reservation are engaged in stock raising chiefly. If they had proper water facilities they could produce an excellent quality of apples and other fruits which would find a ready sale and enable them to be more self-supporting.

Capitan Grande Reservation.—This is a large reservation, allotted, and well situated. The Indians are self-respecting, obedient men and women. The children are exceptionally bright, attending school regularly.

Mesa Grande Reservation.—I have used my best efforts to cause the Indians to have their lands allotted, but to no effect. There is an element of rebellion here that is somewhat discouraging. Of this I will make a special report, since some action must be taken.

Temecula Reservation.—I can report that the murder of Mrs. Mary J. Platt, teacher of the Pechanga day school, is no longer a mystery. One of the culprits has received a life sentence in the State prison, upon his own confession. The principal in the murder, Guaves, has been acquitted and the remaining two released. All the Indians say that Guaves should have been hung and not sentenced to imprisonment.*

The new school is progressing well, and I believe the Indians fully appreciate the favor conferred on them by rebuilding the schoolhouse.

Yuma Reservation.—I can report progress and civilization of these Indians. They are anxious and ready for allotment. I would recommend an additional farmer for them. I feel confident that such would produce an agreeable advancement in their independence.

Potrero Reservation.—These Indians are among my best people; they are industrious, kind, and obedient; they farm their lands industriously, have good houses, and live quite comfortably.

Laguna, Campo, La Posta, Inaja, and Manzanita Reservations are all, as I reported in my letter of January 3, 1895, mislocated; that is to say, the reservations call for certain lands upon which the Indians do not, never did, and will never be able to live for want of water, etc. Their homes in some instances have been located by whites and eviction must soon follow.

Morongo Reservation.—This is the best reservation in my care. I have expended this year the sum of $3,035 in extending the reservation stone irrigation ditch. This sum, in addition to last year's expenditures, makes a total of $5,375 for their ditch. This is the best expenditure ever made for the benefit of these Indians; their water supply is now more than doubled.

During the early spring these Indians furnished the towns of Banning and Beaumont with vegetables. They have produced the finest peas I have ever seen.

The water supply for the school needs attention. This item I will make the subject of a separate correspondence.

I must give the Indians great credit for the canal they have built. I furnished them with no aid further than I could spare from the office from time to time.

Agua Caliente (Warner's) Reservation.—The suit between the supposed grant owners and the Indians is still pending. I see no reason for this delay; just why it is not brought to a close seems queer. Unless the Government gives these Indians financial aid they, I fear, will lose their homes.

San Felipe Village.—I see no change in the condition of these poor people. Eviction goes on in a slow but sure way.

San Luis Rey Village is in the same condition as the San Felipe Indian village.

Agua Caliente No. 2 (*Palm Springs*).—This reservation has been in trouble over its water rights for many years. Under instructions from the Department, I have been working to the end that the Indians could be secured in a water supply at least sufficient for their needs, and in sufficient quantity to do some good to their lands. Many visits have been made to McCallum in order to secure such rights as would be beneficial to the Indians and do justice to all concerned. An agreement was finally arrived at, which was submitted to the Department for action.

The water supplied the Indians at Andreas Canyon is totally inadequate to their wants. The Indians owned this water, but by some means have been defrauded

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*Guaves was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for other crimes committed in the county.

out of their rights. The contract with B. B. Barney, while he may do just as he has agreed to do, the water allowed the Indians by his agreement is so small in volume that it will not flow a distance of 50 feet. No irrigation can be had with this flow of water unless it is reservoired, and then only to a very limited extent.

Torros Reservation.—The water developments, so far as they go, are very beneficial to the Indians. At Torros Village the pipe has been laid to conduct the water to their lands. More water is required. It therefore is necessary to develop water at this point. The Indians are extremely industrious and would be self-sustaining had they the water to grow crops with. I shall make this subject a matter of future recommendation.

Martinez well, the contract for which has been let, can not now be finished on account of the intense heat prevailing on the desert. By the time school opens again (September 1) I hope to have flowing water in abundance, for irrigation as well as for drinking purposes. The contractors, Messrs. Wilcox & Rose, have asked for an extension of time (which has been referred to the Department) to begin work, on account of the heat. Seven persons have been overcome by the heat within the last three weeks, death resulting in two cases.

Santa Ynez Village.—Finally, after many vexatious trips, the Indians have decided to remain where they are, provided they can receive the necessary protection to their homes. To this end I have had the lands they now occupy surveyed and will submit same to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for approval when all arrangements are completed.

Twenty-nine Palms Reservation.—It was so far into the summer before I was able to arrange my time so as to make the desert trip to the Palms that I have been compelled to postpone the trip until fall, or it shall be cooler. It is, and has been, dangerous to travel on these deserts. The heat all summer has been intense, ranging from 110° to 128° F. I shall make the trip as soon as the weather will permit.

Allotments.—I have no additions to make over last year's report. It might have been very different had it not been for the viciousness of one Indian.

Of these allotments, which are as follows—

	Number.
San Luis Rey, by Miss Kate Foote	51
Potrero, by Carare	156
Pala, by Carare	15
Pechanga, by Carare	92
Sycuan, by Patton	17
Capitan Grande, by Patton	37

there are but two so far approved by the surveyor-general, and but two to which the individual patents have been delivered, which are Pala, patents delivered to 15 allotments, March 5, 1896; Sycuan, patents delivered to 17 allotments, March 5, 1896.

If more of these reservations were allotted it would be far better for the Indians; in fact, their homes should be settled and fixed by set boundaries, so as to clearly define each man's lands. This done, much trouble among the Indians will be overcome.

Indian day schools.—Tule River day school has been completed and opened during this year. Up to recently it has had a splendid attendance; sickness, however, has caused a serious falling off in attendance.

Potrero day school has been doing well until sickness among the children has reduced the attendance.

Martinez day school is in the same condition as the others; sickness has reduced the attendance, the water supply not being of the best. I hope to have a sufficient supply of water from the artesian well to supply the school by next term.

Saboba day school: Here I have made the improvement of an industrial garden. So far I am delighted with the success.

Cahuilla day school has met with the same fate as all others—reduced attendance from sickness among the children.

Agua Caliente day school has not had generally as good an attendance as I would have liked. The teacher reports frequent suspensions of school for funerals, etc.

Mesa Grande day school has the same general trouble—sickness among its pupils. This building is in serious need of repairs.

Lo Jolla day school has suffered from sickness among the children, and finally the teacher was taken sick. This building needs repairs; its condition is a menace to the health of both teacher and pupils.

Rincon day school has had its share of sickness, but has really suffered less than any, except it may be Capitan Grande school.

Capitan Grande day school has had less sickness than the others; the children have made splendid progress.

The school buildings that must receive attention this year are: Potrero, addition to building and a water supply; Mesa Grande, thorough repairs are badly needed, with a small addition; Lo Jolla, thorough repairs must be made to be tenantable, as also an addition to the building; Rincon should have some repairs. When this is accomplished I shall feel that I have 11 day schools as complete as anywhere to be found.

I herewith submit a tabulated statement showing names of teachers, compensation of each, location of schools, number of days' attendance at each school, and the average number of pupils enrolled during the year, with the average attendance, as follows:

Name of teacher.	Compensation per month.	Location of schools.	Number of days' attendance.	Average number of pupils enrolled during the year.	Average attendance.
Miss Sarah E. Morris	$72.00	Potrero	4,485	30+	21.43
Miss Flora Golsh	72.00	Lo Jolla	3,291	27+	18.40
Miss Ova M. Salmons	72.00	Rincon	4,837	30+	23.26
Mrs. N. J. Salsberry	72.00	Cahuilla	3,809	24	18.12
Mrs. J. H. Babbitt	72.00	Agua Caliente	2,408	20+	13.60
Miss Belle Dean	72.00	Pechanga	4,654	31+	22.37
Mrs. H. A. Nickerson	72.00	Mesa Grande	1,947	13+	9.03
Chas. E. Burton	72.00	Saboba	3,896	22+	17.58
E. F. Thomas	72.00	Capitan Grande	5,492	27+	25.02
W. H. Winship	72.00	Tule River	2,833	26	14.70
James M. Gates	72.00	Martinez	3,084	20+	21.43

Crimes.—This year has been extremely quiet other than the trials and convictions of the murderers of Mrs. Mary J. Platt, teacher at Pechanga day school. This murder occurred in September, 1894, and has been followed up closely ever since, with success in part, as reported.

Roads.—I have made the Indians of each reservation extend their roads, repair what had been previously built, and assist the county road masters in repairs to roads that they use continuously.

Liquor traffic.—I have devoted much time and attention to this evil, with but little satisfaction to myself. Our laws are such that it is next to impossible to obtain evidence sufficient to convict. I see however that the Hon. G. D. Meiklejohn has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives that I believe when passed will prove of interest to this agency in the suppression of the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians.

Irrigation.—Many reservations in my care need irrigation systems, that the Indians may be better able to sustain themselves, and that they may the more easily partake of civilized and progressive habits. I shall during the fiscal year 1897 ask for such sums as I deem proper to expend for irrigation systems on the various reservations in my care.

Lands.—As reported previously, I have every variety of land on the 32 reservations in my care—covering, as they do here and there, a space of country in extent larger than several of our small States. For example, from Campo Reservation, next to the Mexican line, to Tule River Reservation, on the extreme north, is a distance of 450 miles in nearly an air line, while by the way of travel it is nearly 600 miles. From east to west it is quite 250 miles. Therefore I say that upon these reservations, scattered as they are over such a space of territory, I have such land as would support an orange grove, while I have other lands that would not support a horned toad, let alone supporting an Indian—a human being endowed with thoughts, feelings, and a soul as immortal as our own.

Industries.—I have to report great progress in our industrial pursuits. The Indians are naturally faithful and industrious workers where they have an incentive. Each year finds them in greater demand as orchard hands and as section hands on the line of the Southern Pacific Company's track. Many of the young women have been placed in good families, where they are making the best of servants.

The following statement shows the names of the reservations or villages, with their population and sex, number of children under 18 years of age by sexes, mixed

bloods, number speaking English, and the number of dwellings of all classes used by the Indians:

Name.	Population.			Number of children under 18 years of age.			Mixed blood.	Number speaking English.	Dwellings used by Indians.	Tribe.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
Reservations:										
Agua Caliente No. 2	30	24	54	11	6	17	30	40	15	Cahuilla.
Augustine	21	22	43	8	7	15	25	25	9	Do.
Cahuilla	114	112	226	42	37	79	150	150	61	Do.
Capitan Grande	86	47	133	23	24	47	80	95	32	Diegueno.
Campo	11	10	21	1	3	4	12	9	4	Do.
Cuyapipa	20	19	39	10	9	19	18	20	8	Do.
Cabazon	22	20	42	4	6	10	19	15	7	Cahuilla.
Inaja	16	16	32	6	4	10	20	20	6	San Luiseño.
Laguna										Diegueno.
La Posta										Do.
Los Coyotes	74	52	126	33	21	54	60	70	25	San Luiseño.
Mesa Grande	92	85	177	34	29	63	85	100	44	Do.
Manzanita										Diegueno.
Morongo	112	116	228	41	43	84	150	190	50	Serrano.
Potrero	121	134	255	49	54	103	190	215	60	San Luiseño.
Pala	21	32	53	5	8	13	40	30	11	Do.
Pauma	20	26	46	3	5	8	20	30	10	Do.
Rincon	70	60	130	30	21	51	90	85	40	Do.
Ramona										Cahuilla.
Saboba	74	71	145	20	24	44	95	100	35	San Luiseño.
Sycuan	22	16	38	6	2	8	15	20	8	Diegueno.
Santa Ysabel	38	37	75	10	17	27	45	55	16	San Luiseño.
San Manuel	22	16	38	6	3	9	20	18	8	Serrano.
Santa Rosa	27	24	51	8	9	17	20	15	10	Cahuilla.
Santa Ynez	28	38	66	11	15	26	40	45	12	Santa Ynez.
San Pasqual										San Luiseño.
Tule River	99	92	191	40	44	84	140	95	42	Tule River.
Temecula	89	100	189	34	37	71	125	120	38	San Luiseño.
Torros	176	144	320	58	49	107	160	140	60	Cahuilla.
Twenty-nine Palms	7	6	13	3	1	4	3	4	2	Do
Yuma	409	298	707	158	89	247	200	225	200	Yuma.
Villages:										
Puerta de la Cruz[1]	7	4	11				4	2	3	Agua Caliente.
Agua Caliente[1]	72	82	154	29	27	56	100	85	40	Do.
Puerta Ygnoria[1]	32	19	51	9	9	18	30	25	12	Do.
San Luis Rey	25	25	50	8	4	12	30	20	70	San Luiseño.
San Felipe	43	35	78	20	15	35	45	35	16	Do.

[1] Situated on Warner's ranch and in litigation.

Of those reservations that are blank (further than the name of the reservation) it has been impossible to get the census reports correctly. I have been so pressed for time that I have not been able to get a correct list of names of them.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the homes of the Indians is improving. The physician's report will treat of this subject more completely and more particularly than it is possible for me to do.

The following tabulated statement shows the number of patients treated during the fiscal years 1895 and 1896, and the decrease or increase, as the case may be; also the deaths and births for the fiscal year 1896:

Month.	Patients treated during 1895.	Patients treated during 1896.	Decrease.	Born in 1896.	Died in 1896.
July	694	222	472	5	3
August	666	102	564	8	4
September	663	148	515	4	5
October	669	204	465	5	5
November	847	397	450	7	9
December	885	526	359	8	15
January	720	435	285	10	11
February	646	288	358	6	5
March	620	161	459	6	12
April	742	307	435	13	14
May	553	454	99	11	10
June	353	342	11	8	10
Total	8,058	3,586	4,472	91	103

Respectfully submitted.

FRANCISCO ESTUDILLO,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY,
Covelo, Cal., August 22, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, together with statistical reports for agency and school:

Tribe.	Population.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	School children between 6 and 18 years.
Concow	157	60	47	25
Little Lake and Redwood	130	41	46	22
Ukie and Wylackie	284	100	114	40
Pitt River and Nome Lackie	63	18	18	12
Total	634	219	225	99

Population this year	634
Population preceding year	623
Increase for the year	11

The apparent increase is due to the return of absent Indians.

Deaths for the year	26
Births for the year	15
Excess of deaths over births	11

Land.—The Indians own by allotment all the land suitable for agriculture except 362 acres which has been reserved for agency, school, and missionary purposes. They are making good use of it, as can be seen by the large crops they have raised this year.

The following is a careful estimate:

		Reservation.	School.	Indians.
Produce:				
Wheat	bushels	200	100	13,500
Oats	do	200		700
Barley	do			3,750
Corn	do			1,500
Potatoes	do		16	3,000
Onions	do		8	15
Beans	do			250
Other vegetables	do		6	3,000
Melons	number			14,000
Pumpkins	do			4,600
Hay	tons	50	15	1,100
Hops, dry	pounds	15,844		
Lumber, manufactured	feet	221,611		
Stock owned:				
Horses		6	5	355
Mules				21
Cattle			9	2,400
Swine				672
Domestic fowls				1,500

Stock.—Seven hundred and thirty-four head of cattle, 9 horses, and 2 mules were issued during the year. There were issued during the past three years in all 1,680 head of cattle. The Indians will have about 300 head of fat steers to sell in three weeks or a month. The estimated value of these cattle is $6,000.

Farming implements.—Nearly all the farming implements that were on hand have been issued to the Indians.

Schools.—The school has been successfully conducted during the past year. The average attendance was 60. It has been decided to abolish the boarding features of the school and conduct it as a strictly day school. The principal teacher has not rendered a report for the year just passed,

Religious work.—As was the case last year, Rev. Colin Anderson and wife, of the Methodist Church, have worked zealously for the spiritual welfare of the Indians.

Progress.—Steady progress has been made during the year. Many have improved their homes and surroundings, which shows the right kind of advancement. One intelligent half-breed told me recently that formerly he liked to travel and visit relatives in neighboring counties, etc., but now he has too much at stake, his crops requiring all his attention. To further show how far advanced these Indians are, will state that they now employ and pay their own herders, blacksmiths, carpenters, and other mechanics.

The thanks of the Indians and employees are due the Department for consideration and courtesy.

Very respectfully, THOMAS CONNOLLY,
First Lieutenant, First Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN COLORADO.

REPORT OF SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY,
Ignacio, Colo., September 25, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report, and having repeatedly failed to forward an annual report on time and in conformity with instructions, will say that delay in this instance was unavoidable, as a trio of washouts together with the additional care and attention enlisted by our building boom at Navajo has interested agent and employees to an extent that forced a temporary suspension of the rules and tabled the regular order. Census of the tribes having been forwarded, will omit repetition.

The new or Navajo Springs Agency, as provided for in the act of February 20, 1895, is now being constructed at Navajo Spring, which is located near the base of Ute Mountain on diminished reserve, 40½ miles southwest of Mancos, the shipping point on the Rio Grande Southern Railroad. The altitude is 5,200 feet; land susceptible to the highest state of cultivation by irrigation and adapted to the growth of all vegetables, cereals, grasses, fruits, melons, etc. The only available water is Navajo Springs, which this season proved inadequate to meet the demands of the Indian stock, and as a result they were ordered to the mountains to save their herds. Navajo Springs is 12 miles from the Mancos River, which was dry for over three months this season, and 23 miles from the San Juan River, whose banks and tributaries are shorn of forage. The lands upon the western or diminished reserve can only be irrigated from the Dolores River, and upon this subject I will, before Congress convenes, submit a special report.

Condition.—The Moache and Capote Utes, who occupy the lands now allotted on the east end of the reservation, have made commendable progress save and except the vexing problem of education, but that will be remedied to an enviable extent when the vacant and unallotted lands are thrown open and they realize that the compulsory educational laws of this State are to be enforced. The bulk of the tribes, Moache and Capote, utilize citizens' dress, both male and female, but the latter adhere to the custom of arid countries by clinging to the shawl and many of the older men prefer a blanket and leggings when at home or on the range.

The Western or Weeminuche Utes, the great majority having elected not to accept allotment, are largely in the blanket and divide their time between Colorado and Utah, the latter pilgrims being the Pi-Utes or renegades who inhabited the Blue and La Sal Mountains in Utah and were added to the rolls of this agency in June, 1895, by Mr. Meredith H. Kidd, then a commissioner to carry out the provisions of the act of February 20, 1895.

Chief Mariano, who has been the leading spirit in advocating indolence and denouncing schools and farming, has been deprived of his uniform and position and, to an extent, regulated; in fact, all the policemen on the west end have been changed, and I fear some among their substitutes will have to go unless a fairly satisfactory showing is made in the way of contribution of pupils to the Fort Lewis Indian school.

Allotment.—Under the law of February, 1895, 374 allotments have been made under direction of a commission consisting of Judge Julius Schutze, of Texas; Mr. Meredith H. Kidd, of Wabash, Ind., and David F. Day, Southern Ute agent. The lands allotted are divided equally between agricultural and grazing lands,

and the area covered embraces (within the reserve) all the bottom lands along the Pine, Piedra, La Plata, and Florida rivers, the good lands along the San Juan and Navajo rivers and on Cat Creek, together with large bodies of mesa lands. All allotments are practically compact, in order to exclude homesteaders when residue is thrown open, and all are susceptible to irrigation at moderate expense, there being an abundance of water for all time to come with the possible exception of the La Plata and Florida, the former, however, being selected by Indians who devote more time to horses, cattle, and sheep than to agriculture.

Irrigation.—The work of constructing ditches to irrigate allotted lands must necessarily be delayed until appropriations are secured, and estimates detailing expense of main ditches on Pine River have been forwarded. The necessary flow of water has been located and recorded in accordance with the irrigation laws of Colorado, and upon receipt of authority and the funds essential the head gates will be put in place and the remainder of fund available utilized in constructing the ditches as far as it will go, and as the bulk of agricultural work is on Pine River and Spring Creek, the ditches irrigating those lands will be constructed first. For this work the honorable Commissioner has already volunteered all the fund that can be reached for the purpose.

Agriculture.—The allotted Utes began work this spring with commendable energy, and seeds were issued for 150 acres spring wheat, 450 acres oats, 50 acres barley, with liberal allowance of alfalfa, potatoes, garden seeds, etc. As to the potatoes, we are led to believe that they were largely marketed or planted after being boiled, and there seems to be an absence of alfalfa in newly plowed ground, but as the hot winds and drought covered a period of one hundred and twenty-seven days I am generous enough to take their words for it; but in future all wheat, oats, and barley issued here will be soaked in vitriol liquid and the business of trafficking in seeds discouraged. The Utes are constantly tempted to barter by a class of Mexicans who hang around the borders of the reserve and prey upon them.

As to the yield (see statistics) it is, where ditches were of sufficient capacity to provide water, better than our white neighbors, as we have wheat that will average 28 bushels per acre and two tracts of oats that will thrash 75 bushels per acre; but the general average is low, as we had no rains or moisture from March 3 until July 7, really no beneficial rains during the season and but damaging ones since, and only such ditches as were provided years ago. So in order to make a showing the flow was utilized night and day, in daytime on grain and of nights allowed to run on hay, of which we have something over 300 acres, native and alfalfa. Had the season been as favorable as last our yield would have been gratifying, but when climatic conditions force the germination of seeds by irrigation, farming is practically a failure in all lands that bake by being of an adobe mixture or harden through excess of sand. To avoid much if not all of this in the future we are changing from spring to fall wheat and preparing the grain and grass ground in the fall, and will depend upon the Ute 5 per cent fund for at least three drills to intelligently seed the acreage. I have no word of censure for any of the Utes who attempted to farm other than for their cunning in bartering seeds, as they worked well under difficulties that would have discouraged the more experienced and enlightened.

Improvements.—As evidence of the willingness of the Moache and Capote Utes to work, will say that less than $600 have been expended at this agency in building roads, fences, and widening ditches—in addition the farmer and his assistant have helped when they could—and for this sum we have 11¼ miles of new fence and posts in place awaiting wire, we have about 2 miles of graded road and 3 miles partly so, and all the manual labor was performed by Utes. Job Cooper, an Indian residing on the north line of the reserve, constructed a hewed log house 12 by 14, stable, wagon shed and harness room, and fenced three sides of 60 acres without any assistance other than his wife; he also had small patches of wheat, oats, and vegetables. Fillipi, Boto Colorow, Asa Talian, Acamoo, Commissioner, and other Indians who have heretofore been figured as worthless took an active interest in farming, and had we been provided with water, implements, harness, etc., many others would have taken hold in earnest.

The renewed activity is due almost absolutely to the pride of ownership conferred by allotment; they now feel that the land is theirs and they are no longer to be subjected to the assaults of Congress or manipulation of land pirates. As Chief Charley puts it, "all time home now." Allotment, patience, and a knowledge of what to do, how to do it, and the essentials to do it with, will breed industry among what are seemingly the most worthless of the nation's wards. Every Indian should be allotted, and every agent who is without a practical knowledge of agriculture, irrigation, and care of stock and machinery, if in an arid country, should be discharged.

Health.—The health has been fair, and deaths so far as discovered about even up with the births. Owing to the fact that death cancels a per capita ticket, it is difficult to ascertain the names and number who die upon the west end, but as soon as quarterly accounts are in and accommodations provided at Navajo Springs a recount will be engaged in if weather permits. As to character of prevailing diseases see quarterly reports of agency physician.

Educational.—The agencies that combat schooling on this reserve have been in control for years, but I have promises of some who will contribute pupils during the coming month, and in case of failure to comply we shall deem patience exhausted, and resort to rigid measures to enforce obedience on the west end, or Navajo Springs Agency, and rely upon the compulsory laws of Colorado to force the Moache and Capote Utes to comply. They are pregnant with superstition, and the death of Chewawa at the Colorado Deaf and Blind Institute in July is credited to schools; in fact, every calamity that overtakes any of their number is paraded by some indolent agitator who attributes all to schools, wire fences, allotment, or any dislike that chances to strike his fancy when events of a regretful character transpire.

It is a matter of sincere regret that all of the Ute children are not at the Fort Lewis Indian school, which is really a part and parcel of their reservation, but I fear a display of force will be essential to do the work, as Indians who work well are thrown into a rage when the subject is broached.

The missionary, physician, and the few Mexicans allowed on the reserve in connection with the railroad agent at Ignacio, however, have hired a teacher to occupy the schoolhouse here, and we shall endeavor to persuade some to attend, more particularly the little girls between 7 and 11, as the white and Mexican children are all of tender years.

Deportment.—The year, as have all preceding years since assuming charge, has passed without a crime upon the reservation, not even an act of petit larceny among the Utes proper, unless the bartering of seeds should be so considered.

Among the Pi-Utes added to the rolls last year was one Pablo, alias Jimmie Hatch, who murdered his two companions and the wife of one of his victims on Chicken Creek, a few miles off the reservation, last November. For this he was hunted down by Indians and whites, and after a fair trial before Judge James L. Russell, of this judicial district, he was sentenced to be hung. Judge Russell had every question and answer interpreted from English to Ute and vice versa by the agency interpreter. The attorney for defense raised the question of jurisdiction, and the supreme court of Colorado will hear oral arguments in the case on the 28th instant. The prisoner located the dead squaw under 2 feet of snow, and detailed the incidents of the killing to Chief Severo and other Indians, upon whose testimony he was convicted. The Utes are impatient to have him hung, and delay of supreme court in passing upon the question at issue has been a source of constant demand upon agent for explanations, and, to be candid, the agent is equally anxious with the Utes to have him legally executed, as he merits death and it should be meted out in accord with the verdict. Hatch was above the average of intelligence, speaks English fairly well, understood in advance the penalty for murder, and is hardened enough not to care for those he so foully butchered.

With this exception, not an Indian has been guilty of a crime, other than the theft of a saddle, since November, 1893.

Agency buildings.—The buildings for Navajo Springs Agency are now being constructed, and owing to insufficiency of appropriation will be confined to issue and mess house, residence, and stable. All structures are of adobe with corrugated iron roofs. The cost of construction at this point is greatly augmented by wagon freights, as lumber must be freighted 50 miles, lime 66 miles, and all material except sand and stone 40½ miles, hence the appropriation of $10,000 was inadequate to meet the demands for cottages for employees, implement house, wagon sheds, and other needed buildings. In addition, the cost of excavating, walling, and piping the spring was near $1,000, with additional expense for roads, bridges, etc.

At Ignacio the subagency buildings have been condemned for the past ten years and the main building will require a new roof and the residence a general overhauling to render them inhabitable during the winter. The overflow of Pine River this week was also very destructive to roads, bridges, fences, and culverts, and cost of repairs can not be estimated until waters recede, as the river is now running in various channels over the school tract, carrying away outhouses, wood, loose hay for cattle, etc.

Employees.—The employees, with exception of one Mexican utilized as a hostler, have rendered every service within their power during the year. The blacksmith helps out the farmers, and one aids the other in all work of a pressing character,

and while eight hours constitutes a day's work, it runs from ten to twelve hours per diem here during the season, as the winter months permit of little in the way of work other than care of stock, repair of farm machinery, buildings, wire stretching, and a general clean up.

Game law.—The Utes have been thoroughly advised as to the provisions of the recent supreme court decision in the Wyoming-Bannock case, and as yet no violation of the game laws has been reported by wardens, and but few Indians have solicited permits to hunt. The allotted Utes have been taught to recognize that they are now practically under the provisions of the State laws, and obedience will be exacted or punishment visited. As the men about all wear boots or shoes and squaws are a secondary consideration, they do not miss the buckskin for footwear or require it for other than "fancy dress."

Drunkenness.—There have been several cases of quiet and one of noisy drunk, the latter occurring in Durango this month, where the Indians had been permitted to go and view the Pythian conclave. The drunken Indian was placed in jail and the Mexican who provided the whisky is in confinement, awaiting trial in the United States court. We now have one Mexican in penitentiary for selling whisky to Indians and proof of guilt of present prisoner. There are others of this class who traffic in whisky constantly, but the work of detection is difficult and tedious, as the Indians are reluctant to inform unless imprisoned.

Conclusion.—In concluding what may prove my last annual report to present superiors, I would indeed be ungrateful not to express gratitude and thanks for the kind, considerate, and courteous treatment extended by Commissioner Browning and Assistant Commissioner Smith and the inspectors and executive employees with whom I have come in business and social contact. In business they have been rigid and exacting, yet considerate when passing upon error and courteous in designating the weak spots in agents. It is the ambition of all who are endowed with the finer feelings which should characterize the public official to succeed or excel in every undertaking, and if the honorable Commissioner and his assistant encounter unpleasant conditions they will not be at the Southern Ute Agency, as of the three tribes turned over by predecessors in the blanket, two of the three will be returned practically in the plow.

The task of an Indian agent is a thankless one; he is labeled as a "thief" when his bond is filed, and no matter how earnest his efforts, how sincere his aims, he is hounded and defamed in his immediate section from start to finish, and by a class whom hades would experience more or less trouble in duplicating.

I remain, very respectfully,

DAVID F. DAY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF INDIANS IN FLORIDA.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL TEACHER FOR THE SEMINOLES.

FIELD SERVICE, *Myers, Fla., August 3, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor of complying with Indian Office instructions, in forwarding the following report of the Seminole Indians in Florida for 1896.

There is very little to report different from 1895; the number of Indians and their location is practically the same; the rate of births and deaths was about equal, with perhaps a slight gain. As stated in previous reports, it is impossible to keep a close record on account of their scattered condition. The white man's diseases seem to be more and more prevailing among them—severe colds, fevers, rheumatism, etc. This, and their mode of living, no doubt, is the cause of their slow increase.

Camp work.—Their camps were visited as much as means and time would permit. There being only two employees allowed, and Government property, etc., to look after, and no funds to hire extra labor, the most important work among these Indians had to be limited. As there is no reservation, and the Indians are entirely independent of the agent in charge, we can not make them come to us, though no doubt they would come if left to themselves; but the ones who want them to remain Indians take advantage of their untutored minds, keep on prejudicing them against the Government, and thus keep them away. While there is a constant

progress, and they have less of their previous shyness, no great gain can be made until a constant field work can be organized, and thereby these falsehoods and baneful influences be counteracted. This is no "theory," but simply evident fact.

The funds for this work and service are inadequate. It is impossible to do any work which requires workers and means, viewed from any standpoint, with only enough funds to barely keep a work alive. Appropriations should be made sufficient to enable some workers to be constantly moving among the Indians in the several sections of the State. This certainly is necessary if counter influences are to be brought to bear against the injurious work now carried on among the Seminole Indians in Florida by men who have no moral principle and nothing but selfish ends in view. It is quite natural that these untutored Indians should follow those evil-minded persons, who are always berating the Government to them; they tell them that just as soon as they yield they will be taken away from Florida. These traders and whisky men know their shyness and weaknesses, and there are many of those fellows who are always watching their chance. I speak of these facts to show the utter helplessness of only one or two persons who stand in opposition to these things.

While we who are on the ground can see and realize that progress has been made in various ways, and sufficiently so to encourage a continuance of work, yet the advance is of such a nature and along such lines that it can not be gathered into organized work, and therefore can not be embodied in a regular statistical report, thus, perhaps, making an unfavorable impression on Congress or the Committee on Indian Affairs. If the advance made could be expressed in figures or in some tangible way, others, as well as we, could appreciate the gain more fully, and no doubt a more liberal aid would be granted.

With all the adverse influences, there was more inclination on the part of the Indians during last year than ever before to take an interest in study and industrial work, taking part in farm work and showing quite an interest in the little mill work we could do in the way of sawing and planing, in which they helped. Of course, they are not willing to work without pay, even valuing their time with the best white labor. There were no funds for Indian labor, but when they were willing to work they were paid at the rate of $1.50 per day from private means. But even then they were more than once made timid and dissatisfied by persons telling them they would get into trouble if they worked for the Government, and that they received too little pay. This often would make them discontinue work; yet the same ones would try it again, seeming anxious to test the matter, and would repeat to me what they had been told in reference to pay etc.

Missionary work.—The Women's National Indian Association, which started the work in this field, is still interested and rendering help in various ways, although the field was transferred to the Episcopal Church, which, under Bishop Gray, has had a clergyman and his wife carrying on mission work for more than a year, and they are gaining the confidence of the Indians.

Lands for homesteads.—After having purchased a few sections of land, west of the Everglades, during 1895, it seemed but right to investigate the east coast, since quite a number of Indians are located there, and several years ago the east coast Indians had good homes and fields along the different rivers. On looking into the matter I found most of their fields had been claimed by homesteaders, speculators, and railroads, and the prices on these lands placed so high that securing them seemed out of the question, owing to the small amount of funds available. Of course, by going far into the Everglades cheaper lands could have been obtained, but such a move would have seemed a poor method for bringing the Indians to civilization. No doubt many of those homesteaders on the east coast received their land or papers by false representations, and could be set aside if means were at command.

In view of the foregoing conditions I suggested to the Department that all the land the available funds would purchase be selected on the west side of the Everglades and in Lee County, some adjacent to the land purchased during the previous year, and other sections in which the Indians had their homes and fields and hog pastures, amounting to 4,580 acres, which, with the purchase of the previous year, makes 5,860 acres secured for the Indians.

I am glad to say that thus far the Indians who have homes and fields on these lands have not left them, even though they know the Government bought these lands for them. A few years ago they would not have remained on them twenty-four hours. Thus gradually a larger body of land will be secured for them, the acreage of which represents a fair proportion of tillable land and pasturage, while, like all south Florida lands, it contains some swamps and worthless portions. The selection of the land was mainly made where they already had their homes and fields.

I am glad to state that each year they are making larger and better fields and also paying more attention to hog raising; in the latter, however, they are hampered on account of the cattle men running their cattle and fences in among them. The cattle men do not own these lands.

Work at the station and sawmill has been varied, but limited to the possibilities of two employees; buildings and fences, etc., kept in repairs, a little mill work done, a few necessary things manufactured, land surveyed, etc. Some fields were cultivated, but owing to the newness of the ground and severe drought the yield was very small. The fruit trees were put back by the severe freeze of 1895, and also the pineapples. The latter have made a scattering yield of fruit, but will furnish slips for future planting; in this way a revenue can be expected by and by. The rice and other forage has been fed to the stock.

My two employees have been willing and faithful helpers in filling a trying position, having been with me from three to four and a half years.

In this, my fourth annual report, I have aimed to give the true status of the work, the present condition and needs to prosecute the work, and the difficulties as well as the encouraging features, hoping that the Indian Department may find in them such an approach toward the desired results as to warrant them to use their influence toward a continued help for the Seminole Indians in Florida.

With thankful appreciation of the favors and patience of the honorable Commissioner, I am, very respectfully,

J. E. BRECHT,
Industrial Teacher and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN IDAHO.

REPORT OF FORT HALL AGENCY.

FORT HALL, AGENCY,
Rossfork, Bingham County, Idaho, August 23, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with office regulations I have the honor herewith to respectfully submit the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

Population.—

Bannocks:	
Males	233
Females	207
Males above 18 years of age	136
Females above 14 years of age	148
School children 6 to 16 years of age	76
Births during the year	10
Deaths during the year	11
Shoshones:	
Males	512
Females	515
Males above 18 years of age	320
Females above 14 years of age	360
School children 6 to 16 years of age	232
Births during the year	19
Deaths during the year	9
Bannocks	440
Shoshones	1,027
Total	1,467

Agriculture.—Agriculture is progressing in a very satisfactory degree, and being the main industry to be depended upon by these Indians as lasting and permanent occupation, to make them self-supporting in the future, all available time and attention is devoted to it. The certainty of obtaining an abundant supply of water on the reservation in the near future promises the early emancipation of these Indians from the position of dependents, as the reservation lands, with water, will yield abundant crops of alfalfa, grain, vegetables, etc., thereby insuring a certain livelihood.

However, the foregoing statements apply mainly to the Shoshones, the Bannocks opposing every step toward progress and refusing to farm, depending solely upon the sale of hay cut by them and the natural food products of the reservation for sustenance outside of Government rations.

Cattle raising.—Cattle raising should be, on account of the magnificent grazing facilities afforded by the Fort Hall bottom, one of the principal industries of these Indians. However, as the reservation has been for years practically in the possession of the whites surrounding it, who in many cases graze their stock throughout the entire year on the reservation, rarely paying for the same, the Indians have not made that improvement in this industry which their natural advantages warrant. However, as I have taken active steps to confine the whites to the portions of the reservation not required by the Indians for stock, broken up the selling of calves by the Indians to whites, and attended all roundups personally, thereby saving about 400 head of cattle for the Indians which would have been shipped by the whites, they seldom neglecting to withdraw Indian cattle with their stock, the outlook for this industry presents a better aspect.

The cattle men, the wealthy and influential class of this vicinity, have for years regarded this reservation as belonging to them, every dollar possessed by many of them having been made thereon, and naturally deeply resent my compelling them to have some respect for the rights of these Indians in the matter of the grazing, and themselves to pay therefor, and have resorted to every known method to compel me to cry "quits" and allow them to exercise their old-time privileges. The cattle men state they can not continue in business if denied the reservation grazing. I inform them, in reply, the Government can not continue purchasing cattle with which to increase their herds, and there the matter rests. However, I desire to state there is no positive future for these Indians in the cattle industry until the cattle men are kept off the reservation, as the herds will get mixed and always to the cattle men's advantage.

Irrigation.—Upon irrigation depends agriculture in all the branches; agriculture with irrigation means self-support. Therefore, I take pleasure in reporting that it will only be a short period until many thousands of acres, susceptible of cultivation, will be under irrigation.

The Government having entered into contract for the furnishing of water with which to irrigate the lands lying between the Blackfoot River and Rossfork Creek, I would respectfully recommend the construction of an irrigation system on Bannock Creek in conformity with the report thereon made by Mr. Walter H. Graves.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses is presided over by three Indian judges; all men of irreproachable character, and when holding court dignified in manner and bearing. They have, by arbitrating petty cases, lightened my load in many instances.

Indian police.—The force is composed of the pick of the Indians, being able bodied, intelligent, obedient, reliable, who have invariably rendered good service when called upon.

Missionary work.—The Connecticut Indian Association has a school established, in charge of Miss Amelia J. Frost and Mr. Fred Peck, for the purpose of educating Indian children in order that they may become teachers among their people.

Buildings.—A new office, a new slaughterhouse and corral have been erected during the past year, all work thereon having been principally done by agency employees.

Educational.—There has been a marked improvement in the matter of education. Superintendent Locke deserves great praise for the able manner in which he has conducted the school affairs, though laboring under the disadvantage of insufficient school accommodation for pupils and poorly heated buildings, many of which are badly dilapidated.

The necessity exists for a new dormitory, new laundry and bath house, increased schoolroom accommodation, and a new warehouse.

I respectfully call attention to the report of Superintendent Locke, herewith inclosed.

Surplus lands.—Under date of January 8 last I recommended the sale of certain townships located in the southern portion of the reservation, giving in detail my reasons therefor; and, as funds have been appropriated for the purpose of making a treaty with these Indians for the sale of a portion of their lands, I trust to be able to report the work accomplished in my next report.

Jackson Hole troubles.—The report of the honorable Commissioner for 1895, containing a full and complete account of the Jackson Hole troubles of July last, renders further mention of the same unnecessary by me; however, when the hunting season of 1896 opens further developments may be expected, as certain Indians of

this reservation entertain revengeful feelings toward the settlers who killed one of their number.

Conclusion.—I have the honor to express my appreciation of the cooperation and support of the Department in my conduct of affairs of this agency, and record therefor my hearty thanks; also to return thanks to the employee force of this agency for their faithfulness and assistance.

I have the honor to inform you the statistical report for the fiscal year 1896 is transmitted herewith.

I am, very respectfully,

THOMAS B. TETER.
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT HALL SCHOOL.

BLACKFOOT, IDAHO, *August 14, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of Fort Hall School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.

School opened September 1 with 41 pupils. By the prompt action of Agent Teter we soon had 146 enrolled. * * *

Farm.—We have 2,000 acres under fence and 100 under cultivation. We will put up 300 tons of hay. Wheat and oats will be light in consequence of a hail storm which partially destroyed them. Potatoes and various kinds of vegetables bid fair for an abundant yield. We now have nearly 200 head of cattle, and 9 horses, 2 ponies, 80 hens. We issued 7 hogs and 30 pigs to the Indians for breeding purposes. Owing to the rapid increase in stock it becomes quite necessary to cultivate more land and produce our own beef. This can be done in the near future.

Harness and shoe shop.—Very little has been done in the shoe shop except repairing. With the assistance of 3 boys in the forenoon and 3 in the afternoon 22 double and 3 single sets of harness have been made, besides doing a large amount of repairing for the Indians.

The seamstress, laundress, and cook have run their various departments upon the lines laid down in our book of rules as nearly as possible. The girls have been detailed to the different kinds of work, and changed monthly.

Sanitary.—The general health of the pupils has been fair. Three have died at school, 6 were allowed to withdraw and go home, where they have since died. Several improvements have been made in the way of sewerage and ventilation, which has added much to the health and comfort of the pupils.

Education.—The schoolroom work has mostly been done by 4 teachers, who, upon the whole, have given satisfaction. The legal holidays were observed. The sumptuous dinner provided by the Department was richly enjoyed by all. School closed June 26. A lengthy programme was successfully rendered by the school. A large number of visitors were present, who seemed much pleased with the entertainment.

Visitors during the year have been numerous. Among the most distinguished were Inspector Lane and Supervisor Heinneman. Both these gentlemen expressed themselves pleased and gave us words of cheer.

The kindergarten department needs special mention under the able supervision of Mrs. M. M. Shirk.

The Sabbath school is prospering and well supplied with the Berean course of literature.

It gives me pleasure in stating that most of our employees have worked in harmony and for the general interest of the school. In conclusion, I would thank the agent and the Department for the courteous manner in which I have been treated.

Yours, respectfully,

HOSEA LOCKE, *Superintendent.*

THOMAS B. TETER,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF LEMHI AGENCY.

LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO, *August 29, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year 1896:

Advancement.—There are indications of improvement among the Indians on this reservation in many respects, while in many others there has been no perceptible change. The councils that were usually convened at different times and places on the reservation have been abolished. While these councils were permitted complaints of various character were continually being brought to agency headquarters, resulting in a waste of time, with unfavorable results.

The various dances that were usually held for several days and nights in succession have also ceased. These dances usually resulted in feuds between male and female, to be adjusted by the agent. Many deaths among the older class of Indians and infants may be attributed to these dances, from overexertion and exposure while in a nude condition. The ball play indulged in by the females has also ceased. The results from a discontinuance of these amusements have no doubt prevented many disturbances. Horse racing is occasionally indulged in by a few Indians; so far no unpleasant results have occurred.

Agriculture.—The farming class of Indians has increased in numbers. Acreage in cultivation has also been increased. Fences have been repaired, and in many instances new ones have been erected, irrigating ditches reopened, and new ones

constructed, affording beneficial results to maturing crops. The Indians have been rewarded for these improvements by the following yield of products on their farms:

Wheat	bushels	180
Oats	do	1,700
Potatoes	do	300
Turnips	do	150
Timothy and clover hay	tons	210

Census.—With the assistance of the interpreter the instructions of the Office of Indian Affairs have been complied with as far as practicable, visiting the different places of abode of each Indian on the reservation, with the following results:

Males over 18 years of age	152
Females over 14 years of age	164
Children from 6 to 16	81
Total number of males	223
Total number of females	259

There are many disadvantages incurred while endeavoring to obtain a correct census of names in Indian and English language. Heads of families refuse to give the names of themselves and children, naming their offspring in many instances being deferred for three and four years after birth.

Condition.—While many of these Indians have advanced in the modes and costumes of civilization, adopting the wearing apparel and habits of the white race, there are a great many that continue the blanket costume, painting their faces red, adorning themselves with beads and shells, roaming over the reservation, devoting their time to games of chance and idleness.

Court of Indian offenses.—There being no court organized at this agency for the investigation of offenses and violations of law, matters of this character are adjusted by the agent.

Progress.—The interest manifested in home comforts (repairing and erecting new houses) is increasing. A general disposition among the farming class and day laborers to obtain additional means of support and clothing for themselves and families, also their general deportment, seeming to appreciate what they receive gratuitously, are among the main features of progress.

Industries and compensation.—In addition to an estimate of $900 received by the Indians from the sale of gloves, moccasins, ornamented wallets, and other articles manufactured by them from the pelts of wild animals, they have received during the fiscal year 1896 the following amounts from the United States Government for labor and from the sale of the products raised on their farms, viz:

Transportation of supplies and subsistence	$334.82
Cutting and delivering 125 cords of wood	625.00
15,000 pounds oats	187.50
1,000 pounds wheat	15.00
Police service, herding cattle, and other sources	1,060.00

In addition to the earnings of these Indians from labor and otherwise, they have been furnished by the United States Government with an ample supply of subsistence, wearing apparel, and farming implements; also such seeds as they expressed a desire to plant. A flattering increase of production over that of last year will no doubt prompt renewed energy and industry during the coming year. With a few exceptions, there has been a want of a proper appreciation and application to the cultivation of vegetable gardens. This deficiency may be attributed to a want of knowledge and instruction by the farmers who have had control and the direction of agricultural pursuits on this agency among the Indians.

In addition to the farming class, there is a class of Indians that obtain labor on ranches during certain seasons of the year, for which service they receive $1.50 per day and subsistence. Females desiring labor usually succeed in earning from 50 cents to $1 per day and subsistence for domestic work, while those that do not seek labor in families residing in the valley remain at home, devoting their time to tanning pelts obtained from wild animals, preparatory to manufacturing gloves, moccasins, and wallets to be disposed of in the valley and cities of Idaho and Montana.

Indian police.—There are four Indian police employed on this reservation for the preservation of law and order. They have been prompt in the discharge of their various duties. Through the vigilance of this police force the necessity of making arrests and incarceration has been obviated. I would respectfully state that law and order have prevailed on the reservation during the fiscal year 1896.

Educational work.—The present schoolroom and sleeping apartments for males and females are too contracted to solicit an increase in attendance at our school. There has been no perceptible improvement in the advancement of the school children in their recitations. This may be attributed to a want of a more modern mode of instruction. New methods of instruction should be introduced.

A system of labor has been performed by the school children with satisfactory results. They have performed a liberal share of all domestic duties in the dormitories, sewing rooms, kitchen, laundry, and garden. The labor performed by the male portion of the school in cutting wood, milking cows, cultivating the agency and school farm and garden, harvesting the hay crop, etc., has been very commendable and beneficial.

Recommendations.—I would respectfully recommend the destruction of the dilapidated log structures appropriated for school purposes at this agency, to be replaced with new and suitable buildings, with a view to the comfort and convenience of the school children, as well as to increasing the attendance. The Office of Indian Affairs has this matter under advisement, and, no doubt, will erect new and appropriate buildings in the near future.

In conclusion I desire to express many thanks for the prompt and courteous response to many requests emanating from this agency.

Very respectfully,

J. A. ANDREWS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO, *August 17, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of this agency, with accompanying statistics, for the fiscal year 1896.

Lands.—This reservation formerly embraced about 755,300 acres. By an agreement with the Nez Percés, consummated May 1, 1893, and ratified by Congress August 15, 1894, there was ceded to the Government 542,275 acres, which was paid for at the rate of $3 per acre. Of the remaining portion, 179,000 acres have been allotted to the Indians, 32,000 acres of timber reserved for them, and about 2,200 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes.

The agency proper is located upon what is known as the Langford claim (a land donation to early missionaries). This claim is situated in the Lapwai Valley and comprises about a section of land. It has been subdivided into small tracts or lots, and upon each of the subdivisions one or more Indian families have established homes. The Government has stipulated with these occupants that, when the heirs of Langford relinquish title in the claim to the Government, for which it has obligated itself to pay $20,000, the tracts now occupied by them will be allotted to them in lieu of the same quantity of land to be surrendered from their present allotments.

Census.—The population of this tribe is as follows:

Males over 18 years	458
Females over 14 years	593
Children over 6 years (males under 18, females under 14)	342
Children under 6 years	292
Total population	1,685

Agriculture.—A majority of these Indians devote their time and attention principally to improving and cultivating only small portions of their allotments, such as raising a few tons of hay and small gardens. There are a large number of allotments located in the interior of the reservation, a long distance from markets, that are yet to be fenced, cultivated, and otherwise improved. The allotments that are near and of easy access to the markets are under fence and cultivation, and to a very large extent are leased to white men, who pay for the use of the same annually an average price of $1.50 per acre.

Pursuits.—The Indians do not now depend so much as heretofore upon the fruits of hunting and fishing as a means of support. They have a very large fund of money to their credit with the Government, and annually receive upward of $300,000, which is to continue for the next three years; besides, the revenue from the rent of their allotments lends materially to their support.

In the markets their horses have greatly depreciated in value; in fact are at present not worth anything. In former years they received very fair prices for

their horses and ready markets for them, but now the large herds which they still own are more of a burden than a benefit to them.

Missionaries.—There are four missionaries stationed among these Indians—one Catholic, one Methodist, and two Presbyterian. They are all earnest and active workers in the blessed cause, and are to be commended for the good they are doing.

Education.—The Fort Lapwai Indian Industrial School is the only educational institution on this reservation which is devoted to the education of the Indian youth. Under the very able management of Supt. Ed. McConville, together with an efficient corps of employees, and in the absence of sickness among the pupils, the school year has closed with the most favorable and gratifying results. For the detailed work of this school I respectfully refer you to Superintendent McConville's annual report.

Funds.—Of the fund of $1,626,226, which became due the tribe on August 15, 1894, for the sale of their surplus lands, there has been paid to them $851,000, which amount includes $75,000 interest.

It is most gratifying to report that a vast majority of these Indians have taken very good care of the money received by them during the year from the Government. Of course, like in all communities, there is a reckless and extravagant element that only appreciates the dollar for the little pleasure that it may bring them, and so it is with some of these Indians. They have gambled and sported away the money they have received from the Government and are now anxiously looking forward to the time when their now empty purses will again be filled. The better element of the tribe are judiciously and economically spending their money in needed improvements about their homes, while others of them have deposited their money in good, substantial banks in the neighboring towns, and are drawing interest on the same at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent per annum.

Crimes.—The throwing open to white settlement of the surplus lands of this reservation last fall opened up a field for the malpractices of that degenerated element known as blacklegs, fleecers, and gamblers. The large sums of money paid to the Indians has been a special inducement to them and they flocked to the neighboring towns in droves. More than one Indian has fallen a victim to their wily machinations and dishonest methods, and have been robbed, fleeced, and cheated by them.

This element has frequently transgressed the laws, and have through their evil influences induced a number of the Indians who were heretofore considered upright and honest members of the tribe to do likewise. The law against disposing of intoxicants to Indians has been more frequently transgressed than any other, and although eight of the element have been arrested, found guilty of this crime, and sent to the penitentiary to do a term of years, even in the face of the active and strict vigilance kept upon them by the officers of the law the practice seems to continue without abatement.

A rendezvous of this element was established recently upon the allotment of one of the Indians, who can well be placed in the same category, where their nefarious practices for a time were carried on day and night. After considerable delay, occasioned by a question arising as to jurisdiction of the authorities, the rendezvous has been broken up and the bad element dispersed.

It is a very easy matter for an Indian to get whisky at any of the neighboring towns if he has the money to pay for it.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the tribe has been moderately good. The sickness is principally of a hereditary nature, such as scrofula and consumption. A number of deaths have resulted from these causes.

Indian police.—There are 8 members on the police force, who are stationed among the Indians at the different settlements, as follows: Two at Kamiah, one at North Fork, and five in the neighborhood of the agency. Their duties consist principally in assisting in bringing school children into school, carrying mail for the agency, and looking after the landed interests of the Indians. They have been very busy in the discharge of their duties, and for the prompt and faithful performance of the same they are deserving of much praise.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court is composed of three of the most intelligent members of the tribe. The powers of the court have been considerably modified since the Indians have become subject to the State laws. The court, however, is still retained, as its services are often beneficial in arbitrating many disputes that arise among the Indians, which in its absence would necessitate the disputants to go before a civil tribunal for a settlement, and thereby entail a considerable and unnecessary expense. The decisions of the court are faithfully abided by by the Indians.

Citizenship.—It has been presumed that these Indians by virtue of the allotment act, they having complied with all requirements, have been clothed in the garb of

citizenship and the right of franchise bestowed upon them. But it seems that the privilege of voting is to be denied them, as it is being held by some of the local authorities that they have not adopted to a sufficient degree the pursuits and habiliments of civilization as required by the State statutes. It is as peculiar as it is interesting to learn that in view of the arbitrary holding on the part of the local authorities conditional citizenship only has been conferred upon these Indians, and the United States laws, under which they are now recognized as citizens, should be subject in this respect to a supersedure by the State law. The Indians can not understand, since they are not to be recognized as citizens in the fullest sense, why they should pay taxes on their personal property.

Improvements.—Three new dwelling houses for employees and a new blacksmith shop have been erected at the agency during the year. An old barn has been torn down and the present one enlarged by an additional hay loft and buggy shed. The new buildings add much to the appearance and convenience of the agency.

Death rate.—The following is a comparative table of the death rate of the tribe, compiled from the allotment record, and covers a period of six years:

Allotments made by allotting agent	1,909
New allotments made since October 1, 1893	81
Total	1,990
Allotments canceled	92
Number of allotments at present time	1,898
Births since October 1, 1893 (not allotted)	222
Total number of allotments and births	2,120
Deaths since 1889 (the year allotments commenced)	435
Actual population June 30, 1896	1,685

Conclusion.—The employees have been efficient and faithful in the discharge of their duties, for which I heartily commend them. No change in the force has been made.

For the prompt and liberal appropriations granted and the invaluable suggestions thrown out by your office, which have enabled me to conduct the affairs of the agency with a marked degree of success, I desire to express my earnest and sincere appreciation.

I am, sir, yours, very respectfully,

S. G. FISHER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

REPORT OF QUAPAW AGENCY.

QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T., *August 26, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, pursuant to instructions, my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Location.—The Quapaw Agency is situated in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory. The residences of agent and employees are situated on the Eastern Shawnee Reserve, 4 miles from the town of Seneca, Mo., and 20 miles from the town of Baxter Springs, Kans.

The areas of the reservations are as follows:

	Acres.
Eastern Shawnee	13,048
Modoc	4,040
Ottawa	14,860
Peoria	33,218
Miami	17,083
Seneca	51,958
Wyandotte	21,406
Quapaw	56,685
Total area	212,298

Tribes and population.—The following table shows the population of the different tribes:

Name of tribe.	Total population.	Males.	Females.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	Children of school age between 6 and 16.	
						Males.	Females.
Quapaw	237	117	120	61	70	30	28
Miami	94	43	51	17	30	14	12
Peoria	179	77	102	28	51	34	24
Ottawa	163	87	76	39	39	27	25
Eastern Shawnee	90	40	50	14	30	15	14
Modoc	54	27	27	19	22	6	1
Wyandotte	308	148	160	88	120	41	37
Seneca	303	145	158	73	96	45	41
Total	1,428	684	744	339	458	212	182

which shows an increase over my last report of 40 persons.

Government schools.—The statistics for the two Government boarding schools are as follows:

Name of school.	Capacity.	Enrollment during year.	Average attendance.	Number of frame buildings.
Seneca, etc	140	125	92	14
Quapaw	90	97	80	[1] 14
Total	230	222	172	28

[1] And one cellar.

The Seneca, etc., school is situated on the Wyandotte Reserve three-quarters of a mile from the town of Wyandotte, Ind. T., 8 miles from the town of Seneca, Mo., and 5 miles from the agency. The school plant comprises 14 buildings, all in good condition. The waterworks are not adequate to supply the school with water. They are very much in need of larger and better works. The old works are past repairing, as the tower is of wood and decayed and unsafe. I reported specifically to the honorable Commissioner in regard to the waterworks. The school was progressing finely under the supervision of A. J. Taber, jr., late superintendent, with the assistance of Mack Johnson, industrial teacher. For more comprehensive report see statistics and report of Mack Johnson, industrial teacher (acting superintendent), herewith inclosed.

The Quapaw boarding school under the supervision of W. H. Johnson, superintendent, is in a very flourishing condition and has a fine, healthy location adjacent to the lively town of Baxter Springs, Kans., which is their town for trading and receiving their mail. I have made a special request for a new school building, which is very much needed, and aside from a little repairing needed the school buildings are in good condition. For further information see report and statistics herewith inclosed.

Agricultural.—This is the first time in the history of the Quapaw Agency that the Department is furnished with a statistical report of work actually done by the Indians in cultivating their allotments. The land cultivated by the white lessors with that of the Indian has always heretofore been given together, and has not shown the farm products actually raised by the Indians. It is a very creditable showing, and I find there is a gradual and substantial improvement. The Indians, becoming more industrious, take more kindly to their farm work, feel a pride in their farm productions, and are vying with each other as to who will raise the largest and best crops. They haul their products to the adjacent towns—beans, pease, tomatoes, onions, potatoes, corn, hay, etc., about the first in market.

They emulate their white neighbor since their land has been allotted, and they understand that it belongs to them severally. It is a fact patent to all that the Indians of this agency are taking more interest in cultivating the lands allotted than heretofore, talk more about their crops growing and the probable results, everything being favorable. With the Indians, as well as the white man, industry and thrift have their foundation in ownership of the land. The patenting of the lands in severalty creates individual interests which are absolutely necessary to teach the benefits of labor and induce the following of civilized pursuits.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court is composed of three intelligent and respected Indians selected from the Seneca, Wyandotte, and Ottawa tribes of Indians. They

are men of good standing among the different tribes of this agency, noted for their industry and free from the vice of the use of stimulants. Their decisions are conceded to be generally correct and fair. They are not revengeful nor have they shown any favoritism to the Indians of the tribe to which they belong. I have had no charges of a serious character to confront this year. The United States district courts for the Indian Territory have full jurisdiction, which relieves my court of serious misdemeanors. The offenses committed are chiefly from quarrels and drunkenness, the penalty for which is hard work at the agency, and the punishment seldom fails to make better Indians of them, and very rarely have I ever had to punish the same ones twice.

Indian police.—My police force consists of 1 captain and 6 privates, who have been of great assistance to me during the last year in ejecting illegal lessors. The antagonism of the whites has been displayed on and off the reservation toward my police force. Regardless of that, however, they obey all orders promptly and efficiently and are doing good work keeping down lawlessness, arresting all persons that are in the Territory unlawfully and making themselves a terror to all evil doers, Indians or whites.

Lands in severalty.—Since the Quapaw tribe of Indians have had all of their surplus lands allotted and approved by the Secretary of the Interior other tribes of this agency have been stimulated in that direction, and tribal councils are being held and allotting committees appointed to allot their surplus. They found that the unallotted lands or surplus lands were continually getting them in trouble, as each and every Indian of the tribe claimed it as his right and privilege to cut and sell the timber thereon; also the whites would steal the timber, and it kept the Indians in a perpetual broil and my office loaded with complaints against both Indians and whites, and when the time arrives that all surplus land is allotted it will settle ownership and all difficulties in that line and do away with the bickerings and hard feelings now existing among many of the Indians and whites.

Transportation.—The hauling of freight at this agency is done by the Modoc tribe of Indians, from Seneca, Mo., 4 miles from the agency. They are, as a rule, very careful in handling freight, and have hauled during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, 203,780 pounds. The Modoc tribe of Indians are as industrious as any tribe of this agency, and are always ready and willing to earn an honest dollar, let it be silver or gold.

Improvements.—There have been many improvements made at the Government boarding schools of this agency during the year, at an expense of $3,065.42, and more are needed in the way of water supply at the Seneca, etc., school, for which I have estimated specifically; also a new school building for the Quapaw Government school, which is very much needed. The one now in use is a very old building, which has been in use for over fifteen years and is nearly past any benefit that repairing can do. With a new school building for Quapaw both Government schools would have good school plants, which I think would last as long as the schools would be needed for United States Indian school service.

The agency buildings are very much in need of repairs, all of which I have estimated for in a special communication to the Indian Department, and when authority is granted for repairs needed and asked for, the Government buildings of this agency will be in a good condition for a great many years.

There has also been improvement in the quality of houses built on this agency by Indians and whites. We have houses and barns under this agency that would grace any State for quality and architectural beauty.

Reservation roads.—I am very much pleased with the condition of and work done upon old roads and the new roads made during the past year. I have built 17½ miles of new roads and have kept in repair 63 miles of road, and can safely and conscientiously say that the roads of the Territory will average well with the roads of most of the States, when it is taken into consideration that I have not the tools most needed for road making and keeping in condition. It is anything but an easy matter to get the Indians interested in road working, and equally as trying to stimulate the whites in that direction; but the improvement each year in making new roads and repairing is gradually and surely increasing, and farmers can readily haul their products to the nearest market over good roads.

Crime.—With so large a mixed population, it is remarkable that there is so little crime. The only case of any magnitude was the killing of Joe Bigknife, a United States Indian police, by Amos Vallier, a Quapaw Indian. Bigknife was sent by me to eject an intruder, one Hugh Hedges. Upon arriving at the house he found the door closed, and Amos Vallier inside. Bigknife ordered Vallier to open the door, which he would not do; thereupon Bigknife opened the door and was shot down upon the threshold. Vallier was tried, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Of drunkenness, there have been a few cases, and I am of the opinion that there is less drinking among the Indians than in former years, and if it were not for the allurements and the easy mode of obtaining whisky from the adjacent towns, which is absolutely impossible to put a stop to, there would be but a small percentage of the Indians of the tribes of this agency that would get drunk. There will be a few cases of timber cutting and stealing which will be attended to at the next session of the district court in this Territory. The Indians are becoming more reconciled to the marital relations than heretofore, appreciating the fact that they are not married unless joined by some one in authority. With a few exceptions crime is decreasing, and in that respect we compare favorably with the States.

Missionary work.—The missionary work is still progressing at this agency under the supervision of the following-named societies: Friends, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, and Catholics. The Indians continue their interest in the work by attending the meetings held Sundays and other days.

There have been on every reserve of this agency during the month of August outdoor meetings, conducted by the several denominations, which I think do a great deal of good to both Indian and white. It is surprising to hear "Scarface Charley," a Modoc Indian, of Modoc war notoriety, and other Indians of his ilk get up in the meetings and speak of their experience and change in life, and talk about their Creator, their God, and of the good influences the meetings are having upon them, and their resolves to lead better lives, to fit them to meet their end and go in the presence of their Maker, showing that they are fully realizing that there is a power greater than man, and the great and good influence the missionaries are having in the way of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians. For further particulars I give below reports of the missionaries.

E. C. and A. D. Cook are Friends (Quakers). They reside among the Modoc Indians, on the Modoc Reservation, about 1½ miles north of agency, where they labor, and also extend their labors among the Eastern Shawnee Indians, at a place called Shawnee Lakes, about 7 miles northwest from agency; they also labor among the Wyandottes on Sycamore Creek, 6 miles southwest from agency. In their report they state their inability to give number of members. In fact they labor as much for the whites as they do for the Indians. They report as follows:

MODOC RESERVATION, IND. T., *June 14, 1896.*

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to submit the following report according to your request:

Within our especial charge as missionaries we report number of church buildings, 2; another on Sycamore Creek under joint charge; mission residence, 1; ministers, 3 (one Modoc); places of holding meetings, 5, including three points where we alternate with William George, missionary at Wyandotte; Sunday schools, 5.

Number of pupils we can not give definitely, but estimate at Modoc and Shawnee Lakes, points exclusively under our charge, 50; at the other points, 90.

No record of family visits has been kept, but since we have been in the field our visits have averaged as many as 3 per week. Three series of meetings; professions, 5; joined the church, 7.

We regret to say that our records seem to be so badly kept that we are unable to give now the number of our membership. Indian marriages, 2; deaths, 2; births, 4.

We own no schoolhouses in our especial field and no schools have been held under our charge. No meetings especially for temperance have been held, but the subject has been prominently brought forward in our religious services.

While we can report little numerical advance, we believe we can report encouraging moral and religious advancement among the Indians under our care.

Respectfully submitted.

E. C. AND A. D. COOK, *Missionaries.*

GEO. S. DOANE,
United States Indian Agent.

Father Edward, Catholic priest, is the missionary located at and residing among the Quapaw Indians, on the Quapaw Reservation, where the church parsonage and school (under the charge of Sisters) are located. In fact, Father Edward's labors and visits extend among all the Indians of the different reservations of this agency, and he holds service among them at stated times. So his labors are not confined to the Quapaws only where he resides. He reports:

QUAPAW CHURCH, *June 12, 1896.*

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, I hereby submit my annual report.

My predecessor, Rev. E. V. Reynolds, being called to Hominy Creek, Osage Nation, Okla., I made my abode amidst the Quapaw tribe August 22, 1895. I found the grounds under fence and let as pasture, the proceeds going toward keeping up church and school.

Since last report the number baptized was 26; communions, 216; marriages, 4; deaths, 9. Our Right Rev. Bishop Theo. Meerschaers being sick, no confirmation took place. If possible, a church and school will be built this fall in Miami.

In the Seneca Nation a substantial stone church is in course of erection and nearing completion. That tribe is now under the spiritual care of Rev. H. Versavel, residing in Vinita, Ind. T.

July 5, 1895, the school building was damaged by lightning, and $36.50 paid by the insurance company (Phenix) for restoring. A heavy hailstorm shattered 48 window panes of school, church, and residence May 26, 1896.

Yours, respectfully,

F. EDWARD, *Missionary.*

GEO. S. DOANE,
United States Indian Agent.

Mr. Blackledge is missionary for the Friends among the Seneca Indians of the Seneca Reservation, and resides among them; his home and church are located 12 miles south of agency. The following statistics cover his labor and those of his one assistant among the Seneca Indians:

Church buildings	2	Members of church	60
Missionary residence	1	Indian marriages	3
Ministers	2	Deaths	2
Places holding worship	5	Births	3
Sunday schools	2	Schoolhouse	1
Pupils in Sunday schools	75	Terms of day school	3
Family visits	206	Places of day school taught	2
Series of meetings	3	Weeks of day school taught	21
Converts	6	Pupils enrolled	28
Joined the church	1	Temperance meeting	1

B. W. Rinehart is the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, known as the Missionary Methodist Church of the Wyandotte, and the church and parsonage are not situated in the town of Wyandotte, in the Wyandotte Reserve, but about 1½ miles north from said town and about 4 miles south of west from agency. His report herewith covers the labors of himself and assistants principally and among the whites and Indians of the Wyandotte Reservation:

WYANDOTTE, IND. T., *June 16, 1896.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of May 23, I take pleasure in submitting the following report of my labors as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church from November, 1895, to June, 1896, inclusive:

Church buildings	3	Family visits	100
Missionary residence	1	Series of meetings	3
Minister	1	Converts	6
Local preachers	4	Joined the church	5
Places of worship	7	Members of church	55
Sunday schools	3	Indian deaths	1
Sunday school pupils	90	Indian births	2

In reference to day schools, there are none under my care, and as you solicited other information, I beg leave to call your attention to the absence of any systematic endeavor to educate the white youth of this country, and solicit you to incorporate in your report the facts concerning the deplorable state of the white youth of your agency.

Respectfully submitted.

B. W. RINEHART,
Pastor Wyandotte Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEO. S. DOANE,
United States Indian Agent.

W. P. Haworth is missionary for the Friends, and is located among the Ottawas, and for said tribe, and resides on their reservation about 8 miles from agency (westerly) and about 5 miles east of the town of Miami (his post-office). His statistics below cover the labor of himself and assistant among whites and Ottawa Indians on said reservation since the middle of last November. He in past years made many visits and preached often among the different tribes of this agency, and now is located as a missionary for the Ottawa Indians:

Church buildings	2	Joined church	5
Missionary residence	1	Members of church	231
Ministers	2	Indian deaths	5
Places holding meetings	5	Indian births	4
Sunday schools	3	School houses	3
Pupils in Sunday schools	165	Terms of day school	4
Family visits	85	Places of day school taught	2
Series meetings held	3	Weeks of day school taught	47
Converts	5	Pupils enrolled	80

J. E. Sargent lives now at or in the town of Miami, Ottawa Reserve, and his labor was principally among the whites of said town, and refers to same as his own work. The two day schools he taught at different times, three months at each term, one among the Peorias, on their reserve, and the other term—three months—as he states in his report below, in the town of Miami. He is a "Missionary Baptist."

MIAMI, IND. T., *June 4, 1896.*

DEAR SIR: I have not been in the employ of the mission board during the past year and have kept no record of my work, but I will give you the following report, which is as nearly correct as I can remember:

Church building	1	Deaths	6
Minister	1	Births	3
Places of holding meetings	3	Terms of day school	2
Places of holding Sunday schools	2	Months taught	6
Pupils in Sunday schools (about)	100	Places taught	2
Family visits	300	Pupils enrolled	60
Series of meetings	3	Christian Endeavorers, two organizations, with a membership of	50
Converts	10		
Joined church	3		

My work has been principally in Miami. I am pastor in charge here and also taught school here.

Yours, truly,

J. E. SARGENT,

GEO. S. DOANE,
United States Indian Agent.

J. M. Porter, preacher in charge for the Fairland Cherokee Nation (Indian Territory) Circuit of Methodist Episcopal Church South, refers only to the two churches under his charge in this agency, one in the town of Miami and the other in the town of Wyandotte, and his labors refer only to members of the church and the churches at these towns:

FAIRLAND, IND. T., *June 16, 1896.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of May 23, I beg leave to submit the following: We have only one church building. It is at Wyandotte. A small house at Wyandotte, worth about $50, has been used for a parsonage. I am renting a house at this place. I am the preacher in charge. Have 2 places of worship in your agency—at Miami and Wyandotte. Two Sunday schools, with about 70 pupils. About 100 family visits made. Two series of meetings held, with about 10 converts and 6 accessions to the church. Our membership numbers now 18. No Indian marriages performed by me. One Indian death among our members and one birth. There are two schoolhouses within the bounds of my charge, but I don't preach at them, hence can not give any information concerning them or the schools. Our church at Wyandotte is valued at $500. I hope to make material advances before the year closes along all lines of church work. The hard times prevent us from doing very much at this time. Am securing lots, etc., preparatory to building later on.

Yours, very truly, J. M. PORTER.

GEO. S. DOANE,
United States Indian Agent.

James K. Moore reports for the day school that is located near his home on land allotted to his family, on the Peoria Reserve, at a place called Jimtown, situated about 3 miles north of the town of Miami and about 16 miles north of west from agency. This school was started when your office permitted me to allow Mrs. Moore to have some desks from the Quapaw school which were not in use. The school is attended by children of Peorias living near there, and those of the white renters on Indian lands near.

MIAMI, IND. T., *June 23, 1896.*

DEAR SIR; In reply to your letter asking for information in regard to our day school, will say that we had 25 scholars, with an average daily attendance of about 22. Owing to delay on our schoolhouse and stringency of times, we only had three months' school. Our teacher, as an instructor, was first class. We expect to employ no other than "A1" teacher and have a six months' term this year. I don't think I ever saw a school advance faster than ours, and our teacher says he never saw any brighter intellects. The advancement was fast in all the branches, which are reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, geography, history, physiology, etc. In fact, we feel much elated over our Jimtown school, and expect to turn out a few Presidents (at 16 to 1) when we get things to going.

Most respectfully, JAS. K. MOORE.

GEO. S. DOANE,
United States Indian Agent.

Sanitary.—The records of the physician's office show an increase of Indian population at this agency during the past year, the births being in excess of the number of deaths. The sanitary condition of the agency at large has been very good, there having occurred no epidemics of any consequence. Scrofula and tubercular consumption are the prevailing diseases among the Indians here, but the ravages of these seem to have been checked to a large degree during the past year.

The schools are in an excellent state of sanitation. There was a time during the year when smallpox approached us on every side, but prompt action was taken by the agency physician in vaccinating both pupils and employees, and hence the dreaded scourge did not reach either of the schools.

The health of the pupils and employees of this agency is due to the skill and promptness of the agency physician.

Railroads.—The railroads are invading this agency, which is very cheering. There is one almost completed, the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad, from Baxter Springs, Kans., running through the Quapaw Reserve to Miami, Ind. T., making another outlet for the products of the Indians and whites of this agency, and when the lands that are mineral bearing are opened up and worked profitably there will be a need of more railroads, and that day is not far distant.

Towns.—There are three towns laid out in this agency. The town of Wyandotte, a little more than a year old, built upon leased ground, is not in as flourishing a condition as it will be hereafter, as Congress passed an act June 10, 1896, allowing the Indians to sell for business purposes; and now that a person can obtain a deed without condition attached to the tenure, an absolute fee, the town will improve in every respect. There are very few persons that would erect good buildings on land leased for ten years for business purposes; for towns are not made in ten years—hardly a good start. The present population is about 300 persons. Being a railroad point, it furnishes a market for the produce and stock raised by the Indians and whites, which heretofore they were compelled to convey over bad roads to markets in the States of Missouri and Kansas. The growth of the town has been retarded for the reason that the inhabitants have had no title to the lots they occupied. They support a good school and church, all of which

exerts a civilizing and Christianizing influence upon the Indians and whites of the southern part of this agency.

The town of Miami is said to contain a population of 1,000 people, and contains 557 acres, more or less, of land. Congress passed an act, approved March 3, 1891, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell to the Miami Town Company 557 acres, more or less, for not less than $10 per acre, from the tribe of the Ottawa Indians. The town is situated on the banks of Neosho River, 25 miles south of Columbus, Kans., 24 miles south of Chetopa, Kans., 20 miles west of Seneca, Mo., and 20 miles west of the agent's residence, Quapaw Agency. They have three churches—the Baptist, Methodist, and Quakers (Friends)—with a total membership of about 140 persons. One school has an average attendance of 200 children of school age. The adult male population is about 250. Miami is one of the four towns in the Territory in which the United States court holds its sessions, the northern judicial district. The business portion of the town is fast building up with good buildings—brick, stone, and wood—and are being filled with good-sized stocks of goods. They also have a very nice stone building occupied as a bank. The Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Company are within a short distance of the town, and expect to have the road completed to Miami about September 1, 1896.

The town of Peoria is a small lead and zinc mining town, said to contain a population of 205 persons. The town is situated about 12 miles from Baxter Springs, Kans., 10 miles from Seneca, Mo., and 6 miles from the agency. They have two or three business places, a hotel, blacksmith shop, several crude dwelling houses, and one schoolhouse. There is nothing doing there in the way of mining to any extent, the mining company having changed hands, but a revival in mine working is anticipated this winter.

White population.—I have had a census taken of the whites living upon the agency by my police force going from house to house, and find that there are 3,522, which does not include the population of the towns of Wyandotte, Miami, or Peoria.

Since my last report I have had considerable difficulty with the whites on this agency in regard to leasing allotments under the law in conformity to the laws of the Interior Department. There had been a great many complaints made by the allottees to me and to the Department against the white lessors that they were defrauding the Indians. They were working under a labor contract running from three to seven and twelve years, and the Indian getting very little, if anything, for his share, possibly a dollar or two now and then. The Department at Washington grew tired of their complaints, and an order was issued by me, approved by the Department, dated December 11, 1895, as follows:

NOTICE.—This is to notify all persons upon the Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., who have entered into labor contracts with allottees that said labor contracts are null and void and of no binding force. Therefore all persons having such illegal contracts, not authorized by the Indian Department, not approved by the Secretary of the Interior, must at once enter into a legal lease, or quit possession of said lands. All reputable persons, by applying at my office and giving two responsible bondsmen for the faithful performance of the condition of the lease, will be permitted to remain on this agency. All persons not complying with the above will be removed.

Most of the whites living on this agency came to my office and registered their names, showing that they intended to be law-abiding citizens, and as soon thereafter as was practicable their leases were made out, bonds given, and sent to the Department for approval. A number came and registered, some went as far as getting leases drawn up, and nothing more, thinking they could evade the law in this manner. After giving them ample time under my first notice I issued an order, dated February 10, 1896, as follows:

NOTICE.—This is to notify all persons who are living upon or cultivating lands of Indians belonging to the Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., who have not entered into legal leases for the lands they severally occupy, or who have not shown a disposition and intention to enter into leases in conformity with law and with the orders, rules, and regulations of the Indian Department relating to leasing Indian lands, but who are occupying said lands in open defiance of law, will be removed from the reservation constituting the Quapaw Agency, Ind. T., on March 10, 1896, or as soon thereafter as their removal can be effected.

The whites of this agency that were law abiding did not require the above order; the most of them had made their leases under the law and were pleased to have the protection of the Indian Department thrown around them. Under the labor contract there was very little protection, for they were subject to the caprice and vagaries of the allottee. But there were those who had no intention of abiding by the laws of the Indian Department, even though they registered, and in some instances had made out leases and took them to get bonds, but went no further, openly defying the Indian Department and the agent, supported by a lot of so-called lawyers who advised for the fee that was in store for them. The whites

went so far as to call meetings, openly defying my orders and the Indian Department, threatening my life, and were preparing to storm the agency had not wiser counsel prevailed, and are now threatening me, as I am informed, to commence suit for damages for removing them from the Quapaw Agency, Ind. T. As a result of defying the laws of the Indian Department, I removed 24 persons, and about 300 persons left of their own will, not caring to conform to the laws. The removal has had a very salutary effect upon those that were inclined to be fractious if opportunity occurred. They find that the Indian Department will not be defied or trifled with in enforcing their laws, but are just to all that are law abiding and wish to do right.

Conclusion.—I wish to add in conclusion that the year just past has been one of gradual improvement. The Indians are fast approaching that stage when they will be able to manage their own affairs without the aid and protection of the Indian Department. And with the consciousness of doing for the Indians in their welfare to the best of my abilities, I enter upon the labor of another year inspired with the determination of advancing their condition.

I herewith inclose the annual statistical reports of this agency.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

GEO. S. DOANE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SENECA, ETC., SCHOOL.

WYANDOTTE, IND. T., *August 10, 1896.*

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request of August 9, I hereby submit to you the annual report of the Seneca, etc., boarding school for the year ending June 30, 1896.

Location.—This school is located in the Wyandotte Reservation, 4½ miles southwest of the agency, 8½ miles southwest of Seneca, Mo., our trading point, and about one-half mile north of Wyandotte, Ind. T., a small trading post and our post-office, where the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad runs through from east to west, bringing our mail once daily each way. The buildings are beautifully located on a hill gently sloping to the north, at which side our farming land lies. On the south of us a beautiful stream, Lost Creek, runs through the school land, giving abundance of pure water for swimming, fishing, skating, and obtaining ice, in their season, and furnishing water for all stock raised or brought here.

Attendance.—The average attendance has been about 95—50 girls and 45 boys—with an enrollment of 125.

It is rather difficult to make the average greater than 95, as the school is located about the center of the reservation in which our children live. Twelve miles is the longest distance any child would have to walk to get home. Therefore they take advantage of many opportunities and run away. When the police or school employees go after them they can easily slip out from their homes and hide, making it impossible to get them back promptly. The agent has taken quite an interest in this line, and has given valuable assistance by the aid of his police in keeping the children in school.

Class work.—The work in the class rooms has been very satisfactory. On June 25, 1896, an entertainment was given in which the attainments of the pupils of each room were shown to a large audience, composed principally of patrons of the school and the best people of the Territory. It was well received and has no doubt been the means of gaining sympathy and interest for the school.

The detail work of the matron and industrial teacher has been all that could be desired by the superintendent.

Improvements.—The buildings are practically new and are in very good repair in every way except painting, which I hope to have done in the near future. The building now used for the small boys' quarters, sewing room, and office is the old building that was moved up from the foot of the hill last summer and remodeled and repaired, and is now an excellent building for the purpose and adds greatly to the looks of our school. The grounds around the buildings have been greatly improved this spring by the help of the agent in getting money appropriated for new railings around the place. They are 4 by 4 inches set cornerwise on posts about 8 feet apart and 22 inches high, and help greatly in keeping the children off the lawns and flower beds.

Farm and stock.—But little good can be said of the farm this year, as you no doubt have been informed of the terrible disaster which occurred on May 30, 1896, which was no less than a cloudburst about 10 miles east of us, at the head of Lost Creek. It overflowed our little valley and almost or completely destroyed our garden and potatoes, as well as carrying off quite a portion of Seneca, and leaving the débris scattered over our farm. At the same time heavy rains set in all over this country, completely destroying our oat crop of about 35 acres. Our corn of 18 acres, being in a little better shape and on more rolling ground, stood the rains and we will have a fair yield on about 12 acres of the same.

The school stock is in good condition and we owe the Department our incessant thanks for the open-market purchase of a span of No. 1 4-year-old mules and 5 cows which were bought the latter part of June, 1896. The mules are in fine shape, but the cows are not doing so well. Just after receiving them they were taken with a disease known as murrain, which killed one of them, but with care and the best of attention we were able to save the others and they are doing nicely.

Vacation.—Our school is no exception to all other southeastern reservation schools in regard to vacations. School closed here June 26, 1896, to open September 1, 1896, giving the children the advantage of the two hottest months for play and a recreation at home.

Health.—Too much can not be said in regard to the healthy location of this school. We, however, suffered the loss of one little Modoc girl who came back sick after the Christmas holidays. The agency physician, Dr. J. S. Lindley, was promptly called. He gave her the best of care and treatment, but without effect. Outside of this the health in general has been very good.

Employees.—With a few exceptions the employees have worked together harmoniously. In February this school underwent a thorough investigation by Supervisor Rakestraw, which resulted in the removal of the children's cook, farmer, and one teacher, their places being filled by competent and efficient employees. The school has gained all ground lost and is now working to the advancement of the Indian race.

Needs.—We are very much in need of a new and complete water and drainage system, consisting of a new windmill and tower, a new and larger tank, and their connections. The mill now in use is an 8-foot wheel and is too small and insufficient for the heavy work here. We need a 12-foot wheel with a good steel tower. The old tower is of wood and is decayed, so as to make it unsafe to climb to oil and care for properly. The tank is a 100-barrel tank, which should be replaced with a much larger one. The old tank is rotten and leaks badly now. The board walks also need repairing in the way of new sleepers, the old ones being so decayed that they will not hold nails.

In conclusion I would say that I regret exceedingly that this report is short, owing to the death of our superintendent, A. J. Taber, jr., who died July 22, 1896, without submitting his report, and my inexperience in the matter. I will close by thanking the Department for its hearty support.

I am, very respectfully,

MACK JOHNSON,
Industrial Teacher, Acting Superintendent.

GEO. S. DOANE,
United States Indian Agent

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF QUAPAW SCHOOL.

QUAPAW SCHOOL, IND. T.

SIR: Through Maj. George S. Doane, United States Indian agent, Quapaw Agency, Seneca, Mo., I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Quapaw school.

I took charge of this school a year ago last January. I found the school in very good condition and in good running order; I have been successful in maintaining the same good condition, and in adding at various times several improvements that were necessary to facilitate the convenient working of the school.

The schoolroom work proper has been quite successful; more interest has been put forth by pupils than was manifest the preceding year. The course of study has been strictly adhered to, and I note progress in our children that will compare very favorably with the progress made in public schools.

The former rule of superintendents in letting children go home every six weeks has been abolished, with beneficial results. The Quapaws especially have been extremely good in keeping their children in school almost throughout the entire year, and express considerable satisfaction and delight at the progress their children have made. In brief, all concerned are more satisfied with present methods than under the former manner of letting the children go home every six weeks, and our school has had an average of 80 pupils in constant attendance.

The industrial training of the school has received its share of attention. Farming, gardening, and caring for stock have been the subjects to which most attention has been paid outside of ordinary routine school work. The garden and farm have been sources of considerable profit to the school. While the elements have done considerable damage, yet we have been able to place on our tables quantities of onions, pease, beans, cucumbers, and turnips; and the farm will produce abundance of corn for our stock. The boys have taken great interest in the care of the hogs, which at present number 52. The girls have had ample training in housework, cooking, sewing, cutting and fitting, laundering, and taking care of milk and butter.

Much interest has been taken by the pupils in music, and while laboring under the disadvantage of not having any musical instruments to practice on, yet I am happy to inform you that some progress has been made. We are sadly in need of a piano, for those of our children who have talent in that direction are sadly neglected from year to year for the want of an instrument; but one of our pressing needs is a new school building. This should have immediate attention.

Employees have worked in nearly perfect harmony. All deserve praise for the unrelaxed energy and effort they have put forth for the advancement of every department.

Our school has been nearly void of sickness, having had but one case of severe sickness during the entire year. The good control of this and the splendid sanitary condition of our school is due and owing to the excellent services of our physician.

I desire to express thanks for the hearty support and kind suggestions given by our agent, for it is through his efforts that the attendance at our school has been so regular. I also desire to acknowledge the kindness of the Department in supplying our many wants. All of which is respectfully submitted, and I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

W. H. JOHNSON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF UNION AGENCY.

UNION AGENCY, *Muscogee, Ind. T., September 10, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith under appropriate headings my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, of the condition of affairs in this agency, and have accompanied the same with such suggestions and recommendations as I have thought proper to make in view of the surroundings.

The judiciary.—On the 1st of September, 1896, the courts of the Indian Territory, by an act of Congress, were invested with full and exclusive jurisdiction over all crimes committed in this agency. This may be called a new departure in the administration of justice in this section, and it has been anxiously anticipated by the friends of reform and advocates of "home rule" in the Territory. It gives our people for the first time an opportunity to be heard in their own forum and

to be tried by a jury of their peers in their own vicinage. This, at least, is in accordance with the Constitution and with our republican form of government. I am assured the change will give general satisfaction and ample protection to life and property. The United States court here, which at first was experimental, has been found in its practical operation to be a complete success. Able judges have presided over it, honest and intelligent juries have been found, and true verdicts have been rendered according to the law and testimony. Our emancipation from an alien judiciary has been celebrated by mass meetings in many of the towns of the Territory, and these meetings demonstrate how keenly the people felt the burden imposed upon them by the Paris (Tex.) and Fort Smith (Ark.) courts. The 1st of September, 1896, unlocked the bastiles of Texas and Arkansas and established undisputed home rule over more than a quarter of a million of people.

The Dawes Commission.—The Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes—usually known as the Dawes Commission in honor of its distinguished chairman—has resumed its labors in the Territory empowered with plenary powers to hear and determine the applications of all persons who may apply to them for citizenship in any of said nations; and, after such hearing, they shall determine the rights of such applicants to be so admitted and enrolled. The appointment of said Commission is a significant fact in itself, but not more so than the fact that it is composed exclusively of citizens of the United States. There is not a member of an Indian tribe on the Commission, and nothing in the march of events toward the new order of things could more conclusively establish the truth that the Government means to settle the Indian problem in its own way, and that, too, as fast as the gravity of the question will allow it to be done in any sort of decency. The Commission has established its headquarters at Vinita, Cherokee Nation, presumably on account of its convenience to a majority of would-be applicants for citizenship; and, up to this writing, applications to the number of ——— have been filed before the Commission.

I have advised all alleged intruders and all claimants to citizenship, whether they have been rejected or not by Indian tribunals, to appear before this Commission and obtain a hearing of their pretended claims; and where parties have been complained against as intruders to this agency and have received due notice of such complaint, and have made answer thereto that they were applicants for citizenship and that their cases were pending before the Dawes Commission, I have suspended action on the part of this office looking to the removal of such claimants, and have deemed it best to await the action of the Commission before taking any summary action against such claimants or alleged intruders.

I know that the Indian authorities complain and insist that the presence of the intruder is a menace to the integrity of their national autonomy, and where they are present in large numbers they certainly constitute a disturbing element in the body politic. Nevertheless, I think sound public policy demands that there should be a final settlement of the intruder question and a final adjudication of the pretended rights of claimants, and I therefore think that a policy of masterly inactivity should be pursued by this office until the Dawes Commission has made its final determination of the rights of the parties who may appear before it. In saying this I shall insist in the future, as I have in the past, that the Government ought either to expel the intruders proper from the several nations in which they have obtained a foothold or ought to put them on the same plane as noncitizens who have no citizenship rights here which the Indians are bound to respect.

Town sites.—Congressional action is needed and recommended on the matter of town sites. Stable and permanent improvements have been made in our towns by noncitizens or by citizens of the United States, and in nearly every instance the right of occupancy to the ground inclosed or occupied was purchased from the individual Indian and a fair remuneration paid therefor at the time. The occupancy, then, was obtained by the consent of the Indian, and the noncitizen, it is fair to assume, acted in good faith when the purchase was made. The question is, "How, and to what extent, shall he be protected in his holdings?" A simple plan has been suggested, somewhat as follows, to wit: Let the United States Government buy, outright, through commissioners appointed for the purpose, the ground upon which the towns stand. The improvements made thereon, it has been decided, belong to the occupants and can not be confiscated. It is proposed by this plan to sell each individual holding to the party who occupies it for a reasonable price and that he pay in addition thereto a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of a survey and in securing a patent therefor, the land to be appraised by said commission according to its value in its raw or unimproved state at the time of its original purchase.

It is believed that the consent of the Indians can be had to such proposition, and that such consent will be made in conformity to the Congressional law upon the

subject. If such legislation is enacted, the towns would enter on a boom of prosperity; home markets would be established, and the Indians would receive enough money by the adoption of this plan to pay off their national indebtedness and still not materially reduce the area of their reservations. Some such legislation on the line of this suggestion would protect all men in their rights and would cut off land shark and speculators who desire to force fictitious values and despoil the rightful occupant of his heritage or claim.

It would be a short cut to a solution of the town-site matter, and would, in my opinion, be far better and simpler than the lease method provided for in the Curtis bill, now before Congress. No lease, even for ninety-nine years, is equal to an estate in fee. The lease system may put a quietus upon the agitation of the town-site question for the time being; but it leaves it open to be settled by the generations that come after us. The town-site question is second in importance to allotment in severalty, and it should precede it, if possible, and it certainly should be simultaneous with it.

Of course, by the plan above mentioned the money paid by the United States for the purchase of town sites in the first place would go into the treasuries of the different nations, or be placed to their official credit, and the money arising from the sale to the individual holders of lots in said town sites would be paid to the United States or some representative of the Government to reimburse it for its original outlay and the expenses incident to carrying out this plan.

Licensed traders.—The number of licensed traders in this agency amounts to 400. This includes those who have applied for and those who have received a license to trade with the several tribes in which they are located. I do not deem it necessary to enlarge upon the soundness of the policy which admits and the wisdom of the laws which protect this useful class of our population. Except in the Cherokee Nation, there is practically no limit to the number of traders, and commerce and trade are as free and unrestricted in this Territory as in the States. The Indians and noncitizens alike have reaped the benefits in the low price of goods which competition always assures, and capital has come into our bounds to enter upon the new fields which have been opened up to it and to which a liberal legislation has invited it.

Population.—The increase in the number of licensed traders in this agency over that of last year would seem to indicate a large increase in the noncitizen population, probably, in round numbers, 25,000 to 30,000 during the past year, making a total noncitizen population of about 275,000 to 280,000.

As the Dawes Commission is at present engaged in settling claims for citizenship in the various tribes of this agency and will prepare a correct census or citizenship roll of each nation as soon thereafter as practicable, I have deemed it unnecessary, in this report, to submit a detailed estimate of the citizen population.

Police force.—The continuance of the police force of this agency under its present organization seems necessary to the preservation of law and order and to the execution of the mandates or orders of the agency. It is the executive branch of the agency, and is used in aiding the tribes to enforce their laws, collect their revenues, and cut off the wholesale introduction of whisky. Its services thus far have proved invaluable.

The force during the past year has been reasonably efficient, and I have from time to time removed such policemen as were found neglectful of their duties. It is a somewhat difficult matter to find an Indian who makes, in every respect, a good policeman. It requires a man of discretion and courage, qualities not always conjoined in the same individual; and that I have made mistakes in appointing certain parties to the place is admitted; but I could not foresee of what stuff a man was made until he was tested and tried in the hard school of actual experience.

Old Settlers' payment.—On the 24th of April last, pursuant to instructions from the Indian Department, I began payment at Fort Gibson, Ind. T., of about one-half million of dollars to what is known as the Old Settlers or Western Cherokee Indians, which amount represented 65 per cent of the original judgment awarded them by the Court of Claims and affirmed later by the Supreme Court of the United States. This payment was made per stirpes and not per capita, which is the usual mode in payments made to Indians; and, so far as I know, it was the first payment of its kind ever made to an Indian tribe. Under the roll of 1851 there were 3,273 Old Settlers, who are designed as "original beneficiaries," and it was to such of them, and their heirs, descendants, and legal representatives the payment just concluded was made.

The commission appointed to take the census of the Old Settlers enrolled 10,957 names; and there were 124 unclaimed shares, or estates, amounting to $159.10 each, for which no one appeared to enter claim before the commission which was appointed under the treaty of 1846. Since the payment, and pending the same,

applicants have appeared for nearly or quite all of the 124 unclaimed shares, and their applications are now undergoing proper investigation, and all applicants to such shares have been directed to apply to the courts of the Cherokee Nation and have their rights as exclusive heirs of the original beneficiary established; and they have been further directed to file a certified transcript of the decision of any such court with their application, so that the Indian Department can act intelligently on their claims.

Of the whole amount placed to my official credit, to wit, ———, I have disbursed, as I think properly and in compliance with my instructions, ———, and have covered back into the United States Treasury the unexpended balance of———.

I made payments at the following points and in the order named: Fort Gibson, Tahlequah, Claremore, Vinita, Sallisaw, Checotah, and Muscogee, all in Indian Territory. The last two places are not in the Cherokee Nation, but they are adjacent to it, and very near a large number of Old Settlers in the Canadian district, Cherokee Nation, to whom payments at said points were most convenient. Besides, Muscogee is the seat of the agency, and it was absolutely essential for me, in making a due preparation of my report and settling my accounts—current and final—that I should have access to the books, papers, and files of the agency, which I could not have when on the general round of the payment. Besides, at Muscogee I could only settle contested cases, answer injunctions and garnishments, and give due attention to the correction of errors which were inevitable in the general payment, and complete the signing of the rolls, and attend to those multitudinous details of the payment which had to be disposed of in order to an adjustment of my account and a proper completion of my report.

The payment was long, tedious, and involved, and the weather the hottest known in this section within the memory of the oldest inhabitants; and it was largely made to a full-blood element of Cherokees who had to be educated up to an appreciation of the situation and the mode of distribution of the fund. They did not know their own rights, and the putting of many of them under guardianship and administration papers was a work of no little magnitude, and had to be explained at every step of the proceedings. I endeavored to protect the Indians, and to protect myself also, and if mistakes have occurred I am sure they will be found along these lines, and are due to my desire to pay every cent due the Indians rather than on account of a desire to withhold one cent due them according to the rolls.

Election of chiefs.—The recent elections in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations have resulted favorably to the friends of allotment, and indicate, beyond doubt, that the Indian mind has undergone a change on this question. Green McCurtain, who ran as the advocate of "An equal division of lands and other tribal property," has been elected chief of the Choctaw Nation by a safe plurality; and, on a like issue, the Chickasaws have chosen R. M. Harris as their governor or principal chief. The election in each case seems to have passed off quietly, although hotly contested, and the result can not do otherwise than materially affect public sentiment in the other three tribes in this agency. Hitherto all the tribes have stood solid against allotment, and the victory achieved by McCurtain and Harris may be classed as a remarkable and significant one under the circumstances, and it is now believed that a similar result could be obtained in the Cherokee Nation if a fair vote could be had and the full-bloods were allowed to express their real sentiments and wishes at the polls.

It may be proper to remark here that the Indians in this agency vote by ballot, and have regular clerks and judges of the election, clothed with like powers as belong to such officers in the States, and while the Indian seems to be passionately fond of politics, his inclination to manipulate the returns and stuff the ballot box is about as well developed as that of his white brother in the States, who has not always set him a good example in such matters.

As germane to this question I have to report that many people of this Territory, both citizens and noncitizens, now advocate the election of a Delegate to Congress, which can be done under article 7 of the treaty of 1835, so far as the Cherokees are concerned, provided, as stated in said article, Congress shall make provision for the same. A Delegate so elected from the Territory by the people thereof might render efficient service at this time in explaining the complex condition of affairs which prevails here and in securing remedial legislation therefor. Notoriously, much of the legislation in behalf of the Indian country has been controlled by Members of Congress from the States on its borders, and it is not saying too much to state that selfish interests have swayed some of said Members, and such legislation has been enacted that rather promoted the interests of themselves or their friends than the Indians whom they ostensibly proposed to benefit. The Congress, as a whole, either does not understand the Indian question or is indif-

ferent to it, and hence much of the legislation affecting this country is practically in the hands of a few men who are not always wise in their day and generation.

It is believed, too, that the election of a Delegate would be much cheaper and more economical for the Indians themselves and would not require them to send from each tribe large delegations to secure such legislation as they think they need and to prevent such legislation as they do not want. And, again, it is an anomalous condition of affairs that 300,000 people should live in a republican Government without representation in our national forum.

This question will doubtless be presented to the next Congress. It may be presented by a Delegate elected for that purpose; and, whether it is or not, Congress, in my opinion, should take the matter up and formulate such legislation as will attain the desired end. It is one of those irrepressible movements, springing from the people, that will come along with allotment, citizenship, and other kindred questions that are destined to revolutionize this Territory and lift it from its semi-barbaric condition into full standing as one of the mighty brotherhood of States.

Large pastures.—In my last report I pointed out and invoked the attention of the Department to evils flowing from large pastures erected upon the common domain of all the tribes of this agency, and especially to those which had been established in the Creek Nation and what is known as the Creek contract pasture law, approved November 3, 1892, and to continue in force six years from the date of its enactment. I pointed out that said act, by its merciless enforcement, had rendered the poorer classes of Creeks homeless in their own country and on their own reservation, and that the original plan of holding land in common—a plan nurtured by all tribal governments—had grown to be a huge monopoly, whose octopus fangs had fastened themselves upon the small herders and farmers of this nation.

Time has not abated this evil nor reduced the area of pastures, and this agency is frequently asked to intercede and use its power to aid Creeks "to the manner born" to find a home in their own country. They can not settle within the inclosed lines of these pastures without subjecting themselves to a lawsuit, either with their own people or with noncitizens who have leased the pastures for a term of years. Isparhecher, the present chief of the Creek Nation, was elected upon a platform which proposed to do away with these pastures and protect his own people, but either on account of inefficiency or negligence he has failed to carry out the wishes of those who elected him; and thus far there seems to be no relief for the common Creek citizen except in the authority vested in the Dawes Commission to inquire into leases and large holdings in the Five Tribes.

I renew my recommendation that these pastures should become a matter of Congressional legislation, and their abrogation, by a sweeping and radical law, will serve to show that Congress intends to protect the Creeks against monopoly and open up a large area of land to individual holdings—a sure precursor of allotment.

Education.—Creek Nation: Mr. C. W. Garrett, secretary of the board of education of the Creek Nation, reports as follows:

MUSCOGEE, IND. T., *September 5, 1896.*

SIR: Your communication of date July 20, addressed to Hon. Isparhecher, principal chief of the Muskogee Nation, asking for statistical information concerning the schools of this nation, was handed to me as a member of the Creek board of education with instructions from the chief to make answer thereto.

In compliance with your request and the chief's instructions, I would respectfully submit the following statement of summaries of schools, enrollment, etc., which is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct:

Number of boarding schools	7
Number of orphan schools	2
Number of primary schools in operation	61
Number of scholars enrolled in boarding schools	595
Number of scholars enrolled in primary schools	1,770
Total number of schools under supervision of board of education	70
Total number of students under supervision of board of education	2,365

Salaries of boarding-school teachers as fixed by recent ruling of the board of education:

Principal teacher	per month	$45
Assistant teacher	do	35
Second assistant	do	30
Teachers in primary schools:		
First grade	per month	$35
Second grade	do	30
Third grade	do	25
Superintendent of boarding schools with enrollment of 100 students	per annum	700
Superintendents of boarding schools with enrollment of 50 students	do	500
Superintendent of Indian orphan asylum	do	700
Superintendent of colored orphan asylum	do	500

Primary teachers are paid, respectively, for first, second, and third grades, $35, $30, and $25 per month of twenty days.

Principal, assistant, and second assistant teachers in the boarding schools are paid, respectively, $45, $35, and $30 per month, including board and lodging.

Teachers are paid quarterly by warrant issued by the principal chief on the national treasurer, who makes a cash payment on the warrants in February and August of each year.

Children of noncitizens are permitted to attend the primary schools of this nation on payment of $1 per month. This permission is granted by the trustees of the school, but is not universal. The money received from this source in some instances is used for repairing the school buildings, supplying fuel, etc., and in other instances it is paid to the teacher by agreement with the trustees that it shall go toward an increase of salary. There is no law governing this matter, which should be the case. It is the purpose of the board of education to recommend to the next national council that some active steps be taken in the matter and provisions made by means of which the children of noncitizens residing legally in the Creek Nation shall have equal school facilities with the native children.

I have not sufficient time in which to make you a more detailed report, and trust the above will answer your purpose.

Very respectfully,

C. W. GARRETT,
Secretary Board of Education.

D. M. WISDOM,
United States Indian Agent.

Chickasaw Nation: I herewith submit an extract from the annual report of C. D. Carter, superintendent of public instruction of the Chickasaw Nation. Mr. Carter is a native-born Chickasaw and fully alive to the important trust committed to his charge. His report is worthy of himself and the intelligent race of Indians whom he represents in the educational field. Mr. Carter says, in part:

The national schools of the Chickasaw Nation number 18, with an attendance allowed the maximum of which is 670 pupils. In addition to this there are 12 young men availing themselves of the special State scholar act, and 130 of both sexes, though mostly boys, who have taken advantage of the general State scholar provision.

We have 13 primary or neighborhood schools, with a maximum attendance allowed of	390
2 intermediate schools, attendance allowed	100
2 high schools, maximum attendance allowed	120
1 Chickasaw orphan home, attendance allowed	60
Special State scholars, attendance allowed	12
General State scholars, certificates issued	120

Making a total of 602 Chickasaw children for whose education the Chickasaw Nation provides, and our last census shows that there are only about 4,400 Chickasaws by blood and adoption in both the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations.

The interest on our trust fund, amounting to about $71,400 annually, has been set aside by the legislature for the exclusive use of the schools.

The average yearly cost of our educational department is about $70,000, although for the past year the expenses have exceeded that amount by $10,000 on account of constructing a new school building at the orphan home, some minor appropriations for repairing, etc., and the enormous increase of attendance under the general State scholar allowance.

Neighborhood schools.—There are 13 of these primary schools, reestablished under the act of October 5, 1893. They accommodate 30 scholars each, 10 of whom must be home scholars and not entitled to pay for board. Twenty are allowed to board with any Chickasaw family living within 2½ miles of the school (most of them board nearer) and draw $8 per month for the time they actually attend school. Their instructor is paid $45 per month, their trustee $25 per annum, and $20 is permitted annually for fuel.

Some difficulty has been experienced in procuring qualified teachers for these schools. Our teachers' means, as a rule, are limited, and they can ill afford to wait twelve or eighteen months for their pay. The salary seems to be sufficient if warrants could only be procured in reasonable time, as loans could be secured at an equitable rate of interest by depositing warrants as collateral, while, as it is, orders on their salaries have to be negotiated at an enormous discount. Many of our own citizens who handle these and other school certificates will oppose strenuously any effort looking toward raising the neighborhood school currency to its equivalent in cash; but as it would incur no extra expense on the part of the nation, I would suggest that the teachers' salaries, at least, be appropriated in advance and made payable at the end of each quarter.

There should be two or three additional schools of this class established. Especially should one be allowed at Wynnewood, in Pontotoc County, and one at Ryan, in Pickens County; and it would be nothing amiss if the board of education were directed to establish one at every point where the requisite number of scholars could be obtained.

These schools are no less in importance than the academies or our regular boarding schools, though the results are not so evident. The neighborhood schools are by far the more economic method, if only the outlay of money for time is considered, but when viewed from the broader standpoint of permanent knowledge and enduring advancement of our youth, these schools have been attacked, and with some degree of justice, as being not only the least efficient and permanent, but eventually the most expensive. However, as education and civilization have grown on the Chickasaw people the neighborhood schools have shown more clearly their indispensability.

The academies.—There are 5 schools under this head, to wit: Collins Institute, Wahpanucka Institute, Chickasaw Orphan Home, Harley Institute, and Bloomfield Female Seminary.

The number of students allowed to attend these schools is 280, and the total annual cost of sustaining them is $42,700. One trustee is appointed for each school whose salary is $50 per annum. These, with the superintendent, who is chairman, constitute the board of education of the Chickasaw Nation.

Four of the academies are let by contract to the lowest and best bidder. The chief terms of this agreement are that the party to whom the contract is awarded (who is known as the contractor) furnishes board, lights, fuel, first-class instruction, and all incidental expenses, with the exception of clothing, to a certain number of children, while the nation supplies the necessary buildings, furniture, etc., and pays a stipulated price, not for each scholar in attendance but for the whole number allowed to attend, without regard to actual attendance. They are under the superintendence of the school board.

The Chickasaw Orphan Home has an annual endowment of $8,500, is in the hands of principal and other teachers, and is overseen by a special board consisting of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, the superintendent of public instruction, and their local trustee.

General remarks and suggestions.—It has been brought to notice heretofore that none of our public buildings or furniture are insured, though we have many thousand dollars invested and the liability is great. As has been stated, one of our school buildings was destroyed by fire since my last report, which was a total loss to the nation. As insurance can be obtained on this property at a moderate cost, I urge that it be procured on at least a portion of the value, so that in case of loss by fire it will not fall so heavily on the nation.

Some of our graduates are very anxious to take a course at some standard college conferring higher degrees than our schools. All except one are young ladies, and they seem in earnest about the matter, as the appended petition, which they request that I present to you, will attest:

"*To the Honorable Legislature of the Chickasaw Nation:*

"We would respectfully represent that we have completed the course at Bloomfield Seminary as is required by our law, and hold a diploma in evidence of that fact, and now ask that your honorable body make an appropriation in order that we may complete our education at some good college in the States.

"LIZZIE E. SAFFRON.
"LIZZIE E. NEWBERRY.
"NETTIE BURRIS.
"GERTRUDE BACON.
"ALICE HEARRELL.
"ESTELLA CHISHOLM."

Another, Miss Mattie Welch, also wishes the benefits of an appropriation; and, though the condition of our treasury is anything but flattering, I do not think we should begin curtailing expenses by practicing parsimony in the education of our youth. We have twelve young men who are enjoying this privilege, and I can see no reason why partiality should be shown either sex.

For the school term of 1896–97 there will be twelve Chickasaws by blood teaching in the different departments, while all of the academies, with the exception of the Chickasaw Orphan Home, are conducted by Chickasaws.

"We must educate, or we must perish," was quoted by a leading Chickasaw citizen at the closing of one of the high schools, and it occurred to me how true this is, and what unmistakable meaning it has to the Chickasaw people, individually and nationally. Judging from our liberal school system, the founders of this Government must have realized the truth of this assertion in all the volume of its meaning. They looked far into the future. They saw that the time was fast approaching when we could no more live by the chase than we had been able to force conditions by war, but must subsist by our labor and intelligence; and if we would hold our own with the pale-faced Anglo-Saxon "we must educate"; and if we now disregard these great privileges which we have inherited we will be swept under by the great wave of civilization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. CARTER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chickasaw Nation.

Mr. Carter's suggestion that no partiality should be shown either sex will meet the approbation of all liberal-minded friends of education everywhere. The Chickasaws respond nobly to the progressive idea that the schoolhouses should be opened equally to males and females alike, without discrimination.

Cherokee Nation: Mr. Connell Rogers, a member of the board of education of this nation, submits the following report:

Public schools	100
Teachers for these schools	105
Average attendance at these schools	42
Total number of scholars for public schools	4,226

Male Seminary at Tahlequah, Ind. T., with 5 teachers and capacity for 140 scholars, is usually full all the time.

Female Seminary at Tahlequah, with 5 teachers and a capacity for 175 scholars, usually has about 150 scholars.

Orphan Asylum, located in Saline district about 12 miles east of Pryor Creek, Ind. T., with 5 teachers and capacity for about 140 scholars, is always full to overflowing, and there are always a few who are unable to secure admittance, and these are taken care of by their guardians at their homes until such time as they can be admitted. The age at which they are admitted is 9.

Colored High School, 8 miles northwest of Tahlequah, has 1 teacher and a capacity for 50 scholars, and enrolled 49 scholars last term.

These institutions have such buildings as will compare favorably with those in the States. They are all sufficiently equipped with convenient appliances for the dispensation of knowledge. The Colored High School is a commodious brick structure, built at a cost to the nation of $10,000. It is in a healthy location, and has a spring of fine water near it.

The Orphan Asylum, while it is a school where orphans are educated is also a home for orphans, is located on a farm of fine land, of about 200 acres, in cultivation, and also has all the stock necessary to the successful operation of an institution of its character. It is maintained at a cost to the nation of $18,000 per annum.

No provision is made in this nation for the education of the children of noncitizens. On the contrary, they are prohibited from attending any of the schools of the nation. There are schools, however, for the education of noncitizens' children scattered over the nation, but they are all maintained by private subscriptions.

Seventy-seven thousand dollars was appropriated by the last national council for the support of the male and female seminaries, the 100 primary schools, and the Colored High School.

Salaries of teachers.—Teachers of primary schools each receive $35 per month. The principals of the male and female seminaries each receive $100 per month, the first assistants each $75, and the other assistants $50. The superintendent of the asylum receives $100 per month; other teachers at the asylum $45 per month. The teacher at the Colored High School receives $50 per month.

Seminole Nation: Hon. John F. Brown, principal chief of the Seminole Nation, reports as follows:

We have 6 district schools conveniently located in this nation, with an average attendance of about 20. The teachers are employed by the nation at a salary of $400 per term of eight months. We have 2 large boarding schools in addition, erected and equipped at a cost of $65,000 each. One hundred pupils are boarded and schooled at these institutions. Teachers, superintendent, and all other help are the most efficient to be obtained, and come entirely from the surrounding States and Territories. Their salaries range from $200 to $450 each, per term, for teachers, and $900 per term for the superintendent. All expenses are paid by the nation. The annual appropriation for school purposes is $24,000.

As to the further question of the children reared in the nation by noncitizen parents, of school age, would say we have so few that the subject is not of sufficient importance to disturb the mind of any one. Yet none but Seminole citizens are entitled to enjoy the privileges of the large boarding schools.

Yours, very respectfully, JOHN F. BROWN.

It will be seen that the Creek Nation alone permits children of noncitizens to attend their schools; and this concession on their part is not only to be commended for its liberality, but it exhibits a grasp of the situation that must lead to favorable results in the growth and development of the Indian country. Heretofore I have presented in my annual reports the necessity that some provision should be made by the tribes themselves, or by Congress, for the education of the large number of children (I mean children of noncitizens) who are growing up in ignorance and with no school facilities whatever. If it is true that ignorance is the source of crime, then much of the lawlessness prevalent in the Indian country can be easily accounted for, and finds its solution in the paucity of schools for noncitizens' children whose lot is cast among the Five Civilized Tribes. Their condition calls for appropriate legislation by Congress. It is of great importance to all classes of our people that the condition of these children should be investigated, and that proper mental training should be given them; and the presence of the schoolmaster abroad in the land is rather to be desired than the statesman howling on the line how to "solve the Indian problem."

I regret that at the time of closing this report I was not furnished with any data from the Choctaw Nation touching the cause of education in that nation, although I used every reasonable means to secure the same from the superintendent of their schools. However, the Choctaws, like the other tribes, have a liberal school system, and are not behind their brothers in educational facilities.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, DEW M. WISDOM,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN IOWA.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
Toledo, Iowa, September 1, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the annual report for the affairs at this agency ending June 30, 1896.

In my annual report a year ago I said the one great need at this agency is the erection and proper conduct of an industrial boarding school, and in the same report I made reference to the organization of the Indian Rights Association of Iowa and its cooperation with the agent, to the end that the necessary appropriation be secured from the General Government for the erection of an industrial boarding school at this agency, and that the necessary legislation be taken by the State and nation to determine the legal status of these people and to secure for them a just recognition of their rights.

I am now glad to be able to report that the main points undertaken one year ago have been accomplished; that in January, 1896, the Iowa legislature ceded to the Federal Government jurisdiction over the Iowa Indians and their lands, and that later said jurisdiction was accepted in a special act by Congress; that in the Indian bill of the Fifty-fourth Congress an appropriation of $35,000 was made for the erection and completion of an industrial boarding school near the Sac and Fox Agency of Iowa.

The location of a site for said school is now under consideration and will soon be determined. The plans for the buildings of the school are being formulated, and before the building season opens in the spring of 1897 we expect that all the

contracts for the erection of the buildings and the completion of the grounds will have been entered into, and that the school will be opened in September, 1897.

In order to fully carry out the intention of the act ceding jurisdiction by the State of Iowa and the acceptance of such jurisdiction by the Federal Government, the Secretary of the Interior and the agent are now cooperating for the transfer of the trusteeship of the lands belonging to the Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa from the present trustees, the governor of Iowa and the United States Indian agent, to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, as contemplated in an act by the last Congress.

Location.—The Government building is located on the Indian land at a point 3 miles from the corporate limits of Toledo, 2½ miles from the corporate limits of Tama, and 4 miles from the agent's office by the usual traveled highway. The agent's headquarters, post-office, and telegraphic address are at Toledo, the county seat of Tama County. The Indians do nearly all their trading at Toledo, Tama, and Montour, and receive their mail at these towns, according to their individual convenience. The agent meets the Indians almost daily, either at his office or the Indian village, and holds one or more councils a week with the headmen of the tribe, as affairs at the agency require.

Land.—The land upon which these Indians reside comprises about 2,800 acres, and is situated in Toledo, Tama, Columbia, and Indian Village townships, Tama County, Iowa. The land is owned by the Indians, and is held in trust for them, some by the governor of Iowa and some by the United States Indian agent. That held in trust for them by the agent comprises a few of their first purchases, the custom of later years being to deed land purchased by them to the governor of Iowa in trust. Of this land two farms are rented to white men. One of 520 acres was rented on the 16th day of September, 1892, on a five years' lease, for an annual rental of $740. The other, a farm of 187 acres, was rented on the 29th day of September, 1894, for an annual rental of $400. The land rented may be classified as follows:

	Acres.
Plow land, good	375
Pasture and meadow	130
Timber and rough grazing	187
Waste	15
Total	707

The land occupied and farmed by the Indians may be classified as follows:

	Acres.
Plow land, good	635
Pasture and meadow	544
Timber and rough grazing	585
Bluff timber and underbrush	167
River waste	162
Total	2,093

The land classified as plow land, pasture, and meadow is almost entirely first and second river bottom, a deep black loam, and very productive. Properly farmed, it can not be excelled. Nearly all the land classified as timber and rough grazing could be made excellent grazing land by some clearing out and the removal of the underbrush. The land classified as bluff timber and underbrush consists largely in abrupt elevations and depressions, covered with a young growth of white-oak timber and underbrush. About one-half of the land classified as river waste is taken up by the present and former channel of the Iowa River, which passes through the Indian land from northwest to southeast, and is very circuitous in its course. The other half of this land is of some value for rough grazing and for the growth of light timber that skirts the banks of the river and bayous, and could be made good pasture land by clearing and the removal of underbrush.

Taxes.—These Indians pay taxes on all the land they own, this year amounting to $554.29. These taxes were paid out of the annuity. Their personal property has never been assessed.

Agriculture.—The Indians approached their work last spring under better conditions than a year ago. Their horses and ponies had been better cared for during the winter, but it is still true that for the most part their stock is left to take its chances during the winter in the fields and forests. From the crops already harvested and from the estimate of those to be gathered the Indians have raised during the year 2,200 bushels of oats, 1,200 bushels of corn, 515 bushels of potatoes, 140 bushels of beans, 75 tons of hay, and about 200 tons of millet.

The Indians, under the direction of the farmer, have done all their own farm work with the exception of some little assistance in the harvesting of their oats. It has been the policy of the agent to exclude white labor from the Indian land, except in a few cases where assistance was necessary for the preservation of the crop. At first this rule was enforced with some difficulty, and the crops that had been planted by the white man were taken in charge by the farmer for the use and beenfit of the Indians. This method seems to have been sufficient and we are not now troubled with the intrusion of the whites who have heretofore gone upon the Indian land for farming purposes.

The additional farmer is engaged for only six months of the year, and in my report a year ago I urged the necessity of his being employed as a regular employee for the entire year. Experience at this agency has demonstrated beyond a doubt the importance of the farmer's appointment for the entire year, and I would again respectfully recommend that the term of service be extended from six months to one year.

Industry.—Our Indians are no exception to the characteristic Indian who enjoys basking in the sunshine rather than sweating in fields. Nevertheless many of our men take hold of farm work with considerable zeal, and accomplish good results for the opportunities they have. During the past summer three young men did manual labor with the masons on a brick building in Toledo, one of them carrying the hod for over a week. I believe this is the most striking example of industrial energy on record in the tribe.

One of the greatest barriers to their progress and industry is their love of the dance, and it too frequently happens that they have visitors from other Indian tribes during the busy seasons, and when visitors are present all work on the farms ceases and a season of merrymaking follows with such festivities as the ghost dance, the squaw dance, the gift dance, the corn dance, and greater than all, the dog feast.

Stock.—Our Indians have of live stock 100 horses, 400 ponies, 10 head of cattle, 60 head of swine, and about 500 domestic fowls. The stock is owned as individual property. The cattle are owned by only two Indians. A great majority of the tribe are opposed to cattle raising and almost as strongly opposed to raising hogs, although most of the Indians are fond of pork and many of them eat beef, but it is peculiarly true that quite a number of our Indians are traditionally opposed to using beef for diet. I do not believe that much progress will be made in stock raising in this tribe until we have a division of land, and tribal ties are weakened. When each family lives upon its own allotment and is thrown upon its own responsibility I believe rapid progress can be made along this and similar lines of agriculture.

Population.—The population of the tribe on the 30th day of June, 1896, was 393, and is classified as follows:

Males	208
Females	185
Indians between 6 and 16 years	105
Males above 18 years	98
Females above 14 years	113

There were 20 deaths and 15 births during the year. The death rate has been higher and birth rate lower than for many years past. Besides the Indians enrolled as Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa there are 10 or 12 Sac and Fox Indians residing here from Oklahoma, and about 30 Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies from Nebraska and Minnesota. There is but slight mixture of blood among our own Indians, but some of the Indians from Oklahoma are mixed with the negro, and some of the Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies are mixed with other tribes and with white blood.

Houses.—There are 6 small frame houses and 1 log hut on the Indian land that are occupied by about 30 Indians. No new houses have been built during the year, but some of the frame houses have been repaired and some of the board shanties have been improved. When the Indians are all at home they live, in the summer time, in about 35 Indian houses of an average size of about 24 by 30 feet, built of bark, boards, poles, and rushes, and in the winter time they live in about 60 wickiups, circular in form, about 15 feet in diameter, the center of the roof being about 11 feet from the ground, and built of poles and rushes. Along each side of the interior of their summer houses is erected a platform about 3 feet high and 8 or 10 feet wide, the entire length of the house. Upon this platform they eat, sleep, do most of their housework, and recline during the day. The space underneath the platform is utilized for storage purposes. The winter houses being small, there is no room for platforms, and the Indians eat, sleep, and live on the ground.

Their trunks, hunting sacks, guns, bedding, eatables, cooking utensils, and other articles of their domestic life are placed about the sides of the wickiup or hung from the side or roof. An open fire in the center of the wickiup, with the smoke escaping through a hole in the center of the roof, is their only method of protection from the winter cold.

Dress.—These Indians have adopted to a very limited extent the dress of the whites. But two Indians of the tribe may be said to have adopted the citizen dress, and these generally wear moccasins, and not unfrequently in the winter time appear with the blanket. About 250 now use some essential article of citizen dress, and during the year there has been some improvement in the matter of wearing shoes. Aside from this I see no perceptible change in their costume. During the winter weather the men quite generally wear pants and the Indian style of coat and the blanket, but when summer comes they exchange these for the leggings, loose shirt, and blanket, and it is quite common among these people, from the children to the aged, for the male portion of the tribe to go in the summer dressed with only moccasins, loose shirt, and blanket, with the limbs bare. The women are making considerable progress in their garments, and quite a number of them have adopted straight, full skirt, wear hose and underwear in the winter time; but all of them cling to the blanket. While some of the families of the tribe are making commendable progress along the line of dress, there are others who take special pride in their obstinacy in this matter and who allow their children to go almost wholly unclothed during the entire year.

Sanitation.—There is no physician at this agency to look after the health of the tribe. The matter is left entirely to nature, the medicine man, and the "old squaw doctor." It is scarcely necessary to say that what the imagination will not heal nature is left to do. Our medicine men are grossly ignorant of the science they pretend to practice, and the most that can be said for them is that their medicine is harmless. The sick are treated entirely by "medicine" made from the roots of weeds and shrubs that are found on the hills along the banks of the river. On account of the lack of proper attendance and the reluctance of our Indians to receive medical assistance much unnecessary suffering ensues.

Last December an old blind man was severely burned, his clothes having caught fire at the open fireplace, and the skin on about one-third of his body was burned to a blister. It was several days before the agent learned of the accident. The Indians are very reticent in reporting their afflictions. When the agent found the old man he was suffering intensely, and the burned portions of his body were wrapped in hot poultices, administered by a squaw doctor. The agent immediately summoned a physician, who removed the poultices and dressed the wounds in a scientific manner. The old man received immediate relief, and after a few weeks' attendance was in as good health as he had been before the injury, and is living to-day. But the agent had no means at his command to pay for such medical attendance.

In order to make a test case of it, and to meet this emergency, he applied to the trustees of Tama Township, in which the old man resided, for the necessary medical assistance. Aid was denied. The agent applied to the district court of Tama County for a writ of mandamus compelling the trustees of Tama Township to supply the necessary medical aid to this man. The question was a new one, but the court granted the writ of mandamus. The bill for such services was presented to the board of supervisors and allowed, although it is uncertain what might have been the outcome of our legal rights had the county contested the case.

While Tama County, in which the Indians reside, might have been holden to them for assistance at the time this case was brought, and while higher courts might have sustained the action of the lower court at that time, the case is different now, in that the State of Iowa has ceded to the Federal Government jurisdiction over these people and over their lands, and the cession of jurisdiction has been accepted by Congress. It appears now that we are on a clear line of policy, and that the Federal Government has jurisdiction to act untrammeled by Iowa law, and that the Federal Government is now holden to these people for such just and humane assistance along these lines as it can render in harmony with its policy toward the Indian.

In view of the bad sanitary condition and the lack of medical attendance upon the tribe, the agent shall make a recommendation in his report on employees at the industrial boarding school now being established here for the employment of a physician whose duty it shall be not only to render medical attendance at the school, but also to render medical attendance to the tribe. No other efficient means suggests itself to relieve the condition existing in this tribe and to improve the health and sanitary condition of the tribe.

Cooking and eating.—These Indians have adopted to a considerable extent the

cooking utensils of the whites, and many of them now eat from dishes. Their changed condition of life from that of their fathers and the introduction of more of the articles of food of the whites has worked considerable change in the physique of these people. They are not now an active, gamy people. A great many of their men and women are so fat and clumsy as to be disproportioned. The eating of too much greasy food, hot dishes, and the lack of proper exercise has done much to make them a lazy, indolent, careless people. Nearly everything they eat is cooked in lard and they are perfectly content if they have hot fried cakes, pork, and coffee. In their eating they sit on the ground around the open fire, without the use of any table, and seldom trouble themselves to spread a cloth on the ground. There are five cook stoves among them, but not even the most progressive one has yet ventured to use a table.

Religion.—I do not know that the religion of this people differs from that of other Indian tribes. It is their strong motive, and in it they seem to find their greatest happiness. The "adoption" and the dog feast are as sacred to them as they were to Black Hawk and his followers, and are practiced unrestricted among them. They believe in four gods, three of whom have been killed by the Indians and now preside over their destinies in the future world. One god resides halfway between here and where the sun goes down, at the forks of the road, one of which—the narrow one—leads due westward to the abode of the good, over which presides another of these gods. The other branch of the road—the broad way, turning to the right—leads to the place of the wicked, over which the third god presides. Their fourth god is Ke che ma ne to wa, the Great Spirit.

They believe that the spirit of their dead does not leave the grave until after the adoption of some person into the family from which the deceased one has been taken, and hence their "adoptions." This adoption is merely a religious ceremony and does not imply that the person adopted actually becomes a member of the family. The adoption is attended by the feast, sacred music, sacred dance, an address by one of the principal men of the tribe, and the distribution of gifts. At these adoptions the men frequently throw aside all garments except the breech cloth, tattoo their bodies, and conduct themselves as nearly in imitation of their ancestors as possible. One of the reasons offered by the old men against education is that education tends to lessen the interest of the young men in these religious ceremonies. The basis of their prejudice lies in their religion.

Industrial day school.—This agency has one Government building, erected some eighteen years ago for the purpose of a day school. Last January the day school was changed to an industrial day school, and Mr. W. S. Stoops, who had some years since been a teacher at this agency, was returned as teacher at the industrial day school. The Government building was remodeled and made a suitable home for the teacher and his family, with a schoolroom 20 feet clear at the rear end of the building. The old wood house was repaired and utilized for a workshop. Since that time the teacher has held morning sessions of school in the schoolroom and during the afternoon has engaged the boys in some line of industrial work. Since the change in the character of the school and the residence of the teacher in the Government building, I can say that there has been a marked improvement in the attendance and interest of the pupils, and the results that have been accomplished have been all that could be expected with the limited means at hand and under the circumstances that surround educational work at this agency. The report of the industrial day school teacher for the year accompanies this report.

That a desire for an education has been growing and that the attention of our young people has been aroused is evidenced by the fact that during the past school year five of our young people attended the Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kans. Two young men have gone to Hampton Institute for the school year of 1896-97, and we would have no difficulty in getting quite a number of our boys to go to Haskell this fall if it was not for the opposition of their parents. The teacher and the agent have been using their best efforts to overcome the prejudice that exists on the part of the parents, and we are yet hopeful that a number of other young men can be sent to school this fall with the consent of their parents.

Mission.—The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions has maintained, by theladise of the Home Board of Iowa, a mission near this agency for twelve years. The mission has a good building erected at an expense of about $5,000, largely through the liberality of Mrs. C. C. Sinclair, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Indian Rihgts Association of Iowa.—This report would be incomplete without just recognition of the aid and influence of the Indian Rights Association of Iowa in assisting in securing the beneficent legislation by the State and by Congress during the past winter, and the appropriation of $35,000 for the establishment of an industrial boarding school. From the time the proposition was made to take steps toward securing these things, the agent had the heartiest cooperation and assistance of

the officers of the association, and the influence, indeed, of its entire membership. The officers of the association are as follows: President, Rev. S. N. Fellows, D. D., Fayette, Iowa; first vice-president, Senator E. G. Penrose, Tama, Iowa; second vice-president, Hon. E. C. Ebersole, Toledo, Iowa; secretary, Hon. John R. Caldwell, Toledo, Iowa; treasurer, Hon. A. E. Jackson, Tama, Iowa.

These officers, together with the agent, are the executive committee of the association. When the agent was called to Washington in February last to consult concerning the proposed industrial school he was accompanied by President S. N. Fellows and Dr. T. M. Bailey, D. D., synodical missionary for Iowa on behalf of the association, whose efforts in behalf of the legislation sought were of incalculable value.

Thanking the Department for the kindly interest taken in this agency during the past year, I have the honor to subscribe myself, your obedient servant,

HORACE M. REBOK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF TEACHER, SAC AND FOX SCHOOL.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IOWA,
Toledo, Iowa, September 1, 1896.

SIR: During the year ending June 30, 1896, school was in session ten months. The average attendance for the year was 14¼. The average attendance for June was 20, the largest of any month.

I was returned to the school here January 6, 1896. The attendance has been gradually getting better. Pupils are becoming more interested in school work. We have school in the forenoon, and in the afternoon pupils are instructed in industrial work, such as carpentering, harness making, gardening, etc. This is a great improvement over the old way of attempting to have school all day.

The school building has been completely remodeled. Indian boys helped do the carpenter work, and not only did their work well, but were encouraged to improve their own homes.

Some of the Indian children are much interested in going to some boarding school, and quite a large number would go to nonreservation schools if the parents did not object. Two have gone to Hampton and I expect several to go to Haskell Institute soon.

A noon-day meal is furnished those attending school and this helps our attendance. Pupils wash and comb their hair, and by this are trained in habits of cleanliness.

Things needed for school work have been promptly furnished by the Department, and as other things are needed we feel satisfied that they will be furnished.

Respectfully,

W. S. STOOPS, *Industrial Teacher.*

HORACE M. REBOK,
United States Indian Agent, Toledo, Iowa.

REPORT OF AGENT IN KANSAS.

REPORT OF POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Hoyt, Kans., September 19, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report for this agency for the fiscal year 1896.

The agency office, as also the Pottawatomie boarding school, is located on the Prairie Band Pottawatomie Reservation, in Jackson County, Kans., 10 miles from Hoyt, the nearest railroad point, and the official post-office of the agency and school.

The general condition of affairs at this agency, as also with the majority of the Indians within the limits of same, shows a marked improvement, though it lacks much from being universal among the Indians themselves; yet the tendency certainly is forward and upward, and among none more so than with the Pottawatomies. The greater part of their land is tillable, is of good soil, very productive, and appears singularly well adapted to the raising of corn, the principal product. Good hay is also produced in abundance, and many vegetables. A small proportion of them are quite extensive farmers and stock raisers, are progressive and accumulative, and are quite well to do, with good homes, plenty of stock, an abundance of feed, and a few have money on deposit. Quite a number are cultivating small parts of their allotments and are becoming more progressive and self-sustaining every day.

Were it not for a comparatively small but extremely obstinate and unprogressive element among them, the largest tribe within the agency, the advancement would be yet more marked and satisfactory, but said element exerts an unfavorable influence upon many members of the tribe that otherwise would identify themselves with the progressive element, and said influence proves decidedly injurious, even beyond their own immediate following. This element still clings to their inherent idea of a "romantic barbarism," and it will require years of time and patient care and the exercise of much tact and kindly consideration to bring them to a full realization of the error of their ways and place them fairly on the way to a level with their more advanced brethren.

This same element still persistently refuses to recognize their allotments of land in severalty, or the right of the United States Government to make such disposition of their lands contrary to their wishes, and they are the means of continuing a feeling of uncertainty among some of the more timid ones, as to the permanency of the allotments, thereby hindering some of them from openly acquiescing in said action of the United States Government, in thus allotting to them, as individuals, their proportion of the land formerly held in common. A certain proportion of them resist every effort that has been exerted, tending to the placing of their children in school. The withholding of annuities has served to break the resolve of a minor few, and they have reluctantly acceded, but it produced no effect whatever on the more aggressive of them. Happily, their numbers are comparatively few and even they are not beyond the power of example and persuasion, and my efforts in their behalf will not be any relaxed.

The Kickapoos, the second largest tribe within this agency, are located on their reservation, 35 miles north of the agency, as is also the Kickapoo Boarding School, same being 9 miles from Netawaka, the nearest railroad point and post-office for said school. The Kickapoos have better land than the Pottawatomies, raise an abundance of various crops, and are the most tractable and industrious, though not the most advanced, of any of the tribes under this agency save alone the Chippewa and Christian.

They have recognized their allotments and with comparatively few exceptions have accepted them in good faith and intent and are generally disposed to cultivate and improve them, and they evince a decided willingness to adapt themselves to the new condition of things. Altogether, their condition has notably improved and their progress has been plainly marked and very satisfactory.

Were there ample school accommodations provided for them, practically all of the children of school age would be in attendance. The need of proper school facilities on this reservation has been repeatedly presented and urged, and in event the school is continued, will become an absolute necessity. However, I still maintain the position heretofore assumed, that the best results to all concerned would follow from a proper consolidation of the Kickapoo with the Pottawatomie Boarding School. A comparatively few changes, additions, and improvements at the Pottawatomie School would afford ample accommodations, would greatly reduce expenses, and produce a unification of favorable results not to be otherwise obtained, and I am in hopes the plan will be so arranged.

The Iowas, the third largest tribe, are located in the northeast corner of this State and the southeast corner of the State of Nebraska, about 80 miles distant from the agency. All of their land is allotted, and has been under cultivation for a number of years; same produces good crops, though much of same is rough and broken.

If the members of this tribe were in the least disposed or could be compelled to farm their lands themselves, it would afford them a comfortable maintenance. However, they are not so disposed, and the system heretofore in vogue of leasing their land has tended to demoralize them in a business way, and they are the least self-supporting of any of the tribes under this agency. However, the rearrangement of the system of leasing, under the careful management of Special United States Indian Agent William H. Able, who has been detailed for that purpose, and who has been for some months engaged in reorganizing their business affairs, will without doubt prove to their material benefit.

The Sac and Fox of the Missouri are the next largest tribe, and are located on their reservation in Brown County, Kans., in a fine agricultural district, close to good markets, and in amount of annuities disbursed per capita and value of land per acre are the wealthiest tribe within the agency. Their land is highly productive, raises splendid crops, and rents at a high figure. They have good, comfortable homes, well improved farms, good stock, and they take life easy, are apparently well contented, and cause little or no trouble.

The Iowa and Sac and Fox of the Missouri—or Great Nemaha—Boarding School, located within 9 miles of White Cloud, Kans., the railroad point and post-office

for said school, is maintained for the benefit of the Iowas and Sac and Fox of Missouri tribes. For many and cogent reasons, and especially the disinclination of the members of the several tribes to send their children to a reservation school, the excessive cost of maintaining said school, the small area of the several reservations, and the close proximity of good public schools, I deem it would be the best thing possible for all concerned to dispense with said school. It has outgrown its original intent and usefulness, and is a continual "bone of contention" between the two tribes, is antagonized by both, and I seriously doubt whether the ultimate results obtained justify the continuance of the institution.

Against all these adverse conditions the school has done as well as could be expected, but it has proven far from being a glittering success. This result has not been caused from lack of interest or effort on the part of myself and the employees of the school. Taking everything into consideration, they succeeded far better than was anticipated or could have been expected.

The Chippewa and Christian or Munsee, the last and smallest tribe within this agency, are located on their reservation in Franklin County, about 100 miles southeast of the agency, and about 8 miles from Ottawa, the county seat of said county. Their land is far from being of the best quality of soil, being thin and poor in many places, but by dint of hard work, close attention to details, and the growing of the smaller fruits and many vegetables, which find a ready sale in Ottawa, they manage to prosper, and as well or better, even, than the same number of whites would do under similar circumstances. Save three or four notable exceptions, who appear to be continually fomenting trouble with and among the other members of the tribe, they are peaceable, industrious, and well behaved, and quite ready for full citizenship.

Much credit is due the Rev. Charles Steinfort, the resident Moravian missionary, and his estimable wife, for their earnest work in behalf of the welfare of this tribe. In this they are ably seconded by Mr. George Veix, a highly intelligent and educated member of the tribe, whose efforts are always directed in behalf of their material interests.

The employees of the several schools, save a few minor exceptions, have given general satisfaction, each in their respective lines, wherever it was possible; but I desire to be recorded as being unalterably opposed to female superintendents at reservation schools where there is farming and stock raising, and all the other outside duties incident to same, to be performed and managed. It is freely admitted that they excel where their duties are strictly confined to "inside" work, but from the very nature of things it is obvious that in the sphere of "outside" work, and the management of the multitudinous matters pertaining to same on a reservation school farm, they are distinctly and unavoidably "out of their sphere," and consequently not a success in the manner as stated. This is not intended as a reflection on any female superintendent, here or elsewhere, but I assume it to be a fact that they will be the first to admit the truth of the above assertion.

Here especially do I assert that better satisfaction would be given, much better results obtained, were their time to be devoted to teaching, and other strictly "school" duties, which all will admit that they can satisfactorily perform, and that the "outside" work be placed in charge of a genuine practical farmer, one who thoroughly understands his business, knows his worth, and who would demand more than a pittance for his time and talents. In no other manner can or will the best results be attained.

The same idea obtains among the Indians at large. To have such a man go out among them, and especially among such of them as are endeavoring to adapt themselves to the new condition of things, labor with them, explain and teach, and give them a practical demonstration of what to do and how to do it; this, I feel assured, would result in much practical and immediate benefit to the class of Indians mentioned, and I trust same will be consummated.

There have been many improvements made during the year, of greater or less extent, but all of much benefit, at each of the three schools; but if the said schools are to be indefinitely continued many more, and a few comparatively expensive ones, are needed, and will have to be made in the near future. A splendid new school and assembly-room building has been erected during the year, adjacent to the agency; also an agent's residence building and an employees' quarters building, both good buildings, but the latter entirely inadequate to the needs, being a small building, only large enough for a single family, when there are four families of agency employees to be housed and quartered. Additional quarters are an absolute necessity, and should be at once provided. The agency employees have been very faithful, are first-class workmen each in their several lines, and they should be well provided for in the way of good quarters for themselves and families; this much they are entitled to.

Briefly summing up the situation, the condition and affairs of the agency and the several schools are satisfactory from my point of view. While there is much yet to be done, much has been done in the way of general improvement and elevation in the condition of all matters pertaining to the agency.

During the past year this agency has been visited by United States Indian Inspector Clinton C. Duncan, United States Special Indian Agent William H. Able, and Supervisor of Indian Schools William M. Moss, and their visits resulted in much satisfaction to me, to the schools, and the agency in general.

In conclusion, and against his protest, I desire to make special mention of the present clerk at this agency, Mr. James B. Eby. It is justice to him, and his due, to state that at no time since my incumbency of this office has the clerical work incident thereto been as accurately and as satisfactorily performed to all concerned as since his appointment in June, 1896. His knowledge of office work in general, his untiring energy, painstaking zeal, his care and accuracy, and his keen interest in all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the agency place him second to none in his profession and the position he now occupies. This is universally conceded him by the employees, by the whites having business with the office, by the Indians, in his efforts to attend to all their multitudinous requests, as well as by myself and the Indian Office officials who have visited this agency during the past year.

Thanking your office for the consideration given me and the many courtesies extended me, I have the honor to be, in the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

L. F. PEARSON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KICKAPOO SCHOOL.

KICKAPOO BOARDING SCHOOL, KICKAPOO RESERVATION,
Netawaka, Kans., August 4, 1896.

SIR: I herewith respectfully submit the annual report of this school and reservation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

One of the most important results to be accomplished in school work is voluntary regular attendance. In this respect 25 boys and 25 girls have been registered, making 50 different pupils received, averaging 42 for the fiscal year 1896, which is 35 per cent larger than the average for 1895.

The pupils of this school have not been allowed to visit their homes save in cases of serious illness or death of relatives, and yet the number of cases of running away has been much less than during former years, and in most instances the parents have returned their children very promptly. This change for the better may be largely accounted for by the increased efficiency of the employees and a corresponding increased interest on the part of the parents, and, no doubt, to some extent, to their desire for favors at this office, especially in the protection of their business interests.

Were the accommodations of the buildings sufficient the attendance could have been much larger, as for this reason we have been obliged to refuse children admission to this school.

The school stock consists of 6 horses, 5 cows, 4 calves, 60 hogs and pigs, and a small beginning of poultry, which we intend to increase soon to 200.

The principal additions, repairs, and improvements are:—the assignment by the Indian Office of 640 acres of land for school use, to which the Indians gave their unanimous consent, in response to my request of them to make this grant and the same has been inclosed with a substantial fence and subdivided into cultivated portions, hay land, several pastures, young orchard of 3 acres of all the ordinary varieties of fruit trees, shrubbery, and vines, large sugar cane, clover, and rye hog-feeding lots, variety vegetable garden, enlarged and inclosed with the Paige woven wire, poultry house, and yard, inclosed with woven wire; the capacity of the ice house doubled; 2,000-bushel corn crib; new galvanized gutters; buildings painted inside and out; plastering whitewashed; and the suggestions of Dr. Hailmann relating to ventilation and hygienic particulars, in several respects where they had not already been complied with, acted upon.

But, as stated in my report of last year, the improvements needed are more numerous by far than those that have already been made. Those that seem imperative are a new boarding house, or at least the immediate repair of the present one—dilapidated, unhealthy, unsafe, and badly decomposed, and possibly to such an extent as to not admit of proper repairing—and a windmill.

Crops consist of 150 acres corn, 15 acres oats, 4 acres early potatoes, and 3 acres late potatoes, (but owing to the seed of the last 3 acres rotting not anything will be realized therefrom); 1,000 cabbages, one-quarter acre onions, one-half acre turnips, and a variety of other garden truck. Superintendent Taylor, of Chilocco school, furnished this school 100 fruit trees, at a cost of only the transportation, and we expect another supply from the same source the coming year.

The boys have performed the greater part of the work of plowing and caring for the crops, under the supervision of the industrial teacher, and a great deal of the painting of the buildings, besides doing the other work customary in general farming.

The girls have made rapid progress in all lines of domestic labor. Those 12 to 14 years of age are able to cut and manufacture their own clothing and the other articles of clothing manufactured at the school and execute as good laundrying and cooking as most employees engaged in these departments.

Scholastic and devotional training have received faithful attention under the instruction of the teacher, and all children speak English almost exclusively. In devotional instruction all employees have assisted, but much credit in this particular is due to the matron's efforts. The Sabbath is always observed in the morning by some of the pupils and employees attending church

at one of the neighboring towns, by conducting a Sabbath school in the afternoon, with occasional preaching; in the evening by a talk on some religious topic by the superintendent, assisted by the employees and pupils.

Sunday-school papers and other good reading are furnished the school through the instrumentality and kindness of Frances C. Sparhawk, secretary and manager of the National Indians' Industries League and Library associations, and some periodicals from other sources, and newspapers supplied by the school force.

Religious gatherings conducted by ministers of the gospel have been held here from time to time, and well attended by Indians and white people.

Several entertainments have been given by outside talent, to the special amusement and instruction of the pupils.

The health of the school has been excellent, notwithstanding the crowded condition of dormitories and boarding house, with three children to each bed. As stated in 1895 report, the sanitary condition of the school is the best it can be made in a building in such a deplorably decayed condition.

The employees have rendered excellent service, and I was pleased to be able unreservedly to make favorable reports of them for each quarter of the year. On November 11 the services of a matron were added to the convenience of this school, and the same greatly appreciated by all; and on April 1 it was unanimously decided by the mess to engage a cook, as heretofore this service had been performed by the school cook and assistant.

Inspector C. C. Duncan arrived February 21 and inspected the school and reservation in a very satisfactory manner.

On several occasions the employees and children have been invited to participate in public exercises at neighboring towns, were well received, and acquitted themselves with credit in public speaking and singing.

Following the custom of last year, we have been able to provide work for all Indians desiring or in need of the same.

Much of the land formerly occupied by white renters has been given to the able-bodied Indians to cultivate, and considerable more land than usual has thus been improved by Indians. They have had nine new, three-room, one-and-one-half story dwellings erected and neatly finished inside and out, as well as corncribs, sheds, stables, wells, and fruit trees added to their homes, and in part have performed the work themselves. The carpenter work is now being done by an Indian, and the painting by a student from Haskell Institute.

The greater number of married Indians are living on their own allotments, and some cultivating 80 acres. William Whitewater, a student from Haskell, married soon after his return, and with a little encouragement put suitable buildings on his land, purchased a team and the necessary equipments, and settled down on his allotment, and is making a good living. The house and other purchases were paid for by his accumulated rent and by the assistance of the rent money of his brother Arthur, who now lives with William. It would seem advisable if all other able-bodied Indians of this reservation were advised and permitted to use their rent money in a similar manner, as they would then be taking the first steps toward respectability and providing the means of a comfortable and an industrious livelihood.

The people surrounding this reservation have learned to respect the Indians' rights and no longer take undue advantage of them. All crops are doing well, and as this is the very best of land and a failure of crops never known, these Indians can always make a good living without any Government assistance.

Most respectfully submitted.

H. E. WILSON, *Superintendent.*

LOUIS F. PEARSON, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POTTAWATOMIE SCHOOL.

POTTAWATOMIE SCHOOL, *July 20, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of Pottawatomie Boarding School:

School opened September 2, 1895, with an enrollment of 24 pupils. The month ended with 70, and the year closed with 82 enrolled; the average for the year being 69.8.

In obedience to instructions (by our request) of Inspector Faison, the monthly visitation of pupils to their homes was abandoned. This proved to be very beneficial to the school, not only in keeping up the attendance, but also the interest and success of the school. The children were more contented, and each department was enabled to move on smoothly, which it could not do with such constant interruptions. We have encouraged the parents to visit their children here at the school, and feel that it has been beneficial to all. It is our policy to treat the parents courteously, as patrons of the school, and they have shown their appreciation of such treatment by endeavoring to follow certain rules of conduct laid down for the pupils, as well as the example all employees endeavor to set before them. Also when we visit them in their homes they evince the desire to reciprocate. The children, too, seem to appreciate seeing their parents treated with respect; so that in looking back over the year's work we feel encouraged, seeing some signs of the fruit of our labor. A good feeling exists, and we hope in the next year to be able to bring in children of those who are still obstinate, going without their annuity rather than yield and bring their children to school.

Good progress has been made in the schoolrooms and in all departments of household industry. We have a number of girls who can make good bread, cake, pie, or prepare a meal with but little assistance. In the sewing-room they have been taught everything in plain sewing except cutting and fitting, the seamstress being unable to give the necessary time to teaching, having the greater part of the sewing to do herself. The coming year, however, she hopes to be able to devote more time to teaching.

In every department the employees are untiring in their efforts to assist and teach the children. I feel impelled to make special mention of the matron, Miss Minnie Taylor, who is most valuable and efficient.

Owing to the condition of the farm it has not been so easy to teach the boys, except that it has been an object lesson, showing them the amount of labor, as well as the loss, that can be produced by a few years of neglect. The farm has so run to weeds that two years of constant war upon them has seemingly made but little impression. I am told the farm has been going down for the past six years or more. It is the opinion of both the farmer and myself that about the only way to reclaim it will be to seed it down in grass.

We have the promise of a fairly good corn crop, and had all the early vegetables, such as lettuce, radishes, onions, pease, new potatoes, etc., before the children went home. We could accomplish very much more if barn, sheds, garden, etc., were not so far away.

About 300 young trees have been put out on the school grounds, and 150 choice shrubs, the latter the gift of the State Agricultural College of Manhattan, donated through A. L. Eidson, industrial teacher.

The boys are also taught to make repairs about the buildings and improvements upon the grounds.

The agency employees removed to their new buildings in February and March, which gave us more room and better opportunity for good work. However, the school has increased in numbers, both of pupils and employees, so that we are crowded almost as much as before.

The new school building was ready for occupancy by the latter part of March, and was fully appreciated. It is a handsome building, of three schoolrooms, and a large assembly room. One of the schoolrooms is used for a reading room.

I wish to thank the Department, as well as the agent, Maj. L. F. Pearson, for the many courtesies extended to us.

Very respectfully,

Mrs. Kate W. Cannon,
Superintendent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Report of Superintendent of Great Nemaha School.

Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, Kans.,
Great Nemaha Boarding School,
White Cloud, Kans., August 20, 1896.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Great Nemaha Boarding School for the year ended June 30, 1896.

The supplies for the past year arrived more promptly than usual, and were of better quality than the preceding year, excepting the shoes for the girls, and boots and clothing for the boys. The boots and shoes were heavy and stiff and poorly made. The boys' clothing was very poor in quality and sizes not comparative to age.

At the beginning of the year the pupils who were at home came in readily, and the school was soon in working order.

The pupils were allowed to visit home only on holidays at the beginning of the year, but when Inspector Duncan paid us a visit in February he granted permission that they might visit home at the end of each month. Both methods have advantages as well as disadvantages.

The schoolroom work has been a year of regular work. No changes were made, and the best possible efforts were put forth. The pupils have made rapid progress. All pupils speak English.

The general housework, although under the supervision of three different matrons, has been well kept up. The parents have been more interested in that line of work than heretofore. Many requests were made that the girls be taught to sew well, wash cleanly, iron nicely, and to bake bread, cake, and pie; that the boys be taught to bake and wash, that they could go into larger schools and hold positions.

The school farm has produced plentifully this year. A good crop of corn is now growing. Oats were a success and vegetables of all kinds were plentiful. A large acreage of potatoes and cane was planted. The hay crop will be abundant.

There have been purchased for the school during the school year two head of work horses and five head of cows. A number of hogs have been raised.

No new buildings have been erected, and only such repairs made as were necessary. A new barn and a new laundry are very much needed at present.

A bake oven with capacity of 80 loaves was purchased for the school; also a bath tub. These, ogether with the changes and improvements that were made in the water and sewer system, have added many conveniences to the school.

The health of the pupils has been very good.

The work and management in each department have been well done, and the success of the school has been due to the untiring efforts of the employees in each department.

The school was visited in February by Inspector C. C. Duncan, in March by Supervisor W. M. Moss, and in June by W. H. Able, special United States Indian agent. The visits of the two first named gentlemen were especially valuable to the school, and we are grateful to those gentlemen for the suggestions given. Special Agent Able has been and will be of great importance to the Indians of these two reservations, as he has given timely aid in the managing of the leases of their lands.

I wish to return thanks to the Indian Office for the prompt attention shown during the year. I wish to express my gratitude to L. F. Pearson, United States Indian agent, for his cooperation and courteous treatment.

Most respectfully submitted.

Thamar Richey, *Superintendent.*

The Superintendent of Indian Schools,
(Through L. F. Pearson, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF AGENT IN MINNESOTA.

REPORT OF WHITE EARTH AGENCY.

White Earth Agency, Minn., *August 25, 1896.*

Sir: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this, my third annual report, giving a brief review of affairs connected with this agency.

This agency consists of three reservations—White Earth, Red Lake, and Leech Lake. Detroit City, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 22 miles south, is the nearest railroad point to White Earth Agency. Fosston, on the Great Northern Railroad,

60 miles southwest, is the nearest railroad point to the headquarters of the Red Lake Reservation. Walker, situated on the Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Railroad, 3 miles west, is the nearest railroad point to the headquarters of the Leech Lake Reservation.

Schools.—The attendance at the nine schools of this agency is as follows:

White Earth Boarding School	61
Wild Rice River Boarding School	72
Leech Lake Boarding School	37
Pine Point Boarding School	47
Red Lake Boarding School	44
Twin Lake Day School	15
Gull Lake Day School	15
St. Benedict's Contract	103
St. Mary's Contract	70
Total	464

The attendance at the White Earth, Leech Lake, and Red Lake schools would be largely increased if new school buildings were erected. Even with the disadvantage of insufficient buildings all of the schools have done good work. The superintendents in charge are all competent, and are supported by faithful and efficient employees. With the erection of new school buildings the schools at this agency will rank with the best in the Indian service.

The following table is given in compliance with section 204, Indian Regulations, 1894:

Band.	Males above 18 years.	Females above 14 years.	Scholars 6 to 16 years.
White Earth	331	394	229
Leech Lake	330	402	141
White Oak Point	179	228	109
Cass and Winnebago shish	117	134	56
Otter Tail	170	218	81
Mille Lac	260	400	330
Gull Lake	65	103	45
Pembina	101	91	39
Red Lake	324	426	190
Fond du Lac	18	19	9

Census.—A correct census shows an increase of 189, apportioned as follows:

White Earth Mississippi Chippewas	1,338
Leech Lake Pillager Chippewas	1,150
White Oak Point Chippewas	714
Cass and Winnebagoshish Chippewas	438
Mille Lac Mississippi Chippewas	1,120
Otter Tail Pillager Chippewas	689
Red Lake Chippewas	1,333
Pembina Chippewas	298
Gull Lake Chippewas	324
Fond du Lac Chippewas	65

Agriculture.—The White Earth Reservation contains 32 townships. The 12 townships on the west side are a beautiful rolling prairie of deep, rich soil and very productive. The 12 townships through the center are timber and prairie nicely distributed, and are also well adapted for agricultural purposes. The 8 townships on the east side are well timbered with a good quality of hard wood and pine, sufficient for all future use of the reservation. This reservation also has an abundance of wild meadow lands that make the best of hay, and is well watered with lakes and running streams.

The Red Lake Reservation is 100 miles north of White Earth, and the lands are well adapted for agricultural purposes and stock raising. The southwestern portion of this reservation is prairie land, upon which an abundance of wild hay grows.

The Leech Lake Reservation is 105 miles east of White Earth. The quality of the land on this reservation is not so well adapted for agriculture as the White Earth and Red Lake reservations.

There has never been mineral of any kind discovered on any of the reservations.

On account of rain during the early part of the season farming operations were delayed to a considerable extent. It was also excessively dry through this locality during the months of June and July, consequently the crops were cut short. With a favorable season they would have been in excess of any former year. However, the crops of the Indians will compare favorably with the whites in this section of the State. Below will be found an estimate of produce raised during the year:

Wheat	bushels	75,000
Oats	do	60,000
Barley and rye	do	1,500
Corn	do	1,000
Potatoes	do	13,500
Flax	do	5,100
Pumpkins	number	2,000
Hay	tons	15,000

Timber.—I obtained authority in September, 1895, for Indians to sell the dead and down timber on the White Earth and Red Lake reservations. The amount of logs sold is as follows:

White Earth Reservation	feet	7,351,660
Red Lake Reservation	do	3,336,810
Total	do	10,688,470
Total amount derived from sale of above logs		$51,160

Indians being employed to do this work they received much benefit therefrom. I have again asked authority to sell the dead and down timber on the White Earth Reservation, which, if granted, all such timber will be disposed of the coming winter.

Sanitary.—The health of the Indians is good. No unusual amount of sickness has prevailed among them during the past year. Last June diphtheria broke out at two places on the reservation and two deaths occurred, but under the skillful treatment and excellent management of Dr. George S. Davidson, agency physician, the disease was prevented from spreading. With the appointment of two additional physicians during the past year the sick have been properly cared for.

There has been no disturbance of any character at this agency the past year. In general the Indians are friendly and peaceably disposed. The fact that they have evinced a greater desire in the cause of education and agricultural pursuits is an evidence of their advancement.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT M. ALLEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WHITE EARTH BOARDING SCHOOL.

WHITE EARTH, MINN., *August 13, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of White Earth Boarding School, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896:

Location.—The school is temporarily located about 1 mile north of the agency and about 23 miles north of Detroit, Minn. The surroundings are beautiful, nature being bountiful in her gifts of flowers, shrubs, lakes, and all that contribute to make a beautiful country.

Buildings.—Since the destruction of the school building by fire during the spring of 1895 the school has found a temporary home in the Bishop Whipple hospital. A temporary pine building, 100 feet long by 20 feet wide, was erected near the hospital and serves as quarters for the school children. An old church, owned by Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, is used for schoolrooms. The employees are quartered in the hospital.

Attendance.—Prior to the destruction of the school building by fire the enrollment for this school was 150. Under present conditions it is impossible to care for all who desire to enter school. During the past year I thought it best to receive but 60 boarding pupils; but so many applied that I found it almost impossible to refuse, and so at times I had from 75 to 82, instead of 60.

Although it is hard for me to refuse to take a child who is sadly in need of clothing, food, and instruction, still I feel that it is my duty to guard the health of the children; and I therefore respectfully suggest that I receive instructions from your office to confine the number to be received this year to 54. There are 27 beds in the dormitories, 15 in the boys' and 12 in the girls'; and unless the rooms are enlarged there is no room for more beds. By allowing one bed to two pupils 54 children can be accommodated. In order to avoid crowding in the small dining room, I deem it advisable not to take any day scholars this year.

The attendance has not been as regular as I would have it; but during the past year several of the causes of irregularity have been overcome, and so I look forward to better results this year. The daily average attendance for the year was 55 for boarding and 6 for day scholars. During the month of May the average daily attendance was 69 for boarding and 8 for day scholars.

Schoolroom work.—No data having been left by my predecessor, it is not possible for me to compare the work of the past year with that of the preceding year. During the year the school has been graded and each child placed where he properly belonged. Miss Veronica Holliday had charge of the primary room and did excellent work. She had the following grades at first: Number of pupils first year, 20; second year, 26; total, 46. Her final report shows: Number of pupils first year, 20; second year, 8; third year, 18; total, 46. Eighteen were promoted from second to third year, while all in the first year were advanced to the highest chart class. The subjects taught in her room are orthography, reading, writing, numbers, geography, language, drawing, and music.

Miss Mary Jackson, a teacher of many years' experience, had charge of the intermediate room. Her work has been very satisfactory. She had the following grades at first: Number of pupils third year, 23; fifth year, 9; sixth year, 11; seventh year, 11; total, 54. Her final report shows: Number of pupils third year, 21; fourth year, 2; fifth year, 7; sixth year, 7; seventh year, 12; eighth year, 5; total, 54.

The above shows that 2 were promoted from third to fourth, 2 from fifth to sixth, 6 from sixth to seventh, and 5 from seventh to eighth year; in all, 15 promotions. The subjects taught in the intermediate room are orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, language, history, hygiene, drawing, and music. The above report includes all pupils who attended the school one month or more, making a total of 100.

Night sessions.—Night sessions were inaugurated at the beginning of the term, and continued throughout the year. I think the success of our night sessions was due largely to the variety permitted by the programme. The sessions lasted one hour, and were arranged as follows:

Monday night: First half hour, study; second half hour, singing.
Tuesday night: First half hour, study; second half hour, talk on hygiene, etc.
Wednesday night: First half hour, study; second half hour, games.
Thursday night: First half hour, study; second half hour, study Sunday-school lesson.
Friday night: One hour devoted to literary exercises.
Saturday night: First half hour, study; second half hour, physical culture.

The night sessions were conducted by the teachers, assisted by the superintendent.

The sewing room.—When this school opened last fall we had one girl who knew how to run a sewing machine. Under the skillful management of Miss S. J. Little, the seamstress, the following work was turned out, while in the meantime she instructed all the girls of suitable age in the art of sewing. Following is a list of articles manufactured during the year:

Aprons		212	Pants	pairs	2
Bibs		80	Pillow cases		65
Cloaks		41	Sheets		47
Curtains		60	Skirts		78
Drawers	pairs	88	Tablecloths		24
Dresses		200	Towels		83
Garters	pairs	151	Undershirts		68
Napkins		68	Union suits		195
Nightgowns		59	Underwaists		29
Neckties		84			

The above amount of work was done by the seamstress, assisted by a detail of girls. Generally about seven girls were detailed to the sewing room each month, four girls working in the forenoon and three in the afternoon. Besides the manufacture of new garments, nearly all the repairing and mending was done by the seamstress and her detail.

The laundry.—All work in the laundry was done by hand. The boys and girls who worked in the laundry last year learned how to wash and iron clothes. The laundress, Miss Lizzie Vanvalkenbergh, with a detail of two boys and two girls in the forenoon and the same number in the afternoon, washed all the school wash on Monday and Tuesday, ironed everything on Wednesday and Thursday, and had everything in order by Friday noon, so that the laundry could be used for bathing purposes on Friday afternoon and Saturday. Some people consider laundry work a drudgery. Perhaps it is, but several of our boys and girls requested to be detailed the second month, and some the third month in succession; preferring to remain in the laundry to working elsewhere. The average number of pieces laundered each week was 600.

The kitchen.—Girls should receive practical instruction in the art of preparing healthful food. Had I the facilities, each girl of proper age would be taught how to cook, even if by so doing she did not become an expert musician. Under existing circumstances we did the best we could. The kitchen is in charge of Mrs. E. M. Cuniff, a competent cook. Two girls, one to work in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon, were detailed each month to assist in the kitchen and receive instruction in the art of baking and cooking.

The garden.—When I came here last summer I found the school garden in excellent order. An abundant supply of vegetables was produced. Below is given a list of same:

Potatoes	bushels	450	Beets	bushels	30
Onions	do	57	Cabbage	heads	415

Besides the above were other articles, such as corn, beans, pease, and radishes, which were used as needed. We have about 6 acres under cultivation this year, and an abundant crop of all necessary vegetables will soon be ready to gather.

Sanitary condition.—Notwithstanding the fact that our water supply is not good in quality, and that under existing circumstances it was impossible to allow each child the requisite amount of air space in the dormitories, still by constant care and watchfulness on the part of the matron and employees, and by prompt service of the agency physician, Dr. George Davidson, we fortunately escaped with very little sickness and no fatalities. We had two serious cases of pneumonia, but good care and careful nursing caused a rapid recovery. The general health of the children was good. It is true we had several cases of sore eyes to contend with; but this evil will disappear when each child has sufficient space and ample supply of fresh air.

I wish to add here, by way of suggestion, that, when our proposed new buildings are being erected, a room or ward be arranged for hospital purposes. The present plans for said buildings contain no provision for such a purpose. The new buildings, I understand, will be erected next year—a consummation to be devoutly wished for.

Needs of the school.—I know of no locality that is more in need of a good industrial school than this place. Hundreds of Indian children are growing up in ignorance in this vicinity. The parents of these children will not consent to their children leaving the reservation to attend industrial schools. They would send them to such a school were it on the reservation.

It is true that many children do go from this locality to nonreservation schools, but they are mostly all mixed bloods. The schools here are filled principally with mixed bloods. This is all right and I am glad of it, but are we doing anything for the full-blooded Indian, the one who really needs assistance? The mixed blood realizes the value of education more so than his full-blood neighbor does, and so when the reservation schools open he quickly places his children in school and the schools are filled. Then when the full-blooded parent does decide to bring in his children he finds that he is too late. Rather than send his boy or girl away to some distant school he takes him home and allows him to grow up in ignorance.

I am not opposed to nonreservation schools. I am in favor of anything and everything that will advance the cause of Indian education. The mountain would not come to Mohammed, so Mohammed went to the mountain. Hundreds of full-blood Indian children in this vicinity will not go away to an industrial school, so give them an industrial school here.

The plans submitted for the proposed new buildings at this point are not adequate. The plan calls for a building with a capacity for 75 children when it should be for 200 at the very lowest. Permit me to respectfully suggest that the present plans be reconsidered and new ones formulated that will give White Earth a good industrial school, with a capacity for 200 children at least.

This is wholly an agricultural country, and the new school should have a farm of at least 160 acres.

About one month before the close of the past term, Miss Veronica Holliday, our primary teacher, was transferred from this school to the Arapaho School, Oklahoma Territory. This leaves us with but one teacher at present. Miss Holliday was not only a good teacher but a good musician as well. I sincerely hope that whoever is sent here in her place will be capable of instructing the children in vocal music.

Under the heading "Attendance," I referred to the number of children which I deem advisable to take this year. Even to care for that number, 54, properly the present dormitories should be enlarged. The cubic air space in boys' dormitory is 6,583 cubic feet, sufficient for only 22 boys. The air space in girls' dormitory is 4,788 cubic feet, sufficient for 16 girls; total, 38. Now, as we must use this temporary building for another year and probably for a longer period, I respectfully ask that authority be granted at once for the enlarging of the present temporary building so that it will accommodate 75 children in proper manner. Expecting to have new buildings this year, I estimated last winter for clothing and supplies for 75 children, and, if possible, would like to take that number.

Official visits.—Supervisor Moss visited the school last September and remained several days. He expressed himself as being very much in favor of an industrial school for this place.

Conclusion.—In closing, I desire to thank the matron, who has so faithfully performed her arduous duties, and all the employees of this school for their untiring efforts to make this school a success. They have labored under many difficulties, handicaped by inadequate facilities, but nevertheless they have worked faithfully and cheerfully at all times. My thanks are due also to our agent, Maj. Robert M. Allen, for the active interest he has taken in the welfare of the school and kind assistance cheerfully rendered at all times.

Thanking the Indian Office for favors shown during the past year, I am,

Very respectfully,

JOHN FLINN, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through Robert M. Allen, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LEECH LAKE SCHOOL,

LEECH, MINN., *July 16, 1896.*

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to submit my third annual report for this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

Attendance.—Our school opened September 3, 1895, with an enrollment of 20 pupils. This number steadily increased until December, when we had an enrollment of 64, with an average attendance of 62. The average attendance for the year was 37.

Industrial training.—The kitchen, dining room, sewing room, and laundry furnished the only industrial training the older girls received, while the cultivation of the 5-acre garden, the care of 10 head of cattle, sawing and splitting wood comprised the industrial work of the boys.

Health.—There have been no cases of serious sickness. A number of the children were afflicted with la grippe and severe colds, but beyond this their health has been good.

Garden.—Our garden of 5 acres has been carefully cultivated and promises an excellent yield of all the various vegetables of which we received seed.

School-room work.—Greater progress has been made in schoolroom work than ever before. Throughout the year we have supplemented the half-day schoolroom exercises by making the evening exercises profitable as well as interesting. Monday and Wednesday evenings were devoted to the conversational use of English, Tuesday and Thursday to vocal music, Friday to general review, Saturday evening to games, while the Sunday evening exercises were purely devotional.

During the spring months we divided the pupils into two sections for evening work, giving the primary pupils drills in language, calisthenics, marching, etc., and the advanced grade a short course in botany. To say that they enjoyed this latter study would be to put it mildly. The Indian is a great lover of nature and as such we can do him no more lasting service than by meeting him halfway.

Inspectors.—During the year we were visited by Supervisor Moss, who spent a few days in our midst, giving us not a few excellent suggestions. While here he made a selection of a school site for the location of our prospective new buildings. The site is an excellent one, and I hereby respectfully recommend that it be retained.

Needs.—First and foremost, we stand in need of new buildings. Sandwiched as we are between private families, whose back doors furnish an easy means of escape for any boys or girls who are inclined to break the rules, order and discipline must necessarily suffer.

Facilities for manual training in woodwork are a much needed department at this school.

A 4-horsepower and circular saw to cut up the fuel would greatly relieve the boys and allow more time to be devoted to work of greater educative value.

A team of horses and several good milch cows are greatly needed, our herd of cattle being practically worthless so far as milk-giving qualities are concerned.

Conclusion.—On the whole, the year's progress has been fairly good. It has not reached my expectations, however, owing to unavoidable circumstances, over which I had no control, and which, I trust, will not be a hindering factor during the ensuing year.

I hereby also desire to extend my thanks to our agent, R. M. Allen, and our overseer, Dr. E. S. Hart, for all their kind advice and assistance throughout the year just brought to a close.

Very respectfully,

KRAUTH H. CRESSMAN.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RED LAKE SCHOOL.

RED LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,
White Earth Agency, Minn., July 16, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Red Lake School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

On taking charge of this school June 20, 1895, I found it in a demoralized condition as regards organization, discipline, buildings, and grounds. During the fiscal year 1895 this school had four superintendents, also being without any for nearly six weeks.

During the summer vacation the janitor and myself did our best to put the old buildings and the grounds in as good condition as possible. The boarding house was plastered throughout, and furnished with much needed new windows and doors.

On opening school September 7, the half-day system was adopted, and regular monthly details were arranged for all departments. This plan was strictly adhered to throughout the year with good results.

Quite early in the year we found that we had among our pupils a number of boys and girls of ages ranging from 10 to 17, who were imbued with the idea that this school was being maintained as a place where they might go when so disposed, there to be housed, fed, clothed, and waited upon; and that they were free to go and come as their fancy prompted. Some of these have been converted and are among our best pupils; while others have withdrawn, and their places have been filled by small children.

Owing to a lack of means of travel and a lack of help, I have been obliged to remain at the school very closely, and have not visited among the parents of our children as much as desirable; but I have found among these Indians a very favorable sentiment toward the school, and in a number of instances have had the hearty cooperation of parents in dealing with refractory pupils.

In October we secured a house, known as the interpreters' house, for use as a boys' dormitory. Prior to that time we had been very much overcrowded. At different times during the year we have been obliged to refuse admittance, for lack of room, to children whose parents were desirous of placing them in school. More room should be provided for this school. A hundred pupils might be placed in school here with very little effort.

Since becoming accustomed to the system of monthly details, our children have proved themselves to be good workers. Praise is due to the boys especially, who, in this northern climate, have hauled water from the creek every day in all kinds of weather, and with crosscut saws, have kept twenty-two stoves going with pine wood, in houses through which the storms beat on every side. We found it impossible at times to hold our regular school sessions, on account of the condition of the old schoolhouse. This school should be given a complete new plant.

The health of our children has been generally good. In February our school was visited by an epidemic of a species of influenza, only one case of which developed any serious symptoms, confining the child to the house for one week. In all other cases the children were on duty again in four or five days. Owing to a custom of these Indians of taking their children home for treatment for any and all ailments, our attendance for the month of February ran very low. It was noticeable that those who went home invariably were sick much longer than those who remained at the school. One serious case of pneumonia claimed our attention, but thanks to the efficiency and the close attention of Dr. Lesher, agency physician, the patient speedily recovered. Red Lake School is especially fortunate in having the services of such a physician as Dr. Lesher.

According to custom the school was closed March 31, for the maple sugar season, and on account of the prevalence of measles in this vicinity it was not reopened until May 16, thus making a bad break in the year's work. The parents need and expect the help of their children in the sugar bush, and I would recommend that the annual vacation of Red Lake School be changed to commence about March 15. By so doing the garden would be a much greater source of profit than under the present arrangement.

In the schoolroom the assistant teacher and myself have worked faithfully, but our success has not been as great as I would wish. The great hindrance here is the backwardness of these children, especially of the boys, in acquiring the English language. The most promising in this line are those young children who entered school for the first time this year.

At present we have 4 acres of garden under cultivation, all looking and promising well. The garden work has been done almost exclusively by hand, as our only team is a yoke of oxen. Each of our larger boys was provided with a plot of ground for his own garden, and often during playtime they might be seen working there.

School closed June 25 with appropriate exercises and a display of schoolroom work. A display of industrial work from the dairy, kitchen, laundry, sewing room, and garden was also arranged. The school work of the year closed with a supper to the children and parents.

Very respectfully,

E. O. HUGHES, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WILD RICE RIVER SCHOOL.

WILD RICE RIVER SCHOOL,
White Earth Agency, Minn., July 9, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1890.

We have been materially helped by the additional accommodation for pupils provided during the early portion of the year. Yet the attendance has exceeded the accommodation, and many

have been turned away for lack of room. This is particularly to be regretted, as the full bloods are usually slower in coming in, hence are more often left out. Room for all who may apply seems at present the best remedy for this. The pupils were noticeably prompt in entering school, and with increased provision the attendance could easily be doubled.

We have been hindered also by lack of employees, but this has been remedied in part, and will, I trust, be wholly provided for in the near future. We felt this especially during the winter, as an unusual number of both pupils and employees were ill with a form of grippe prevalent in the vicinity. Fortunately few of the cases were serious, and we have no deaths to report.

Withal, there has been improvement; so that the year has been far from unsatisfactory, and we are encouraged for the future. The pupils in general have profited by their opportunities, and in a few cases marked improvement can be noted. Employees have worked harmoniously, and in most cases have shown great interest in their work. Parents have been more helpful in keeping their children in school. While we realize how very much remains to be accomplished, we are equally sure that something has been done.

Very respectfully, yours,

VIOLA COOK,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

REPORT OF FEMALE INDUSTRIAL TEACHER, WHITE EARTH RESERVE.

BEAULIEU, MINN., *August 15, 1896.*

SIR: My work as female industrial teacher (field service) commenced the day after my arrival, April 17, 1896, being called upon that early to visit the sick. Since then have done all possible under existing conditions. The people live at long distances apart, and it is impossible to reach them all on foot. Several times different ones have come for me with their teams, thus enabling me to extend my visiting beyond walking distance, and also to visit the settlement at Twin Lakes, 12 miles away. The women welcome me cordially and are anxious to learn, and while many mixed bloods are using civilized methods and are well advanced in the arts of cooking, sewing, etc., they are the exceptions. The large majority are struggling in the dark, knowing there is a better way but ignorant of how to find it. These enlist my whole heart and sympathy. I believe that when the women learn to utilize and cook properly the products of the farm and garden the men will be greatly encouraged in their efforts at cultivating them.

For the first six weeks of my stay here I had no place to invite the women to meet, but since the 1st of June have had comfortable quarters and room for my work. Try to make my home attractive and home-like, and thus an object lesson to them. Have established at my home a sewing guild with an average attendance of 28.8; also a Sunday school with, since the closing of the school, an average of 8 children. Outside the guild, since the 1st of June, have had 191 visits from Indian women.

Am trying to introduce a bathroom—have a room in my house where they find all articles for the toilet and where they can bathe and change their clothing. The idea is new to them and works very slowly, only 5 having thus far availed themselves of the opportunity.

Since my arrival have visited 43 different families, those within walking distance four and five times each, and where there was sickness oftener, always finding some way to instruct and help them. For instance, found a woman with blacking for her stove but unable to read directions, and not knowing how to use it, I blacked the stove, and in my two visits since have found that stove each time shining. This is only one out of many instances I could name.

Blueberry season and diphtheria have rendered the work light for the latter part of July and thus far this month, the first taking so many from home, the latter, on account of my close proximity to the school buildings, shut me off from visiting and from having the women meet.

Respectfully,

M. W. PETICOLAS.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN MONTANA.

REPORT OF BLACKFEET AGENCY.

BROWNING, BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., *August 15, 1896.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of affairs pertaining to this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

A recapitulation of the census just completed, which I forward herewith, is as follows:

Total population	2,092
Males above 18 years	481
Females above 14 years	690
School children between 6 and 16	490

The Blackfeet Reservation is situated in the northwestern part of the State of Montana, and at the present time comprises about 2,000,000 acres of land. The international boundary line dividing the United States and Canada is the northern boundary of this reservation. It is bounded on the south by Birch Creek and on the west by the summit of the main divide of the Rocky Mountains, and extends about 60 miles eastward.

By the terms of a treaty entered into between these Indians and the Government, dated September 26, 1895, they relinquish all claim to the mountainous portion of this reserve (supposed to contain valuable minerals), reserving, however, the right to use the water and timber on same.

This ceded portion is estimated to contain about 700,000 acres, for which they receive a consideration of $1,500,000. This amount, together with the sum still due them by the Government on an existing treaty, will keep these Indians well provided for during the ensuing twelve years, at the expiration of which time they will be well able to take care of themselves without further aid from the Government.

Surveyors, together with a large force of Indian laborers, are at the present time engaged in establishing the western boundary of the reservation, cutting off the ceded portion. On account of the roughness of the country and the heavy bodies of timber that must be encountered, I do not think it possible that the survey can be finished this year, as in the course of two months the weather will be such that all work will have to be suspended until next summer.

These people, locally known as "Piegans," are a tribe of the Blackfeet Nation, the other branches of which reside in Canada. When I first came to Montana the Blackfeet were the largest and most aggressive body of Indians in the Northwest. They controlled a vast territory of mountains and prairies, extending practically from the North Saskatchewan south to the Yellowstone and from the Rockies eastward for more than 300 miles.

In those days the Blackfeet (that is, the men) were industrious only in that they were continually occupied in making war upon surrounding tribes and in hunting to supply their families with meat and robes. So long as the buffalo lasted they were a free and independent people, and every want their primitive life required was easily obtained. Then the men did no work beyond the mere killing of the game; all the drudgery fell to the women. Returned to his lodge from the chase, the man reclined upon his couch at ease, while his wives cut the wood for fuel, and performed all the menial and severe work there was to be done, besides waiting upon him. They even took off and put on his moccasins for him while he lazily smoked his pipe or chatted with his friends. I am glad to say that with these people that day is past; the women now attend only to their household duties, leaving the hard toil to the men.

Upon the disappearance of the buffalo the Piegans passed through a period of distressing want—450 of them dying in one winter from starvation. At last the Government was brought to recognize their needs, and in May, 1888, bought of them a large tract of prairie land for $1,500,000. Shortly afterwards I was appointed as their agent.

When I took charge of the Piegans a few of them were living in low, ill-shaped cabins surrounding the agency. The majority, however, still clung to the lodge and the old camp life, and were located in groups on the streams nearby. All of them wore blankets and the old-time costume. They had done no work, except that a few of them had assisted the farmer in caring for a 40-acre plot of cultivated ground.

At present all the men wear the clothes of their white brothers, and the women are fast discarding their native dress for the more becoming one of their white sisters, and that they are an industrious people I will attempt to prove to you.

In 1890, 900 head of heifers were issued to the Piegans, and they made the first start toward earning a living. At first it was uphill work. It was difficult to get them to break up the communal life and scatter out, each one for himself, and build a home on some favorable location. Many of them went willingly, but others only after they found that so long as they persisted in the old ways, the agent would give them nothing beyond their bare rations.

They were given plows and other implements, and each family was urged to break up a few acres of land and plant potatoes and the hardier grains. Farming, however, in this high altitude has proven a failure. During the five years that I have had charge of these Indians it has been repeatedly demonstrated that this reservation is not adapted to agriculture, and, although the Indians have made faithful efforts each year, the results have been invariably the same, yielding little or no return for the labor spent. With liberal appropriations for the construction of irrigation ditches, hay can be raised in large quantities, and in that manner we can make a success of cattle raising.

Since 1890 several more issues of cattle have been made, in all about 10,000 head, and at the present time there are 20,270 head on this reservation owned by these Indians. To care properly for this large number of cattle, each family has built roomy and comfortable sheds, and every year large quantities of hay are cut and stored to be fed out during the winter storms. Two hundred mowing machines are now in the field running steadily from morning until night.

Receiving in 1890 the first issue of cattle, it was not until 1894 that the Piegans had any mature beef to sell. That year they marketed a few. In 1895 they sold to the trader and shipped to Chicago $30,000 worth of prime beef steers. This year they are to furnish one-third of the beef contract at this agency, amounting to 500,000 pounds, for which they will receive $16,200. This, with the amount they will ship, will bring their sales for 1896 up to $40,000.

I understand that at some agencies in Montana the Indians are not allowed to herd and care for their stock, each one for himself, but that their cattle are grazed in one common herd, and are looked after by the white agency employees, assisted by a few Indians. It is said that the Indians are not allowed to go near the herd, and that most of them do not even know their own brand. I think that such a course is a serious mistake. It in no way tends to break up the old communal life, and instead of encouraging them to strike out, each one for himself, has the opposite tendency of creating an indifference in their own affairs which will later be very hard to overcome. On the stock book of this reservation more than 500 different brands are recorded. Each Indian has full charge of the stock belonging to him, and a great rivalry has sprung up among them, each one trying to be more successful with his stock than his neighbor.

Most of the Piegans have built their own houses, and very neatly, too. They watch closely all the movements of the white carpenters and are very quick to learn. They are constantly calling on me for saws, hammers, planes, squares, and spirit levels, and they handle them with skill. Some of the more wealthy Indians have employed white carpenters to build them three and four room houses. Last year I issued 450,000 feet of lumber and this year have 750,000 feet more to give out. With this large amount, every family will be enabled to have a house of two or more rooms, and the sanitary condition of their homes will be much improved.

For the past two years a great deal of fencing has been done, and now nearly every family has inclosed from 160 to 600 acres of fine hay land, most of which is irrigated by ditches built by themselves. In most cases the surveyor has merely marked the course of the ditch for them and they have done the rest of the work. Even on the larger canals they have performed all the manual labor.

In this connection I will quote from the civil engineer's report of the Willow Creek Canal, recently completed:

GEORGE STEELL,
United States Indian Agent.

SIR: As stated in my report of June 8, we began work on the Willow Creek system of irrigation May 25, 1896. From that day to June 29 we have completed the extension of the main canal, * * * a distance of 14 miles and 4,000 feet. * * * All of this work has been performed by the Indians with their little pony teams, except two 6-horse teams furnished by the agency. During the month of June after the ground became hard the scraper teams crowded the plow teams so closely that it became necessary to take three Indian teams from the scrapers and put them to a 6-horse plow. This plow team was placed entirely under the direction and management of the Indian owners of the teams, * * * and they did good work. The total excavation of this 14⅝ miles of canal was completed in twenty-seven days and consisted of 37,560 cubic yards of earth. There was an average of 30 scraper teams employed each day. Each scraper team moved from the canal and properly placed in the embankment an average of 45 cubic yards of earth each day.

I take occasion to repeat what I said in my report of June 8, that after twenty years' experience in superintending earthworks I have never seen a grading crew that could do better and more rapid work than these Indians. The teams were small, but the scraper loads were as large as those generally moved by larger teams. Peace and harmony prevailed during the progress of the work. The more difficult the work the harder they endeavored to do their duty.

Prior to 1890 only a few of the children of this reservation attended school. There was a small school here capable of caring for about 40 scholars, and 40 had been sent to Carlisle. September 1, 1890, the Catholic Mission Contract School was opened here and immediately filled with 100 scholars. February 1, 1892, the Willow Creek Government Boarding School commenced with 90 scholars; 120 are now there. In January, 1893, 60 children were sent to the Fort Shaw School, and at the present time there are 90 attending it from here. The enrollment of Piegan scholars at all the schools is now about 350, and of the 2,000 members of this tribe nearly one-half of them now speak English.

The Piegans were quick to realize the value of an education, and are anxious to place their children in school even before the little ones are old enough to attend one. They are very proud of the progress they make, and visit them at every opportunity, encouraging them to persevere. They appreciate how badly they themselves are handicaped in the struggle with the sharper-witted white man, and intend that their children shall, if possible, be fully competent to compete with them in every way.

Agency employees.—There are two carpenters and two blacksmiths, with four assistant mechanics, in our shops. One carpenter and blacksmith and two assistant Indian mechanics are at this agency; the others are at the old agency shops. They have all the work that they can possibly do in keeping up the repairs on the 500 wagons owned by these Indians. The demand for shoeing their horses is

becoming a heavy task for the blacksmiths. The large number of mowing machines and hayrakes to be kept in repair also calls for a great deal of shop work.

The farmer, in looking after the irrigation work, following up mowing machines, and traveling over the reservation directing the work of the Indians, is kept very busy. The assistant farmer is an old cattleman of twenty years' experience. He takes charge of our Indian round-ups and attends to all branding, etc., upon the reservation. No person is allowed to brand unless the assistant farmer is present, and in that manner we do away with cattle stealing to a great extent. There being little or no farming to look after it might be asked, What use have we for the farmers? I have shown that in looking after the hay crops and the care of the large number of cattle in the interests of this reserve, that they are very important factors.

The harness maker is kept busy repairing the harness belonging to the Indians. The repairs are necessarily great on account of the poor quality of harness bought and sent here for issue to these Indians. This is false economy. There should be a much better grade purchased for the Indian service.

The agency physician is becoming in greater demand by the Indians than formerly. A few years ago upon ration days the physician was kept busy giving out eye-water, pills, salts, and salve, but he was hardly ever called to visit the sick at their homes. They now realize the benefits to be derived from the attendance of a physician, and he is receiving calls constantly.

On June 24 last Paul, a half-breed Piegan Indian, residing on this reservation, was murdered by Frank and Edward Doublerunner, brothers, two full-blooded Piegan Indians, also residing on this reservation. The killing occurred on Two Medicine Creek, about 16 miles from the agency. It seemed that the cause of the trouble was an unlawful relation existing between Paul's wife and Frank Doublerunner. The circumstances as reported to me were that on June 23 Paul saw his wife in a remote place in company with Frank Doublerunner and shot at Frank, but did no damage. That night Frank appeared at the agency boarding school and requested his brother Edward, who held the position of night watchman, to accompany him, that he was in trouble. The boys left the school together without the knowledge of the superintendent or any other employee and proceeded to the agency, where they purchased cartridges at the trader's store. Nothing is known of their movements after that time until the shooting occurred, although it is reasonable to suppose that they went immediately to the vicinity of the killing for the purpose of murdering Paul. As far as could be learned, both of the boys took part in the shooting, as Paul was shot through the body and also through the head, dying instantly. After killing the husband the boys told his wife she would have to go with them or they would kill her where they had killed her husband. Whether the woman was instrumental in the killing or not is not known, but, at any rate, she accompanied the boys immediately after her husband was shot.

On learning of the murder I started the Indian police out to look for the woman and the two boys, but they failed to find any trace of them during that day. On the morning of June 25 about 2 o'clock they were discovered in the vicinity of the agency boarding school. Shortly after, Edward, the younger of the two boys, left his brother Frank with the woman and started north toward Cut Bank. Frank and the woman were then watched by Superintendent Matson and H. J. Johnson, teacher, and they were seen to tie their horses to the school fence. About 7 o'clock the horses were secured by the superintendent, and he and Mr. Johnson then started toward the place where Frank Doublerunner and the woman were hiding. When within about 200 yards of the place four shots were fired by Frank, one of which went so close to the superintendent that he returned to the school and sent a messenger to inform me of the whereabouts of the murderers. I immediately sent three police and several volunteers, who were directed to the spot by Mr. Matson, and Frank and the woman were found dead. He had shot the woman through the left temple and himself through the heart at the time Mr. Matson and Mr. Johnson were going toward them. I had the bodies brought to the agency and buried, having first secured all the evidence that would be necessary in the case. The police then started after Edward Doublerunner and found him near Cut Bank. He was arrested and confined in the agency jail until the arrival of a United States marshal from Helena. He is now in jail at Helena awaiting trial.

The very large increase in our census over that of last year is due to the fact that a large number of these people residing away from the reservation making their own living have been compelled to return to their people on the reservation on account of the stringent times during the past three years. I think that they are now nearly all upon our rolls.

I have the honor to forward herewith annual report of Superintendent Matson, of the agency boarding school; annual report of the agency physician, and a report of the irrigation work during the past year, by Engineer N. E. Jenkins.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE STEELL,
United States Indian Agent.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BLACKFEET SCHOOL.

BLACKFEET AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, *August 20, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my fourth annual report of this school. School opened October 1, as has been the custom for the last three years; 85 pupils were present—29 girls and 56 boys. There were enrolled during the year 135 pupils—47 girls and 88 boys; 49 new pupils were enrolled—16 girls and 33 boys. Of former pupils, 16 were transferred to Fort Shaw during the summer vacation—5 girls and 11 boys. The whole number of former pupils who did not return to school, including the transfers to Shaw, was 27—10 girls and 17 boys. Because of illness and for various other reasons there were withdrawn and not returned during the year 29 pupils—14 girls and 15 boys. The greatest average attendance for any one month (November) was 121+. The average attendance for the nine months school was in session was 115+. The number of pupils present at the close of the term, June 30, was 104. Age of girls, 5 to 15; age of boys, 5 to 20. Average age of pupils, 10+, girls 9+, boys 10+.

From this showing it will be seen readily that in keeping up the work of the school there was danger of overtaxing the strength of the children. No one would think for a moment that white children of the same age could do the work these children were required to do last year, and with the prospective transfer of some of the older ones to Fort Shaw, the dropping out of others to attend to interests at home, and the filling up with little ones from the camps, the problem the coming year will be still more trying. Certainly in the matter of toil the children will have to be favored or serious results will follow. More and more is this work becoming a work of mercy. Even were all employees unselfish and disposed to seek the advance of all interests by leading in the drudgery of a school like this, the drop, from year to year, in the average age of the pupils suggests the need of additional help from without.

In the line of improvements for the year there was constructed a fraction less than 6 miles of post-and-wire fence. The entire tract of land allotted for school purposes is now inclosed, fenced, and cross-fenced into eight separate lots—campus, 80 acres; pasture for cows, 100 acres; pasture for young stock, 55 acres; pasture for calves, 10 acres; pasture for hogs, 5 acres; garden, 5 acres; grain and hay field, 40 acres; and a large field of several hundred acres for hay and winter range. All the pastures have running water in them, and the irrigating ditches are so constructed that water can be put on the grain field and garden.

The school herd consists of 98 head—2 bulls, 2 stags, 12 calves, 17 cows, 15 heifers, 31 steers, and 19 yearlings. Among these are some excellent marketable cattle. The steers, now in their prime, should be disposed of this season; also several of the old cows, which will soon begin to decline in value. None of the cows are first rate for milk. The grade, however, is improving by selection from the heifers raised at the school. All the cattle are in fine condition.

Of the 5 horses at the school 2 are of little worth for any purpose. The other 3 are medium for light work. For the heavy work of the school there should be a young team of good weight. The hogs are good as to breed and condition.

After the summer subsistence there were taken from the garden 15 bushels of potatoes and 33 bushels of beets. From the grain field 250 bushels of oats were thrashed and 40 tons of hay cut. This season 20 acres were seeded to oats and 4 acres to potatoes. The best ground in the garden lot was planted to beans, beets, carrots, lettuce, onions, parsnips, pease, and turnips. Though the garden received the best of care in planting the plants have been slow in coming. The lettuce, planted as soon as the ground was in condition—May 27—is fairly coming at this writing, and with favorable weather will be suitable for table use by the time the children return from their summer vacation. Some of the beets are just appearing above ground. While everything is growing, nothing will come to perfection, if anything reaches maturity. How can it? Consider the season. Ten snowstorms in the month of May—snow at times for three days in succession, snow to hinder planting until the 27th—and cold rains and snows again in the fore part of June, with nights cold enough for frost throughout the summer. Of course there will be some return—there always has been—but to expect much from a garden in this locality is absurd. In the field the oats, potatoes, and turnips are making a good showing. Rains are frequent and crops keep growing. What the yield will be remains to be seen. As we have not had an early killing frost since July 8, 1892, the prospect is hopeful.

Grass is better than it was last year. We are now haying and want to cut 100 tons. With our present number of stock we shall need that much.

Sickness in the school was comparatively light. There were cases of pleurisy, pneumonia, and sore eyes. Sore throat was an epidemic affecting pupils and employees. Among the children glandular enlargement was most prevalent.

Conscientious work was done in the class rooms. The course of study outlined by the Department for schools of this grade was followed as closely as could be, and the children, many of them without any previous schooling and knowing nothing of the English language, made fair intellectual progress. In all holiday and other public exercises they acquitted themselves well.

Under the supervision of the heads of the different industrial departments the children were instructed in such work as has to be done in the maintenance of a school like this, all of which instruction they will find to be of practical benefit when they come to doing for themselves. The work in the kitchen and dining room, for the help we have, is heavy. The laundry room, besides having no drying facilities, is very much too small. Hence the work at times is very laborious.

In the sewing room there is but one woman, who, with her detail of little girls, manufactured 193 aprons, 34 bonnets, 160 combinations, 66 curtains, 151 drawers, 143 dresses, 6 pants, 230 pillowcases, 81 sheets, 75 skirts, 60 tablecloths, 139 towels, and 14 waists.

Thus far in the history of the school the duties of the industrial teacher have extended over so large an area and have been of such a diversified nature that no one man has been able, with the assistance of the boys, to meet the demands. If other male employees had not, from the

beginning and at all times, made all-around men of themselves the interests of the school would have materially suffered; but with the entire grounds fenced, the pastures, gardens, grain and grass fields, stables, sheds, and corrals advantageously arranged, ditches bringing fresh water to the doors in summer and carrying waste waters away, and all other outside conveniences, of which there was nothing four years ago, the work in this department will not be as arduous in the future as it has been in the past.

Hoping that you may be able to obtain from the Department authority to make the necessary improvements contemplated—a fence separating the school buildings from the open grounds, thus protecting the dooryards from being tramped and littered by teams and stock, a woodshed large enough to house the kitchen fuel, a workshop and tool house for the industrial teacher's use, and a board walk connecting the three main buildings so that the children's feet may be kept dry when the ground is covered with slush—and thanking you for your earnest support and hearty cooperation at all times, I am, very respectfully,

W. H. MATSON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF IRRIGATION, BLACKFEET RESERVATION.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., *June 30, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of engineering work done during the period from the 1st day of May, 1896, to the 30th day of June, 1896; also a brief account of the work performed on the main canal of the Willow Creek system of irrigation during the months of October and November, 1895:

From May 1 to May 16, 1896, I surveyed ditches for the following named persons: Charles Thomas, Little Plume, and Cut Bank John. The first two have been completed, head gates set, and are now ready for service. A full account of said ditches is set forth in my report of June 8, 1896.

The work performed on the main canal of the Willow Creek system of irrigation during the months of October and November, 1895, was under the supervision of Mr. Ross Castel, at that time the superintendent of irrigation. The work consisted in deepening and widening a poorly constructed ditch that had been very improperly located, partly around the base of a perpendicular bank through large bowlders and cement gravel and partly along the steep bank of the South Fork of Cut Bank River. At this last mentioned point the first water that was turned into the ditch broke out into the river, tearing away the embankments and completely destroying the usefulness of the ditch.

There was expended during the months of October and November, 1895, the sum of $815.80 in the reconstruction of said ditch, not including three days' work with 14 scraper teams and one 4-horse plow team from and including the 24th to the 27th day of June, 1896. The ditch thus reconstructed has a length of 1¼ miles. Owing to improper location the reconstruction of the mile and a quarter of old ditch has cost more than the construction of any three miles of canal that has been made of the extension this year. In company with the agency farmer I went over the reconstructed portion of the canal on the 29th day of April, 1896. We found that part of the canal around the perpendicular bank filled with snow to the depth of 10 feet.

As stated in my former report of June 8, we began active operations in the construction of the extension of the main canal of the Willow Creek system of irrigation on the 25th day of May, 1896. We could not begin earlier, owing to late storms and the lack of feed for the stock, these people having to depend upon the wild grasses for feed for their horses. From May 25 to June 29 we have completed the extension of this main canal from the east end of the canyon of Flatiron Creek eastwardly a distance of 14 miles and 4,000 feet to a point across the Great Northern Railroad east of Blackfoot Station. All that is necessary now is the setting of the head gate and construction of 12 wasteway boxes, and the canal is ready for service.

All of this work has been performed by the Indians with their little pony teams, except two 6-horse plow teams that were furnished from the agency.

During the month of June, after the ground began to get dry and hard, the scraper teams crowded the plow teams so closely that it became necessary to take three Indian teams from the scrapers and put them to a 6-horse plow. This plow team was placed entirely under the direction and management of the Indian owners of the teams. They were somewhat awkward for a few days, but under the careful instructions of the agency farmer, Mr. I. B. Peters, they learned to manage the six horses and the big plow in the excavation and did good work.

The excavation of this main canal of the Willow Creek system was finished at 5 o'clock, June 29, 1896, having been under construction twenty-seven days, three and one-half days being lost in moving camps and one-half day on account of rain. The total excavation on this 14¼ miles of canal consisted of 37,560 cubic yards of earth. There was an average of thirty scraper teams employed each day for the twenty-seven days. Each scraper team moved from the canal and properly placed in the embankment an average of 45 cubic yards of earth each day.

I take occasion to repeat what I said in my report of June 8, that after twenty years' experience in superintending earthworks I have never seen a grading crew that could do better or more rapid work than these Piegan Indians with their little pony teams. Their teams were small, but the scraper loads were as large as those generally moved by larger teams.

Peace and harmony prevailed amongst them during the progress of the work. The more difficult the work the harder they endeavored to do their duty.

During the twenty-seven days of construction it was necessary for me to be ahead running the preliminary surveys and locating the canal. The management and direction of the work of construction was under the supervision of the agency farmer, Mr. I. B. Peters. Due credit should be given him for the successful manner in which he managed the laborers and pushed the work forward to completion.

Respectfully submitted.

N. E. JENKINS,
Irregularly employed engineer.

GEORGE STEELL,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF CROW AGENCY.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *September 16, 1896.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of June 1, 1896, I have the honor herewith to submit my third annual report of affairs at this agency for the year 1896.

Population.—The population is as follows:

Males 18 years and over	674
Females 14 years and over	819
Children 6 years and over, under 18 for males and under 14 for females	372
Children under 6 years	270
Total population	2,135

This shows an increase of 2 over the report of 1895, and that report gave an increase of 7 over previous year. Up to last year there was a constant decrease of this tribe. I am of the opinion that these Indians, as they year by year become accustomed to the marked change from a nomadic life to one of systematic industry, may exhibit an increase in population not far below that common to agricultural people of the white race.

Industries.—The industries are agriculture, stock raising, working on irrigating ditches, and to some extent general labor for whites residing either on or adjacent to the reserve. Agriculture is, and I think will continue to be, the principal source of self-support for these Indians, and I have this year made greater efforts (if possible) than ever to assure the success of their farming operations, and the result, when the remarkably dry season is considered, is very satisfactory indeed. The Indians have never been more willing to labor than they are to-day. Among them are many really bright, thoughtful men and women. They recognize fully the inevitable, and are not only willing but are anxious to work for fair compensation.

Thus far I have been unable to give to cattle raising the attention it requires and which I aim to devote thereto. At the present date the Indians are not so situated as to take proper care of their cattle on their allotments; therefore the many individual brands are held on our fine ranges in one herd, under charge of efficient, experienced employees, assisted by Indians. Just as soon as the conditions admit of such action, I shall have each Indian take charge of his own brand, holding some on his allotment and the grazing land adjacent, affording him thereby a combined grain and stock farm, with the many advantages thereof.

Under proper management there are few if any people with a brighter future than the Crows. They earn each year thousands of dollars by their work on irrigating ditches, and are using such and all other earnings with more judgment than has heretofore been shown. From date of my arrival here I have earnestly endeavored to teach them the true value of money and its proper use, and as our traders say that they do not spend their earnings as formerly, I feel that some measure of success has attended my instruction as to "finances."

Agricultural progress.—The progress in agricultural work is exhibited by the following tables, and comparison of cultivated area during three previous years is also given.

Area of cultivated land:	Acres.
1893	400
1894	1,270
1895	2,350
1896	3,025

The increase in land farmed by Indians since my administration of affairs at this agency commenced (March 1, 1894), as shown by the above table, is worthy of note, being for my first year over 300 per cent increase, for the second year nearly 100 per cent, and a very notable increase in cultivation for my third year, 1896. I mention this especially for the purpose of removing all doubt as to the disposition and ability of these Indians to farm on the part of those persons who, being acquainted with them somewhat, have been in the past skeptical regarding their future progress.

The following table shows the kinds and quantity of produce grown by the Indians during the season of 1896:

	Pounds.
Wheat	573,000
Oats	1,048,000
Barley and rye	40,000
Corn	66,000
Potatoes	87,500
Other vegetables, etc	240,000
Total raised by Indians	2,054,500

They have also put up for their own use and for sale 2,300 tons of hay. The total value of the crops this year is about $43,000, and had the season been favorable, admitting of early sowing of seed, the yield would have been more than double in all, and in some districts treble what it is. The figures given do not include the products on the several school farms or the large number of farms cultivated by white men married to Indian women, nearly all of whom grow large crops, with the aid of their Indian families.

In view of all the conditions I consider the present year's work the most satisfactory since I entered this service. The Indians are in better moral tone, they comprehend my desires more readily, and obey all orders promptly. The outlook for their future progress has never been as bright. All of my farmers report a marked improvement all along the line of Indian civilization. Visitors to the agency, who have often been here, have invariably spoken of this change. It affords me great pleasure to report this to the honorable Commissioner, and to know positively that I am presenting facts and not in the least degree fancies; and I feel that the improved conditions are largely due to the very liberal support always accorded me by the Department in my earnest efforts to render these Indians independent, and the Indians also appreciate their very generous treatment.

Rations.—On July 1, commencement of the present fiscal year, all rations were withdrawn, except beef, from all able-bodied Indians. The old, infirm, and sick still receive a moderate ration. This withdrawal of rations occasioned no ill feeling and but very little comment. I am convinced that it was the right course to pursue, as the Crows are able to maintain themselves, and they are very willing to do so. In my report for 1895 I referred to my desire to discontinue rations after July 1, 1896. I consider my action as to rations a very important step in the direction of Indian civilization, as the Indians seem more self-reliant, and exhibit much pride in being in some measure independent of the Government. To my knowledge no suffering or hardship of any nature redounds from the withdrawal of rations.

The Indians will this year furnish quite a portion of the beef allowed them, and I trust at no distant day to have them furnish the entire contract for beef.

Improvements.—A dormitory, a fine large two-story building, has been erected at the agency, under contract, at a cost of $10,338. This is by far the finest building at the agency. It is provided with the best sanitary arrangements that can be desired, and with every convenience necessary for a large school. Considering the character of the building it is the cheapest structure on the reserve, and would be an ornament to any town.

A steam-power gristmill has also been built at a cost of $11,990. This is a very substantial structure, with the latest improved and best machinery, with a capacity of 50 barrels daily. The flour is of excellent grade, and I hope to supply at least a portion of the area adjacent to the reserve with flour from this mill. The flour required by the Indians this year—150,000 pounds—I shall furnish. The mill will afford a market at profitable rates for all the wheat raised by the Indians.

A water-supply system has been constructed, also under contract, at the very moderate cost of $6,450, which affords the entire agency an unfailing supply of pure water for domestic use, and in case of fire gives under full head a stream of water over the roofs of our highest buildings. The work on this system was most thorough, and it meets every possible requirement, and its value in event of fire can scarcely be estimated.

A sewerage system, complete in all features, has been constructed under "open market estimate," the Department allowing $2,994 therefor, as estimated. Every item was figured at the lowest possible cost, and my ability to put in a complete system for the estimated cost was seriously questioned by men of experience; yet the work was accomplished, both material and labor being the best obtainable, and I have saved over $200 of the amount allowed. I was much pleased at the result.

Two sets of quarters for employees have been built at a cost of $1,139 each. They are of brick, four rooms each, with a hall and two good closets, and very substantially built, under "open market." They replace a set of quarters destroyed by fire last year, and they are very marked improvements over the one destroyed.

Individual farms.—Very earnest efforts are being made to locate permanently the Indians on their own allotments, repairing their old houses worth repairing, and building new houses where needed. A large amount of lumber is required for this work, and I have recently requested authority to purchase, in "open market," the lumber necessary to provide shelter for the most deserving of the Indian farmers ere the most severe cold of our northern winters is at hand, and if my request is granted I can soon provide comfortable houses for many Indians who are worthy of, and sadly in need of, houses for their families. The houses are to be of double plank joints half broken, lined with good quality of building paper, and ceiled with same, making a very warm and durable house. The farms are to be fenced and stables built by the Indians, shelters for all implements erected, and laterals for irrigation taken out of main laterals or the ditch proper. Just as soon as these Indians can be permanently located on their farms they will undoubtedly make commendable progress in domestic life, as they are closely attached to their homes, and many of their women are apt in copying from the home life of the whites at the agency.

Crime.—There has been the usual number of minor crimes, or rather transgressions of rules, and the usual punishment by confinement in the guardroom by night, and daily work on roads, cleaning up the grounds, etc., inflicted. The prisoners make no trouble. I often allow them under exigencies to visit their homes for a brief period, and they invariably return in strict accord with their promise. There has been no crime of especial importance this year, the moral tone of the Indians being greatly improved.

I have been careful to clear the reservation of numerous disreputable white men who congregate in the several settlements, especially along the large ditch, where much money is paid out, for the purpose of gambling or other vices. I have removed many of them and hope to make the reservation so unpleasant for such element that they will not long continue to make it a resort for the vicious who may be driven out of surrounding towns, or who are hiding from officers of the law. During past years these Indians have lost or been robbed of many thousands of dollars by white gamblers and thieves. I am fully determined to stop such crime.

Police.—The police force, consisting of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant and 13 privates, continue as reliable and energetic in performance of their duty as ever. I consider them an excellent body of men, and as faithful as any police force in the service, or as any similar force of white men. When one remembers their very moderate pay, and that for it they must furnish horses in addition to their own services, their faithfulness seems the more praiseworthy.

Sanitary.—The heath of the Indians has been as usual during the year, by far the greater number of deaths being old people. A hospital would be of great aid to the physician in treatment of cases demanding close attention. Earnest and repeated requests have during past years been made for a small hospital building, and I sincerely trust that some day it may be authorized. The agency physician would then be able to give his best work to those under his care, while under present conditions this is impossible, and he can not have such influence over these people as the Department desires.

Employees.—I have employed Indians in every position that they were competent to fill, and in the main their work has been satisfactory, and in many instances very creditable. The several apprentices to the carpenter and blacksmith are doing nicely. One of them has left the service and is working for himself in the Little Horn settlement, and is kept quite busy by the Indians, all of whom pay for their work. The Indian assistant farmers, also used as interpreters, are of great aid to the additional farmers in charge of the several districts. While a change is occasionally necessary, yet as a whole the Indian youth will, I think, compare fairly with youths of other races employed under similar conditions. My white employees have with rare exceptions performed their varied duties to my entire satisfaction.

General.—At the county fair held at Billings last year the exhibit of the products grown by the Crows won not only very pleasing comment, but were in some instances accorded prizes, and I hope to make another exhibit this season. These valleys are as fertile as any in the State, and with favorable seasons the yield will bear comparison with any section. The Indians are showing some interest in such matters, and I wish to encourage them.

The reports of the superintendent of the Crow Boarding School and the Montana Industrial School, forwarded herewith, will present the educational progress for the year.

I thank the honorable Commissioner for his very courteous consideration of my many communications during the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. WATSON,
First Lieutenant Tenth Cavalry,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW SCHOOL—AT AGENCY.

CROW BOARDING SCHOOL,
Crow Agency, Mont., July 7, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report for this school for the year ended June 30, 1896.

As the location and accessibility of this school do not seem to be well understood, I desire to say that it is situated immediately upon the line of the Burlington and Missouri River Railway (Burlington Route). The name of the post-office and railway station is Crow Agency, and the school is not more than 50 rods from the depot. The school buildings are also about the same distance from the agent's office. Parties wishing to reach this point from the south or southeast should come on the Burlington. Those coming from the northwest or the extreme northeast should take the Northern Pacific to Billings, Mont., and there change to the Burlington. The agency and school are 72 miles southeast of Billings.

Crow Agency is situated in the beautiful valley of the Little Big Horn River, the school being about a quarter of a mile from certain points of that tortuous stream. It is 12 miles southeast of Fort Custer, which is occupied at this time by several troops of the Tenth Cavalry. It is also 3 miles northwest of the Custer battlefield, the monument erected there being in plain view from the agency.

During the past year the school has undergone considerable change of management. On March 7 Mr. H. D. Arkwright, who had been superintendent since October, 1889, was transferred by the honorable Commissioner to the industrial training school at Tomah, Wis., and was succeeded here by Mr. S. C. Sanborn. On May 18 Mr. Sanborn surrendered the position, and the management devolved upon Mr. C. M. Gilman, the industrial teacher. On June 30 I arrived, to take charge next day.

The school comprises three large buildings, a small schoolhouse, a barn, and outhouses. A large frame building, now badly dilapidated, is the old "home," in which the school was started. A large brick building for the girls was erected about five years ago. It contains, besides necessary apartments for the girls and private rooms for employees, the dining room and kitchen for the school. Another large brick building for the boys was erected during the past year. This is one of the best arranged buildings I have seen in the service. It has a number of elegant rooms for the boys, also rooms for employees, and superintendent's quarters.

The plant is provided with a complete water system and sewerage, put in during the past year.

We now need a new school building, also a separate dining hall and kitchen. Furthermore, we need more land. The school farm consists of about 12 acres for garden, orchards, lawns, etc. We should have at least 40 acres.

There have been 97 names on the roll this year, with an average attendance of 78. It is evident that the school has made progress during the past year and that the pupils are constantly advancing toward civilization. The moral tone of the school seems to be good. The employees, as far as I can judge, are earnest and efficient, and for the present at least I wish no changes.

Venturing to compliment you, sir, on the splendid improvements here, and my predecessors on successful work in the school, I have the honor to be,

Yours, most respectfully,

FRANK TERRY, *Superintendent.*

First Lieut. J. W. WATSON,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW SCHOOL—AT RAMONA RANCH.

BLAKELY, MONT., *September 14, 1896.*

SIR: I hand you herewith school statistics for 1896, as complete as I can make them with data in my possession. We have now at Ramona Ranch entered upon the second year as a Government boarding school. The reports which I have from time to time sent you during the past year indicate that our school has had its full complement of pupils and that their attendance has been regular.

The health of pupils has been excellent. Four pupils—two boys and two girls—have died of inherited consumption. As soon as they began to show signs of permanent drooping they were sent home with their parents, and so they died in camp, after having been cared for by their parents for weeks or months.

The work in all departments has been carefully and harmoniously performed. The school work proper has been specially successful. As we have had two teachers, the schoolroom work has been thorough and pupils have made fine progress in all their studies. Especial stress, however, has been laid upon teaching them to speak, read, and write English.

Their industrial training has been faithfully looked after to the full extent of our supplies and conveniences. The boys delight in gardening. Most of our large boys were given plats of

their own, and they have taken great care to keep them free from weeds and well cultivated. If the season had been even fairly favorable as to moisture, they would have had large quantities of lettuce, onions, radishes, carrots, beets, beans, sweet corn, melons, cabbages, tomatoes, potatoes, etc.; but, as you know, the drought has been severe, and as we have no system of irrigation, our garden crops are exceedingly limited. Our field crops have fared even worse. They are almost an absolute failure. Everything came up and grew fairly well in the spring, and by great care in cultivation we anticipated an abundant harvest; but by the middle of June the drought set in, and has continued until now. Instead of 50 tons of hay we expected, we have 10; instead of 400 or 500 bushels of potatoes, we have perhaps 25; in like proportions of other crops. All this failure of crops is in no degree the fault of farming. That has been excellent.

But for all this discouragement as to harvest, we shall plan to do full plowing and to put under cultivation a still larger acreage the ensuing year. We shall endeavor to give our boys much more work and instruction in gardening. Would not a good system of irrigation be a paying institution for this school?

As to our school buildings, they are mostly old, and are rapidly becoming dilapidated. Without very extensive repairing in the near future they will be unsafe, uncomfortable, and wholly inadequate. Would not a new plant be more economical?

Yours, sincerely,

A. A. SPENCER, *Superintendent.*

First Lieut. J. W. WATSON,
Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FLATHEAD AGENCY.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT., *August 27, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit this my third annual report of the affairs of this agency.

That an intelligent understanding of the conditions and circumstances of the Indians here located may be had I shall give a brief summary of the history of the original confederated tribes, and the bands moved here recently.

The original confederated tribes of Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenai Indians selected this reservation as their permanent home and country by a treaty made with Governor I. I. Stevens, in 1855. All the subscribers to this treaty, with the exception of Charlo's Band of Bitter Root Flatheads, removed to the agency and lands assigned to them. Later Charlo's Band were allotted lands in the Bitter Root Valley, but refused the patents for their lands, and so bitter was their experience among the white settlers of that valley, and so impoverished and beggared did they become, that Congress in 1889 passed an act authorizing the sale of their allotted lands for their benefit and for their removal to this agency. In accordance with these provisions, their lands were offered for sale and the Bitter Root Flatheads moved here in 1891.

In 1887 Michel's Band of Lower Kalispels were induced by a treaty made with Commissioners Wright and Andrews to settle here.

In 1890 a band of Idaho Kootenais were removed to this agency, and in 1893 a portion of the Lower Spokanes were placed here.

Be it said to the credit of all these people that, despite the fact that five distinct tribes are settled here, harmony and good will exists at all times, excepting an occasional exhibition of jealousy between the various chiefs and headmen of the separate tribes. While they constantly intermarry and locate wherever they may find good land, it may be said in a general way that the Flatheads occupy the Jocko Valley, the Pend d'Oreilles the Mission Valley, the Lower Kalispels Camas Prairie, the Kootenais the vicinity of Dayton Creek, while the Lower Spokanes are scattered throughout all parts of the reservation.

The various bands and tribes are in number as follows:

Confederated tribes	1,626
Charlo's Band of Flatheads	181
Michel's Band of Lower Kalispels	52
Idaho Kootenais	41
Upper and Middle Bands of Spokanes	93
Total	1,993

Civilization.—The civilization of the Indians here located has steadily progressed excepting that of the Kootenai tribe, and even they have made some advancement. All grades of progress may be here seen, the older and long resident bands having naturally made the best showing, while those recently removed are gradually adopting the ways of civilized men. Practically all live in houses, upon definite fenced holdings. Nearly all cultivate some land, and all are familiar to some extent at least with the manner of tilling the soil. A large per cent of these people have adopted civilized costume to some extent at least, and many more would do so had they the means to buy clothing.

There is a nonprogressive element adhering to the old chiefs, who by advice and example retard somewhat the well disposed, but their number is fast dwindling and soon will be limited to renegades, vagabonds, and "ne'er do wells." Strict enforcement of law and the regulations have at least quieted and forced such to observance of law and good behavior.

Flathead patented lands.—In January of this year the second payment of moneys derived from the sale of patented lands belonging to Charlo's Band of Bitter Root Flatheads in the Bitter Root Valley, Montana, was made to the patentees and their heirs. The money received was of great benefit to these people, the majority of whom have put at least some of their money to good use, either in purchasing cattle or in making improvements upon their holdings.

Heretofore the Indians of this band have been rather worthless, idling their time in gambling and participating in the forbidden feasts and war dances. A number have changed, and are rapidly fencing up the arable land of the Jocko Valley. While their beginnings are modest, scarcely a family is without at least a garden.

Agriculture.—It is a deplorable fact that the exceeding drought of this season has caused a failure of crops, excepting in favored localities where there was an opportunity to irrigate, and where advantage was taken of the water supply. This condition prevailed throughout the reservation, the extreme drought of July withering the crops. It is most regrettable, as a much larger acreage of grain had been planted than in any preceding year. That something might be saved of the crop, some have cut their grain before ripening for hay.

In some parts of the reservation, notably Camas Prairie, the pest of grasshoppers has destroyed the grain and even the vegetable crops of the Indians. In a graphic description of the coming of these pests the Kalispel chief likened them to a billow or cloud of smoke seen from a distance, that would be observed starting about 10 o'clock in the morning and slowly rolling eastward, leaving desolation and bare grain stalks in their wake, every living green blade being devoured.

Those who have depended entirely upon agriculture for their living and support, and have had no water for irrigation purposes, are this year unfortunate. I fear there will be some want and distress during the coming winter. While many of the Indians have domestic animals, hogs, chickens, etc., the lack of grain for feed will compel them to dispose of them.

Irrigation.—Except in limited bottom lands, where there is a natural subirrigation, the slight and variable rainfall in this section of country compels irrigation to secure a crop. It is, therefore, a highly important question in the civilization and in the advancement of these tribes. A limited supply of water for irrigation purposes has been provided by two ditches in the Jocko Valley, each about 5 miles long. Under these ditches twenty or twenty-five families have settled and made for themselves comfortable homes and secured abundant crops. During the year I have laid out two ditches for Indians, one of over a mile and another of somewhat less length. Individual Indians dug them without further aid from any source. With a little assistance, much more of this class of improvement could be done.

In the Mission Valley nothing has been done in the way of irrigation except what private enterprise has accomplished. The streams of this valley are large and exceptionally well located for the easy and convenient irrigation of the lands adjacent. I would recommend that a ditch be taken from Post Creek, of that valley, and carried along the base of the mountain in a southerly direction for a distance of about 4 miles. This would irrigate the lands of seven or eight families of Spokanes recently moved here and enable them to secure a crop. It can be constructed at a small cost per rod. Besides furnishing water for families already settled there, it would cover a large amount of vacant land, making it available for agricultural purposes. If made sufficiently large, it would irrigate 5,000 acres.

Stock raising.—This industry has prospered during the past year; many Indians have been induced to invest in cattle and are now making hay to provide for the proper care of their stock during the coming winter. They are beginning to realize that this reservation is well adapted to stock raising, and that a good living and self-support lies in diligence and attention to this business.

From carefully prepared estimates it is estimated that Indians will ship between 80 and 90 carloads of fat cattle to the Chicago market this fall. This, in number, will amount to 1,600 or 1,800 head. In addition to this about 500 head have been sold to traders within and without the reservation. Twice annually a general round-up takes place, all the owners of stock participate in it, each brands his young calves, and in the fall cuts out and sells his fat stock either to traders or to Indians who ship to the Chicago market.

One of the wealthy, successful, energetic, and prosperous Indians engaged in stock raising, whose name and fame as the owner of 200 head of buffalo has gone beyond the limits of this reservation, named Charles Allard, has recently died in Chicago, where he had gone seeking medical aid for the most fatal of all diseases among Indians—tuberculosis. His body was returned to the reservation and buried at St. Ignatius Mission in the Indian burial ground. I doubt if the hundreds who attended his last rites would equal in number those living here who have either been recipients of his charity or who have been benefited by his generous assistance.

Police.—Some improvement is to be noted in the efficiency of the police force, but it is difficult to get or exact full time of the men in police duty. Many of them have families, and live upon farms. Notwithstanding, good work has been done in the past year, and criminals have found no harbor in this reservation. The police here arrested Joe Cadotte, an outlaw and murderer, who has since been tried, convicted, and hanged. A number of other offenders wanted by the authorities outside of the reservation have been arrested by the Indian police.

It is a pleasure, also, to report the hearty cooperation of the officers of Missoula County in aiding the Indian police to capture and return renegades and offenders wanted for misdemeanors committed upon the reservation.

I feel it a duty to mention the hearty and untiring zeal of the United States district attorney, Hon. Preston H. Leslie, in the prosecution of the whisky-vending offenders of this vicinity. Four indictments for the crime of selling liquor to Indians belonging to this reservation were found against four white offenders. They were diligently prosecuted by the United States attorney, and while not resulting in conviction it has had the effect of lessening the offenses of this sort.

I have also to mention the prosecution and conviction of one F. M. Cory. During the fall of 1895 this person presented here forged letters representing him to be a special agent or commissioner, and succeeded for a time in deceiving people as to his true character, and collected various sums of money from cattlemen having trespassing stock here. Through information and advice from the Indian Office, he was discovered to be a fraud, arrested, tried and convicted of impersonating a United States officer, and he is now serving out his sentence.

Indian courts.—An improvement in the administration of justice by the Indian courts is noticeable. They observe the rules and regulations, and render their decisions with less of the unreasoning prejudice so patent in previous years. However, their duties have been confined almost exclusively to hearing cases of minor offenses and of settling the small disputes incident to personal property ownership.

But four Indians have been punished by incarceration in the guardhouse, and they but for short terms during the past year. Two were imprisoned for plural marriage and two for the repetition of the offense of participating in the forbidden war dance. Fines aggregating $40 were inflicted upon four mixed bloods guilty of fighting. Considering the number of Indians here and the extent of this reservation the record of crime committed is small indeed.

Substation.—The mills at the substation have been busy and in operation most of the time; the substation flour mill proving a success beyond expectation, and making flour equal in quality to any merchant mill in Montana. Though of small capacity, it is ample to grind to flour the wheat of the Indians in its vicinity, and is a boon to them.

The planing and shingle mills have turned out many thousands of shingles and dressed lumber, while at the sawmill between 300,000 and 400,000 feet of lumber has been sawed for the Indians.

Many improvements in the way of houses, barns, sheds, and other buildings belonging to Indians have been made in the vicinity of the substation, and every inducement and encouragement was extended them in their efforts to improve their homes and holdings.

Road building.—During the past year a number of miles of new road have been constructed and several miles are now being made. A new grade upon the Mission and Ravalli hills has been made and is nearly completed. Much bridging and culverting have been put in, and many miles of road have been repaired.

It is intended after the harvest season is over to exact from all able-bodied Indians and whites their annual road work, as provided by the regulations. This has caused some grumbling in the past, and is not easy to do, but will be exacted nevertheless.

As a result of the past two years' work the roads of the reservation are in far better condition than roads in adjoining white communities.

Missionaries.—Long before this reservation was set aside for the exclusive use of the confederated tribes, the Jesuit missionaries had settled among them, baptizing

and converting them from heathenish practices. Up to this day they have continued in their good work, and to their teaching and example is due whatever progress these Indians have made in religion and morals. They are all at least nominally members of the Catholic Church—are baptized, married, and buried by its rites. The good work and influence of these missionaries is evinced in these tribes by a general respect for the marriage tie, honesty, and, as a rule, truthfulness.

Education.—For the education of the Indians of the confederated tribes a large contract school is maintained at St. Ignatius Mission under the direction of the Jesuit missionaries, assisted by a corps of 22 teachers. Ten large frame buildings comprise the school, all neatly painted, well lighted and ventilated. Both the boys' and the girls' departments are heated by steam and furnished with hot and cold water. Lavatories, baths, toilet rooms, and a large plunge bath are the sanitary conveniences in use.

The boys' department is in charge of the Jesuit fathers, the girls' department is under the direction of the Sisters of Providence, while the kindergarten is in charge of the Ursuline nuns.

In the boys' school the time of the pupils is divided between the ordinary school lessons and manual training in the various shops with which the school is provided. Of the trades, carpentry, blacksmithing, harness and saddle making, shoemaking, tinsmithing, baking, and printing are taught, while the farm and mills of the institution furnish the pupils an opportunity to learn how to use and operate reapers, mowers, self-binders, and thrashing machines; how to sow, cultivate, and irrigate; in fact, all the necessary knowledge required for practical farming in this country. In the saw and planing mills the boys get a practical knowledge of the operation of sawing, planing, and matching lumber, and in the flour mill of the manufacture of flour. The rule is to let the boy select the trade or occupation that best suits him and make him proficient in it.

In the girls' department needlework, dressmaking, weaving, baking, milking, butter making, and the care of domestic fowls are some of the industries taught in addition to the ordinary school lessons. This portion of the institution is a model of neatness and cleanliness, and the girls are contented and happy.

The kindergarten is, in my opinion, doing the most important work of the school. When a child is taken from its Indian surroundings at a tender age it soon forgets its language, learns to speak English without accent and with fluency; thus the most difficult part of an Indian's education is accomplished in the kindergarten. This department has been in operation for six years and has proved a success beyond expectation. The Indians are anxious to send their children to the kindergarten, and offer them at 2 and 3 years of age.

They appreciate the fact that their offspring will receive better care and attention in case of sickness or in health, besides an education. A striking example happened this spring. During the months of March and April last an epidemic of measles passed through the reservation, and nearly all of the younger and many of the older pupils took the disease. So well were the school children cared for that all recovered, while of the children not attending school 15 died of the disease during the epidemic.

The educational work of this department is by the usual kindergarten methods, and the results obtained, as before said, are very satisfactory.

In all the departments vocal music is taught, and instrumental to the older pupils having a taste for it. The boys' school has an excellent brass band.

The course of study coincides as nearly as possible with the course laid down by the Department. An annual vacation is given the pupils, but as few as possible are allowed to go home, it being deemed detrimental to their progress and sometimes difficult to obtain their return; hence, the vacation is spent for the most part in picnicing and camping out in charge of their teachers.

The great difficulty is to keep the boys at school after they become 12 or 13 years of age, for as soon as they can ride a horse the average Indian father thinks he needs the boy to care for his ponies or work about home. There seems to be less objection to the girls remaining, and as a result the girls outnumber the boys at school, and as a rule the girls are the better educated, and after leaving the school are far less likely to relapse into Indian ways and customs. I would recommend that attendance at school between the ages of 6 and 16 years be made compulsory upon this reservation.

Sanitary work.—In addition to the occasional visits of the agency physician, a number of women belonging to the order of the Sisters of Providence go out among the Indians, into their houses, ministering to the sick, and some have attained no small skill in medicine.

It is impossible properly to care for the sick in their homes, which are often

badly lighted and poorly ventilated cabins. No matter how the physician may prescribe and instruct, if the instructions are not carried out and the sanitary surroundings of the patient are bad, little can be done. Some provision should therefore be made for the sick and infirm, and it is my earnest recommendation that a hospital be established at some point upon this reservation where the sick can be nursed and receive proper care and attention.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

JOSEPH T. CARTER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT., *August 8, 1896.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter dated June 1, 1896, I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of this agency for the past year:

The agency is located on Milk River, in the northern portion of the reservation, 4 miles from Harlem Station, on the Great Northern Railway, which point is the post-office and telegraphic address of the agency.

Census.—A census of the Indians, taken June 30, 1896, gives the population by tribes as follows:

Number of Gros Ventres	596
Number of Assinniboines	687
Total population	1,283

Of this number there are—

Males	622
Females	661
Number of children of school age	291
Number of births during the year	43
Number of deaths, from all causes	36

Reservation.—A commission representing the Government visited this agency last October and negotiated the purchase from these Indians of a strip of land known as the mineral belt of the reservation, in the Little Rocky Mountains. The price paid was $360,000, and the quantity sold was a strip about 7 miles long by from 2 to 4 miles wide. The sale was a good one for the Indians, as the land was of no use to them, having but little timber on it, and only fit for mining purposes; and without experience and capital it was impracticable for the Indians to undertake the pursuit of mining. I am glad to state that the agreement has been ratified by Congress, thereby consummating the sale.

The diminished reservation contains, upon an estimate, 500,000 acres of land, 50,000 acres of which is estimated as suitable for farming, and the remainder is principally grazing and hay land.

No survey nor allotments have been made on this reservation, the Indians not wishing their land in severalty. The commissioners, recognizing their desire, made it a part of their last agreement.

Habits and conditions.—The Indians of this reservation are kindly disposed, and seem anxious to learn and adopt the ways of the whites. Like all other Indians, however, they lack individuality, energy, and tenacity of purpose; they lack that snap and push which is so essential for success in securing a support and competency in this life. Many of them display commendable efforts in their work and care of their property.

They are rapidly discarding their old ways and customs; but little dancing is engaged in, and that of the most innocent character. They are gradually getting rid of the old restless habit of traveling around over the country, and are becoming contented to remain at home. There is a marked improvement in their habits as to whisky drinking, and they seem to be losing a desire for strong drink.

The Indians living at the mountains, mostly the Gros Ventres, are in much better condition than the Assinniboines, who have lived on Milk River. They have been more successful in farming because of a greater rainfall and more moisture; they have also been more successful with their stock industry because they are off and away from the main cattle range of the settlers. Their houses are well

built of sawed or hewn pine logs; they have better stables for their stock and more of them; sheds for their wagons and implements, and not infrequently can be seen small piles of lumber near their houses for further improvement. The reason for this is, the mountains afford an abundance of fine pine timber suitable for house logs and they are near the sawmill, which furnishes plenty of good lumber and building material.

The Indians living on Milk River have been unfortunate in their location, and their condition to a certain extent is deplorable. They have suffered a succession of crop failures, owing to the severe droughts that have prevailed in this country; they have raised no grain or vegetables, and are able to gather only a small amount of hay for their stock. Living along the border of the reservation, they have suffered from the loss of stock and many impositions of reckless and vicious white settlers.

They are now convinced that Milk River is no place for them, and they are rapidly moving out in the vicinity of the mountains. About 50 families have moved to that locality during the past two months, others have signified their intention of going, and before the summer is over but very few will be left. All those moving out have been instructed to select separate ranches and allow no other family to occupy it or become part owner. My object is to do away with the old style camp settlement and put every man on his own individual holding.

The new treaty will be a great blessing to these people. They are not yet prepared for the struggle alone. This fact I have endeavored to impress upon them, and believe they fully realize the situation and will go forth with renewed energy and determination to improve their condition.

Agriculture.—Under favorable conditions the Indian does not take kindly to the pursuit of farming. It is too slow and tedious for him, especially if he has a crop that requires much attention and cultivation, yet it appears that the Indians of this reservation have, under very discouraging conditions, displayed much energy in their farming operations. Year after year they have sown their grain and put in their garden, only to see both destroyed by the burning sun and hot winds.

This year the Indians sowed 1,500 bushels of oats, 650 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of wheat, together with a quantity of garden seed. The ground was properly prepared, seeds planted, and in the beginning of the season the outlook was encouraging, but there was no rain after the first week in June and a hot, dry spell set in lasting for two months, causing a total failure on Milk River and only half a crop at the mountains.

My experience of the past spring and summer convinces me that farming in this country without irrigation is a failure. Not only that, but the great lack of rainfall is seriously affecting the grass, and hay is becoming scarce and difficult to get without means of irrigation. The soil is fine and produces bountifully when supplied with water by irrigation or rainfall; but the latter is not reliable, and is not distributed throughout the season. The old adage "It never rains but it pours" is true in this country; the rain seems to come all at one time.

The lack of rainfall and the consequent droughts seem to affect Milk River Valley to a greater extent than at the mountains; as, while the crops on the river will be a total failure, those at the mountains will produce about one-half, as above stated. However, in the future, with the irrigating systems in operation at the mountains, a fair crop can be depended upon.

Stock raising.—In my talks with the Indians, I have given it as my opinion that farming to any considerable extent in this section is not a profitable industry, and that it would be for their interests to devote more attention to their cattle. This reservation contains a fine range for cattle, the grass is in abundance, and is of superior quality, easily fattening horses and cattle and producing the finest beef to be had. The country is thoroughly adapted to stock raising, and is the main industry of this section of Montana.

Our spring round-up was not as satisfactory as I should have liked, because of the continuous rains in April and May, the same delaying and greatly interfering with getting around over the range. Two parties, consisting each of 15 to 20 young Indians, placed in charge of the assistant farmers, were equipped and sent out to look after and bring in the Indian cattle. The young men were selected for this duty in order that they might become familiar with the work. In this way between 700 and 800 head of Indian cattle were brought into the agency, and 238 calves branded for them; besides these 52 calves were branded for them at their ranches which belonged to Indians who do not let their cattle run on the main ranges, but hold them all the year. I am satisfied the Indians lose a large number of cattle every year because of their lack of attention to them. The mountain Indians, however, are more successful, as many of them close herd their cattle, and the result from this is plain.

The Indians seem to take an interest in raising stock, and are beginning to appreciate the value of cattle, and a marked improvement in their attention and care is evident. I have given them all the encouragement possible in this direction. I have urged them to build sheds, gather hay, and, if possible, to know just where their cattle are at all times. I have suggested to them the propriety of dividing their cattle up into neighborhood herds, and each man to look after them in his turn, as the best means of holding and keeping them on the reservation.

These Indians are entitled to and it is their desire that a greater part of any surplus funds due them be used by the Government in the purchase of young cows and bulls. Owing to the unsettled condition of the Milk River Indians, I thought it best not to purchase them this summer, but defer the matter until next spring, when I hope that a majority of the Indians will be located at the mountains and prepared to take care of any stock that they may have.

Last fall there were purchased from the Indians 135 head of beef cattle for issue, and this year authority has been granted for me to purchase 250,000 pounds, which I think can easily be done. This proceeding is most encouraging to the Indians, as they can see the results of the time and attention paid to their stock.

The Indians own a large number of horses; in fact, entirely too many for the good of their range. They think a great deal of them and give them the best of care. If they could be induced to give one-half the attention to their cattle that they do to their horses, they would soon become well off. A man's wealth and standing on the reservation is measured by the number of horses he owns.

Irrigation.—Under authority dated June 25, 1895, three systems of irrigation were granted, to be put into operation on this reservation. The work has been carried on during the past year under the supervision and management of Mr. A. W. Mahon, civil engineer. The Peoples Creek system was completed in time to be put into operation last spring, and it has been a great benefit to the Indians in that locality. The Lodge Pole system is nearing completion and will be ready for use this fall. These irrigating systems will be of much advantage to the Indians in raising grain, vegetables, and in many instances to supply moisture for hay ground, all of which will be of great assistance to them in their efforts to reach a condition of self-support.

Education.—The Industrial Boarding School located at this agency has been conducted with its full capacity during the past year. Good progress has been made and much good work has been accomplished. The Indians of the reservation appreciate the importance of sending their children to school, and there is no trouble in getting all pupils that can be taken care of.

There is not sufficient accommodations on the reservation for all the children of school age, there being at least 75 unprovided for; and owing to the reduction of the contract school for the present year this number will be increased, and it seems that the capacity of the Industrial Boarding School should be increased to accommodate at least 150 pupils.

The present plant is very good so far as it goes, but several improvements are much needed. A separate building containing three or four recitation rooms should be built, and the rooms at present used for this purpose could be arranged for play rooms, as the present ones are very small and unsuitable.

The industrial part of the school work has prospered as well as possible under the circumstances. The school garden and farm was enlarged, and every effort was used to make the work a success; but owing to the dry weather and the failure of the irrigation pump to work the results will only be partially satisfactory.

Ten milch cows were purchased under authority, and added to the school herd. This addition is ample to supply the school with plenty of milk and butter. The herd is increasing, and in good condition. A pasture is much needed and I hope to be able to secure one this year.

Superintendent Compton has displayed much energy and ability in the conduct of the school, and in maintaining harmony among the employees. The interests of the school have been well looked after during vacation.

The St. Paul's Mission, contract school under the auspices of the Society of Jesus, has been conducted in accordance with their contract, and has done its good work in a most satisfactory manner. The school plan is well located, at the Little Rocky Mountains. They have good buildings, a large farm in connection, and by means of irrigation have been successful in raising crops, thus affording an object lesson to the Indians living in this neighborhood. Rev. Charles Mackin, superintendent of the school, is energetic and zealous in the discharge of his duties. This mission and school has undoubtedly had a good influence on this reservation.

Missionary work, religion, and morals.—The religious part of this work is confined solely to the Roman Catholic Church and its mission at the Little Rocky Mountains,

conducted by the Society of Jesus and Ursuline Order of Nuns. These people exercise a wholesome influence over a large number of Indians, and spend much time visiting the sick, aged, and infirm.

The morals of the Indians are improving. At one time they were regarded as being among the most depraved, but of recent years a marked improvement is apparent.

Sanitary.—These people are learning to appreciate the importance of observing the laws of health. They appreciate the care and attention given them by the agency physician, and the practice of a native medicine man has been almost entirely discarded. They have been urged to adopt habits of cleanliness, both as to person and diet, and the importance of ventilation in their houses has been explained to them. The general health of the Indians for the past year has been about the same as usual. No epidemics have visited the agency during this time.

Police.—The police force, consisting of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, and 14 privates, have been faithful in the discharge of their duties. Only the routine work has been necessary. No crimes have been committed or disorder of any kind reported during the year. Soon after taking charge of this agency I reorganized the police force, selecting able-bodied young men to replace a few old barnacles that had been hanging on for years past, and who had outlived their usefulness as policemen.

Product of Indian labor.—During the past year the Indians have earned:

By labor on irrigation ditches	$3,903.00
From sale of beef cattle	4,784.54
For transportation of Indian supplies	723.87
From sale of lumber for irrigation purposes	2,028.69
From sale of wood	475.00
From sale of oats	665.00
Total	12,580.10

Besides the above, they have made quite a revenue from killing coyotes and wolves, the State paying a bounty for the scalps.

Subagency.—The subagency is located at the Little Rocky Mountains, 40 miles distant from the site of the agency proper, and at a point central for the Indians living at the mountains. In view of the fact of a large number of the Indians living on Milk River removing to this portion of the reservation, it seems to me that it would be advisable to move the agency headquarters to this point in order to consolidate the force of employees and facilitate the work of the agency. To accomplish this, I submitted plans and estimates for the necessary buildings, but was advised that owing to the lack of funds the proposition could not now be considered. Upon the receipt of this information, believing that an emergency existed I modified the original plans and requested that a blacksmith, wheelwright, and carpenter shop combined in one building, and three dwellings for employees be allowed in order that I might place the carpenter and blacksmith at the subagency, where they would be convenient to three-fourths of the working Indians, obviating the necessity for them to travel 40 miles for repairs to machinery, wagons, etc. This proposition has not yet been acted upon, but it is to be hoped that it will soon be given favorable attention by your office.

Indian traders.—There are two traders on the reservation, one located at the agency and one at the Little Rocky Mountains, which is sufficient to meet the demands of the trade, and afford competition enough to make prices reasonable.

Conclusion.—I have to thank the Department for the prompt attention and cordial support rendered me in the performance of official duties, and also the employees for hearty cooperation in all matters pertaining to the conduct of affairs of the agency.

Statistics and Superintendent Compton's report herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully,

LUKE C. HAYS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BELKNAP SCHOOL.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Fort Belknap Agency, Mont., July 1, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to make my annual report of this school. I took charge in the early part of September, many of the children being then in school. The school was soon filled to its utmost capacity and has been kept in that condition all the year, it being necessary to send several children home on account of lack of accommodations.

These Indians are anxious to have their children attend school here in preference to sending them to a nonreservation school, although we succeeded in getting quite a number transferred to Fort Shaw last fall.

Buildings.—The buildings are in good condition, but space is limited. We do not have room for all the children of school age. We have no assembly room and the schoolrooms are entirely too small. A building constructed so as to answer the purpose for schoolrooms and chapel is greatly needed.

Literary.—The school has been carefully graded and work laid out for definite periods so that both teachers and pupils knew what was expected and required. I feel much encouraged over the progress the children have made in the use of the English language. The little ones direct from camp have surprised all of us by the rapidity with which they have learned to speak English. This, too, has been accomplished without coercion. Our literary entertainments have been a pleasant part of the year's work to employees, children, and their parents.

We have a band composed of 14 pieces. The money for the purchase of these was all raised by private subscriptions. The boys have taken a great interest in their music and we have had many open air concerts which would do credit to bands having had much more practice than ours. The children as well as the employees have greatly enjoyed the music, and many parties have come quite a distance to hear them play.

While all of the children are very much interested in vocal music, they have not made the progress in it that they should have made, on account of not having had a good teacher. I would very much like to arrange so that one of the teacher's positions could be filled by a competent musician, one who can both instruct the band boys and teach vocal music.

Industrial work.—This is naturally a grazing country, but wherever water is used for irrigation the soil produces wonderful crops. We now have in about 35 acres of grain and 6 acres in garden. The boys, with the assistance of the industrial teacher, do all the work incident to putting in a crop, caring for the stock, cutting wood, building fences, etc.

Very good work has been done in the shoe shop, and I think it is one of the most profitable departments of the school. The boys who have worked in the shop are now able to do almost all kinds of repair work on shoes and harness. The shop not only allows us to give the boys instruction in a useful industry, but I think the work has resulted in great benefit from an economic standpoint. As shoes become worn a little they are changed and sent to the shop and repaired, so that one pair wears almost as long as two pairs formerly did. A great deal of work for Indians in repairing harness, etc., has been done, which should not be overlooked in estimating the value of the shop.

The girls are taught to sew, cook, and do general housework. I am glad to say that this is not done in a general, wholesale way, but in such a manner that girls get an idea of how to care for a home.

By the purchase of ten dairy cows during the latter part of June our milk herd was increased so that the children have an ample supply of milk. So far about 30 pounds of butter have been made.

In closing, I desire to state that the year's work has resulted in great profit to the children. There have been few cases, indeed, when it has been necessary to punish a child, and the conduct of the older boys has been most exemplary.

I desire to express my thanks to the Department for the favors granted during the year. I also wish to express my hearty appreciation of the kindness of Agent Hays and his clerks. Agent Hays has done everything that he could have done to help the school, and much is due him for what success we have had.

Very respectfully,

L. M. COMPTON, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
(Through the United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF FORT PECK AGENCY.

FORT PECK AGENCY, POPLAR, MONT., *September 5, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward statistical report and census and annual report of matters connected with this agency for fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

The census is as follows:

Sioux	1,317
Assinniboines	699
Total	2,016
School children	452

Stock.—Cattle and sheep and horses. The Sioux have 1,360 head of cattle and 1,800 head of horses; the Assinniboines, 1,140 head of cattle, 1,444 head of sheep, and 1,000 head of horses. In addition these Indians have sold to the Government in the last two years 220,000 pounds of gross beef.

Crops.—This has been a better season than in several years past, though latterly it has been very dry. However, all the Indians have raised a fair crop of corn and considerable potatoes. In addition, at subagency at Wolf Point, there are some 90 acres of corn raised for the Assinniboines, and at the substation, Box Elder, some 30 acres in corn raised to help these people; all good crops.

The crops raised in the agency and school farms under irrigation have been a success, and at this date I am busy thrashing the grain. Oats so far have yielded nearly 70 bushels to the acre. I will have enough seed wheat raised which, if I am allowed to plant another year, will raise enough grain to fill the flour contract for this agency. The tame grasses bid fair to be a success. With a little more work

in clearing sagebrush, and a few more laterals in inclosure under ditch, the fields inclosed under the Poplar Creek ditch could be made to yield 2,000 tons of fine hay every year. Fully 800 tons have been cut this year, under this ditch, of the wild grasses alone.

Educational.—The Poplar River Boarding School closed the 1st day of July, 1896. Over 200 children were brought in, and I could have taken in nearly 100 more had the buildings been sufficient. I most earnestly request that the additional buildings asked for be allowed. These Indians are very much interested in this school, and they are certainly deserving of much credit for the way in which they have brought the children in. The majority of the school employees remained here the past summer to take charge of some of the elder girls I would not allow to go back home during vacation, where I thought they would not have proper influences thrown about them. The conduct of employees was most praiseworthy. I have not heard of their blood being corroded by the long school term, as in previous years.

Religious.—The Rev. E. J. Lindsey, Presbyterian minister, with assistants, has charge of the missionary work. He reports a very happy increase in religious interests, and some very promising converts.

Crime.—The Indian, Old Man Rock, who in cold blood murdered his wife a year ago this past summer, was tried before the United States court in Helena last fall and convicted merely of manslaughter, receiving the sentence of ten years; now in the Deer Lodge Penitentiary.

Last winter four schoolboys ran away from school. Their parents returned them all without force, save one lad, whose people informed me that Red Eagle, the boy's uncle, would not let him come back to school. This boy's people belonged to the Tobacco Eater band of Indians, living off the reservation on allotted lands. About this time Red Eagle sent me word by one of the Indian police that if I wanted that schoolboy that I must bring down my police and fight him first, and not until he was dead would I get the schoolboy. Acting upon this information I sent Mr. Renz, who was working at the Box Elder Station, one John Eder, a squaw-man, and Frank Cusker, chief herder, and three Indian police, to the allotted lands of the Tobacco Eater Indians with orders to bring Red Eagle and the truant schoolboy here. That I wished no force used if it could be avoided, but that Red Eagle would come to the agency with them, willing or unwilling. Red Eagle on the arrival of the party was informed of the nature of the mission, but refused to go. On seeing that the party meant to carry out my orders, Red Eagle attempted to stab Renz, who had grappled with him. One of the women jumped on Renz and held his arms so that he could not control the prisoner, and thus to aid him in disemboweling Renz; the other of the Tobacco Eater Indians seized their guns as if to fight; Renz, to save his own life, as he was down and Red Eagle on top of him, aided by a squaw helping him to knife him (Renz), called to the others to shoot, which they did, and Red Eagle was killed. At the first show of a row the police got rickety and left, and it was a case of three men handling five Indians with Winchesters, and three squaws wrought up to a frenzy and ready to knife anything that got in their way.

That there was no other casualties in the affair speaks well for the moderation of the white men present. Red Eagle was a bad man; he had made several bad breaks before; his death was unfortunate; it was either a question whether he was going to run the reservation or myself. The whole matter was referred to the United States court, and the parties previously named fully exonerated of all blame. The truant schoolboy returned to school.

Conclusion.—This has been a year of hard work at this agency. At the close of the season we have some tangible results. I sincerely hope that I may be allowed to complete the extensions of the Poplar Creek ditch south of the railroad, and that another year will see all the flour of these people grown and ground on their own reservation.

Department.—I am under many obligations to the Department for all assistance given me in the administration of my office. Inspector Lane was here in the spring, and I regretted his stay was so short. Supervisor Heinemann has been here also.

Sanitary.—The doctor reports during the year: Treated, 1,346 cases; 299 cases treated in hospital. Two-thirds were conjunctivitis, tuberculosis, and kindred complaints, principally due to the poison of syphilis inherited by these people through different generations. He also recommends that instead of heating stoves they be made to build chimneys with open fireplaces in their houses for ventilation purposes; and he recommends that they be furnished bedsteads; if impracticable to furnish them the iron bedstead issued, that they have wooden bunks made for them; in all of which that is practicable I concur. I will suggest that any

material architectural changes in their houses, in regard to chimneys with open fireplaces, be deferred until these Indians are permanently located on portion of the reservation where they can earn their livelihood by irrigation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SPROLE,
Captain, Eighth Cavalry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT PECK SCHOOL.

POPLAR RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.
Poplar, Fort Peck Agency, Mont., September 6, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Taking the school year as a whole, I think it has been a very profitable one, although there have been some discouraging features. The great number of changes in the employee force have not been very conducive to systematic work in the various departments and at no time have we had sufficient employee force to properly conduct all the departments of the school.

This was mainly due to the fact that the enrollment was being increased as rapidly as accommodations could be provided, which consequently resulted in crowding, especially in the schoolrooms. Our highest average attendance for any one quarter was 203, which is probably more than we have at present proper accommodations for, and it is earnestly desired that contemplated additions and repairs to our present quarters will be authorized so that we may have better and more commodious quarters the coming year.

The industries of the school have been about the same as reported last year. The positions of carpenter, harness and shoemaker, and tailor have been authorized for the year 1897. We expect these industries to be of very great profit to the school.

Owing to the irrigation plant, we will have an abundant yield from the school farm and garden, which will add very materially to our bill of fare.

On account of not having desirable homes, 32 of the largest girls were retained in school during the vacation months. This being a new departure, was very unpopular at the time, but both girls and parents soon seemed to realize that it was intended for the best interests of all concerned, and submitted very gracefully.

A very pleasant feature of the school has been the loyalty shown by parents and children. As a rule, the children have been anxious to do and the parents to know of their doing. An especial effort has been made to bring the parents in contact with the workings of the school, especially when their individual children were concerned. This has proven beneficial and has been a means of interesting the parents in their school and is making it a popular institution among them.

I am also pleased to mention the untiring efforts of Captain Sprole to make the school work successful.

Very respectfully submitted.

F. C. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through Capt. H. W. Sprole, U. S. A., Acting United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF TONGUE RIVER AGENCY.

TONGUE RIVER AGENCY,
Lamedeer, Mont., September 12, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, together with census and statistics of Indians.

This reservation is utterly worthless for agricultural purposes without irrigation. There is not a tract of land large enough on Tongue River to be worth the cost of a dam. The Rosebud would afford water for only a small tract of land. The Indians make an effort each year to farm by planting their small patches, and have failed again this year, as have also most of the white settlers. Agriculture is therefore out of the question, and there is not even a hope of their ever becoming self-supporting by this industry.

This reservation is beyond doubt best adapted to stock raising. The cold climate and manner of living require for the subsistence of these people a large quantity of beef. This is now and probably always will be their principal article of food. They can and ought to raise their own supply of beef. They should be sellers instead of buyers of beef. They like the free open life of herding, and if they are to become self-supporting they must engage in such pursuits as are best adapted to this country, and that is stock raising. Any other manner of obtaining a livelihood is uncertain.

After careful thought I would recommend the reduction of the reservation by slightly changing the boundary, as follows: I would have a line run from Stebbins Creek to Cook Creek, said line to run parallel with and about 3 miles from Tongue River; thence across to the line of the Crow Reservation, striking it on the north line of Mr. J. J. Thompson's claim, thereby throwing out the claims of Thompson

and all others above him on the Rosebud and all of the Tongue River bottom. This would be to no disadvantage to the reservation nor the project of inclosing the same for cattle growing for the Indians. A large sum of money could thus be saved by opening the whole of Tongue River now within the reservation and the upper Rosebud to settlement. The claims of the few remaining bona fide settlers within the reservation should and could be bought for very fair and reasonable prices. And if, as previously recommended, the reservation should be fenced and stocked with good cattle, these people would become without doubt self-supporting within five or six years.

As it is well known that the reservation will not admit of allotments, I would locate all of the Indians on the Rosebud, Muddy, and Lamedeer. This would bring them near the agency and would enable the agent to have better control of them. This change would undoubtedly do away with the constant friction and irritation now caused by their close proximity to the settlers on Tongue River, and in this way the vexed Cheyenne question would settle itself.

The two years' experience I have had with these Indians confirms my estimate of their capableness. If they only had the opportunity they would soon develop into citizenship, but, unfortunately, little has been done for their advancement. They are anxious to improve, and eager to avail themselves of every opportunity that presents itself to this end. They deserve more than they have received, for they have given up a great deal for a very little. They have been among the bravest of the brave, as is well known, and when they laid down their arms and surrendered their old life for the new they did it in good faith, and have kept their word. They are peaceably inclined, and are trying to do right, but if driven to the wall they would fight just as hard as they have in the past.

They place implicit confidence in those in authority, and believe that the Government will protect them in their rights and see that justice is done them. For the past few months the newspapers have been full of sensational stuff to the effect that they have been at outs with their agent—refuse to obey him; that he has no control over them; that they have killed hundreds of cattle, and are ready to go on the warpath. It is true that some cattle have been killed, but, with this exception, there is not one grain of truth in the whole matter. It is a base fabrication from start to finish. There has never been the slightest friction between them and myself, I have invariably found them patient, forbearing, and obedient.

I think it remarkable that so little mischief has been done when we take into consideration that 1,300 people, who but a few years ago were leading the wild, roaming life their fathers had led for centuries, are now living within the radius of a few miles and not permitted to use their own pleasure as to whether they would like to come or go, but instead are compelled to live there in enforced idleness. I venture the assertion that the same number of whites, with their vaunted civilization and Christian influences, would, under similar circumstances, cause a great deal more trouble.

A strong effort is now being made to have these Indians removed to the southern portion of the Crow Reservation. A commission has been authorized by Congress to treat with the Crows for this purpose. If this should prove successful it would, in my judgment, be a retrograde movement for them. The mere rumor of their removal causes great uneasiness among them. In justice to all concerned, this question should be definitely settled at the very earliest moment.

At my request two troops of cavalry were sent here during the latter part of May last, for the purpose of patrolling the reservation and intimidating the young men of the tribe, many of them having grown to manhood within the past few years. The troops remained here about six weeks, when they were withdrawn, having, as they thought, accomplished the purpose for which they came.

The only opportunity afforded these people for educating their children is the St. Labre's Mission, located about 25 miles from the agency, which has a capacity for about 45 pupils, and the agency day school, with a capacity for 36 pupils, which is only available to those living in the immediate vicinity of the agency. This is entirely inadequate to the wants of these people with about 343 children of school age. I again most earnestly renew my recommendations of the two previous years for a boarding school.

The agency day school has been remodeled and thoroughly repaired, and now offers better facilities for the work to be done. The unfinished work of last year on other buildings has also been completed.

The Indians received the following amounts during the past year, viz, $2,000 for 200 tons of hay delivered at the agency, $3,556 for transportation of supplies; a total of $5,556. They have also put up for the use of their ponies 186 tons of hay.

The sanitary condition of the Indians the past year has been excellent, and as a rule general good health has prevailed among them.

I would be doing an injustice to the employees of the agency did I not state that their intelligence and willingness to comply with every project for the welfare of these people under my charge deserve honorable mention and due recognition from me, entering into my plans with hearty good will and spirit, and their example must be salutary to the Indians. I think during the past year some progress has been made in the interest and for the good of these people, and my effort has been to carry out fully the spirit of the regulations.

The ten police have been faithful in preserving peace and guarding Government property, and have cheerfully performed arduous duties.

This tribe numbers at present 1,341 Indians—637 males, 704 females; 345 males above 18 years of age, 419 females above 14 years of age, and 343 school children between the ages of 6 and 16.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. H. STOUCH,
Captain, Third Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEBRASKA.

REPORT OF OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR., *August 20, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the census of the Omahas and Winnebagoes for June 30, 1896, and submit the following annual report:

OMAHAS.

Total population	1,158
Males above 18 years of age	302
Females above 14 years of age	340
Children between 6 and 16 years of age	290
Attending school	165
Not attending school	125

Education.—The Omaha Boarding School has been more largely attended during the last fiscal year than ever before, 77 being the average general attendance during the year, 93+ general average attendance fourth quarter, 1896. The capacity of the institution is about 85.

It is necessary that a water system be instituted at this school, not only for the comfort and cleanliness of the pupils and buildings, but as a sanitary measure as well as a saving of labor. There should be also a heating plant, as the heating of the buildings with wood in stoves throughout is a great labor and dangerous. Another building, to be used as a dormitory, is badly needed.

If industries are to be taught, it will be necessary to have employees to work in the shops. A large amount of work was done therein during the last year for the Indians, but under the new rating of school employees, there is no blacksmith, or carpenter and machinist, hence no one to do the work. A teacher of industries will not be able to perform the duties of a carpenter and a blacksmith and teach pupils at the bench to any great extent.

Special estimates and plans for the dormitory referred to above were forwarded August 2, 1894, and plans and estimate for water system were forwarded September 20, 1894.

There are four "district day schools" on this reservation which are attended by a number of Indian pupils.

A report of the superintendent of the Omaha School is forwarded herewith.

Leases.—A very large proportion of the Omahas have leased their lands under the rules and regulations of the Department, but it appears to me that with the increased amount of money received from the rents of their lands, they are about as largely overburdened with debt as they were before. Their wants increase in greater ratio than do their incomes. My remarks in my annual report of last year that "there are a number of Omahas who have been influenced to say that they do not want an agent to control their leases," and that "these Indians have learned to seize unallotted lands, lease them to whites, and pocket the proceeds, and are urged on to this practice not only by the whites who are interested in these lands,

but by the associates of said whites, who are desirous of overthrowing agency supervision in all ways," set forth the facts as they have existed during the fiscal year 1896.

A determined opposition to the rules looking to an equable occupancy of unallotted lands by Indians when they desire to use them is continually being made by those who have profited by occupying such lands under the guise of a claim for future allotment and then leased them to whites irregularly. The "claims" referred to being for suppositious children in some cases or for children for whom "claims" had been already taken and occupied in others.

Morals and crimes.—There seems to be recently less intoxication than in the year 1895, although there is still a large indulgence in the drinking of intoxicating liquors. Many arrests have been made during the past year of whisky peddlers, and the United States court at Omaha has gone to the length of sentencing some of the convicted peddlers to twenty days' confinement in jail and a fine of $25. A number, however, received no other punishment than a light fine. The police have done good work in this connection, and have, I think, been of some benefit to their tribes in seizing liquor and arresting the venders.

The introduction of liquor on the reservation by Indians has caused considerable disorder, resulting in assault in some instances. Arrests have been made for the offenses thus committed, with but little result. In one case—that of James Blackbird, an Omaha Indian and a constable—the man became drunk, quarreled with John Blackbird, his cousin, followed him to his camp, shot at him five times with a revolver, hitting him twice, and also shot him with a shotgun—the latter weapon being loaded with bird shot—making in all 26 wounds. This action was clearly the result of whisky drinking. The State authorities arrested James Blackbird only after a long interval, and through the efforts of the attorney employed by the victim's father, and then permitted the man to go free in the ostensible search for a bond. It was apparently impossible to get the desperado confined for his attempt to murder. It was discovered in an investigation at this office that James Blackbird had introduced whisky on the reservation and induced other Indians to drink it, for which he was arrested and taken to Omaha, but was released on his own bond. James Blackbird some time ago shot and wounded Gilbert Morris and on another occasion shot at Harry Lyons.

It will be seen that the civil authorities do not apparently consider the offenses committed by Indians on the reservations as of much importance. The same line of action is observable in the case of whites committing acts in violation of law on these reservations. The hands of the agent are therefore practically tied in attempting to punish these classes of crimes.

There are 12 Omahas living in polygamy. Their names are as follows: White Horse, Nebraska, Walter Morris, John Sing, Big Elk, William Harlan, Samuel Webster, Howard Frost, Little Chief, Prairie Chicken, Bertram Fremont, and Spafford Woodhull. Every protest that could be brought to bear upon these people in regard to the criminality of their conduct has been made, and as these relations change by death or otherwise I think the evil will pass away.

Vigorous protests have been made by me during the past year against the "blue spotting" of young girls and against all other forms of tattooing. Some effect has been produced, as one of the principal tattooers has refused to do any tattooing, and upon inquiry I find that but one girl has been tattooed this summer up to this date.

The celebrations held annually as Fourth of July celebrations were conducted in a more orderly fashion this year than they were before. The party which has been inimical to agency supervision held a celebration at a place away from the usual grounds some days previously to the celebration held under the auspices of the council, which was the regular celebration. I served a timely notice that no cider booths nor gambling devices would be allowed on the grounds. I also sent for a United States deputy marshal to be present on the grounds. The result was a decent, orderly celebration. The Omaha police seized a cargo of whisky before it could be opened on the grounds.

Farming.—There has been some new ground broken this year, and the crop at one time promised to be fair; but the small grain became rusted and is therefore light. Some of the Indians claim that owing to lack of money they could not hire their grain cut and that they have therefore lost their crops; but I do not think that this is the case in many instances, as I have had but one direct statement to that effect. The corn is very fine.

One of the drawbacks to farming successfully by the Omahas is the fact that as soon as one of them succeeds in surrounding himself with comforts and has a surplus he is immediately visited by relatives to the furthest generations and his friends less well to do, and literally eaten out of house and home. The visiting,

also, by members of other tribes, from Oklahoma and the Sioux country, consumes the store which may have been laid by, and the junketings during such visits cost him who entertains that which would serve to keep his family a long time. When all is gone, he runs in debt for the necessaries or suffers for the want of them.

There seems to be a desire on the part of some of the younger Indians to work this year. There is a larger acreage planted this year by Indians than last year, and I am of opinion that there will be a greater number farming in a small way each year, as necessity may oblige them.

There are too many horses and ponies kept by the Omahas. They do not seem to be aware of the advantages of raising cattle, hogs, etc., only a few paying attention to the raising of stock. There have been pains taken to impress upon them the value of stock, but so far they do not evince the energy which would place them in an independent position.

As reported before, nearly every family cultivates a small holding, but there is not the desire evidenced by the Omahas to farm largely.

Omaha policemen.—There are six privates, one of whom is kept constantly at the school, being detailed for that duty weekly. His presence there is of benefit to the school, and he is of value in going after and bringing back runaways.

The police have arrested several whisky peddlers and given information which led to the arrest of others. They have captured and destroyed a quantity of whisky and generally have done well. When used to retain property seized on behalf of the Indians, they have carried out their instructions.

Dancing, etc.—There is too much among the Omahas—too much "counseling" and "feasting." Time which could be occupied profitably is thrown away. Some habitually go on long visits to other tribes at times when they should be at home. Altogether they do not avail themselves of their opportunities. They claim that they have a right to their religious observances, which are in fact the barbaric customs of their progenitors. If there could be some way to prevent their indulgence in the manner alluded to, a great advance in civilization would be made. Persuasion is not very efficacious. At least, the results are not quickly apparent.

WINNEBAGOES.

Total population	*a*1,168
Males above 18 years of age	383
Females above 14 years of age	380
Children between 6 and 16 years of age	280
Attending school	186
Not attending school	94

Farming.—There have been some additional lands broken this year by Indians, and each family has its small crop. There are a number who are farming good-sized farms properly and who are successful.

A large quantity of land heretofore held by illegal lessees has been reclaimed for the allottees and leased regularly or occupied and tilled by the Indians.

A large acreage has been broken up this year by lessees of allotted lands, and the producing power of the reservation largely increased thereby. A number of young Indians would go to work in better shape if they had some houses built for them. Some have built houses for themselves, and I am of opinion that the Winnebagoes, having been placed in possession of their lands, will progress more rapidly than heretofore in the direction of farming.

Field seeds were issued this year as follows: Wheat, 1,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; corn, 500 bushels; potatoes, 500 bushels. The small grain was well advanced and it was thought that a large yield would result, but "rust" attacked it and the crop was very light. The corn is, however, very fine, and unless something untoward overtakes it, will produce a large yield.

Education.—The school has been conducted in a very successful manner this year; the attendance was large. Good results were obtained, and the habit of speaking Winnebago among the pupils has entirely disappeared. The attendance at the close of school was 105. The work of the superintendent, teachers, and other employees has been excellent. A report of the superintendent of the school is transmitted herewith.

Allotments.—There have been no new allotments during the year. Two patents were issued in addition to those of 1893 for lands selected. A large number of patents dated September, 1893, have been issued to the proper parties, and the balance will be issued as soon as the identity of heirs can be established.

A number of Winnebagoes are without land, owing to their patents having been canceled on account of alleged fictitious allottees or from their having been under

a Twenty-nine names submitted to Department to be added to the total, if approved.

the "allotting age" when allotments were made. In some cases allotting certificates were issued which were not recorded at Washington, hence no patents were issued upon said certificates.

Employees.—The employees at this agency are good, and are kept busily engaged in their various positions.

Indian police.—The Indian police are of value in the maintenance of good order on the reservation. They have been reduced to 1 captain and 10 privates. They have been kept out continually, looking up whisky peddlers and trespassers, and in obtaining school children and in guarding the warehouses and offices. Two were detailed for some months, nightly, for this latter duty, to prevent burglary and arson, frequent robberies having occurred at the surrounding towns. Their work as messengers is well done, promptness and faithfulness being prominent characteristics.

Crimes and morals.—There have been no crimes of a grave nature perpetrated by these Indians during the past year. There were a number of the petty misdemeanors, and a number of Indians were intoxicated on the 4th of July, at Homer, where the ever-ready "bootlegger" furnished a drink composed of cider and tobacco, and in some cases alcohol. About the same proportion of Indians become intoxicated usually at gatherings as whites under like circumstances.

At the celebration on the Winnebago Reservation, held July 5, 6, and 7, there was a remarkably quiet, orderly assemblage. About 3,000 white visitors were present during the time, and but two or three Indians were intoxicated, but one in fact who was noisy, and he was promptly suppressed by the marshal of the day.

The nonattention to the marriage code of the State is the most conspicuous violation of law. The older Indians can not be brought to a realizing sense of the immorality of their manner of living, and are largely responsible for the continuance of the illegal system of marriage.

Dancing.—The dances which were in vogue years ago are still continued, more particularly the medicine dance, which is claimed by the Indians to be a religious observance, and which the older Indians cling to with tenacity. I have brought to bear all that protests could effect in opposition to the dances, but without much result. There is an element of whites in this vicinity which seizes upon every pretext to antagonize agency supervision, and immediately after the last occasion upon which I spoke against dancing the whites alluded to secretly told the Indians that I intended to break up their religious customs, and circulated a petition among them to obtain their signatures to protest against my alleged action, but which petition will, no doubt, if brought up, ultimately represent some other matter.

There has been, however, a steady advancement among the Winnebagoes. They appear better, and are in more comfortable circumstances than they were some time ago.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. BECK,
Captain, Tenth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OMAHA SCHOOL.

OMAHA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr., July 10, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Omaha Industrial School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.

Upon my arrival, November 2, 1895, I found, in most respects, a well-organized school doing good work. The former superintendent was here and, very considerately, gave me much valuable information, and made many valuable suggestions concerning the work.

Attendance and capacity.—The average attendance during the year has been as follows, viz: First quarter, 43; second quarter, 83; third quarter, 90; fourth quarter, 93. The capacity of the school is 75. It will therefore be noticed that the school has been crowded during the greater part of the year. Many more were refused admission.

On account of having no infirmary or hospital in which to care for pupils who became sick, chronic cases were dismissed, and many other cases were allowed to be taken home for treatment. Although the latter all recovered and were returned, the practice of home treatment of school pupils, I think, should be discouraged as it has a bad effect on the discipline of the school. Most of the older boys were allowed to go home for a week or two in the spring to assist in planting.

Runaways.—I have been reliably informed that the superintendent of this school had but little authority previous to Captain Beck's administration. Continual search and travel for runaways kept a school team and one or two employees constantly busy. This has been entirely changed. At the beginning of the school year the agent, very wisely, adopted the plan of having each of the six Omaha Indian police serve in turn, a week at a time. This has been a great help to the attendance, and has been a potent factor in breaking up completely the evil and long-continued habit of pupils running away from this school. The presence of the police has

also had its good effect upon the tribe, because these leading men were thus brought into close connection with the school. They observed its workings constantly and spoke good words of its management wherever they went among the people.

Sanitary conditions.—During the first part of the year the sanitary conditions were very bad. The sewers were filled with filth, stagnant water lay upon and saturated the ground under the boy's play room, bath-room, the kitchen, and the laundry. Authority was fortunately given for the construction of a sewer for which my predecessor had asked. The new sewer was put in. It removes all waste water very quickly and carries it so far from the buildings that no contagion can arise therefrom. The matter of ventilation has been attended to so far as window ventilators are concerned, but there is much need of improvement in this line, which we hope to make before the school reopens in September.

The bathing facilities have been improved, but are still deplorable. We expect to make important changes during the present vacation.

The outhouses have been kept clean and disinfectants used freely, but the existing system has been condemned, and approved buildings will be ready at the opening of this school year.

Health.—During the year there has been a number of cases of fever and a few cases of stomach troubles. There has also been a number of cases of inflammation of the eyes, tuberculous glands, scrofulous ulcers, and skin diseases. All recovered as speedily as could be expected. No death occurred during the year.

English.—One of the chief hindrances to the advancement of the pupils in this school has been the habitual use of their tribal tongue. A strong, persistent effort has been made during the year to change the language of the pupils in their intercourse with each other. Employees have been vigilant. Suitable punishment has been rigorously enforced. English speaking used to be the exception, now it is the rule.

Divisions.—The larger pupils have been divided into two divisions. Each of these pupils receives an equal amount of schoolroom and industrial training. The divisions change alternately from schoolroom to industrial work after the noon hour each day. Thus each pupil is afforded schoolroom work during an afternoon and the succeeding forenoon, and industrial work the following afternoon and the next forenoon.

Details have been made monthly of both boys and girls. The girls' detail assigned them to work in the laundry, kitchen, and sewing room, besides various other duties, such as the care of the schoolrooms, dormitories, halls, lamps, dining room, play room, etc. The boys' detail during the winter assigned them to provide wood for the kitchens, laundry, and other parts of the establishment; care of fires in the schoolrooms; care of stock; work in laundry, office, etc. Much labor was performed by the boys in cleaning grounds and buildings. In the spring and summer months a great deal of work was done and much information gained by the boys of the school on the farm and garden.

Sewing room.—A great amount of work has been done in this department during the year. The seamstress has had scarcely any leisure. Owing to a change of employees in this position very little preparation had been made for the opening of the school in September and consequently more than an ordinary amount of work had to be done. The work in this department is now so far ahead that more time can be given to instructions in cutting and fitting garments, needlework, etc.

There have been from twelve to fifteen girls (including both divisions) detailed to the sewing room each month. Many of these girls made marked progress. Most of the larger girls, though well supplied with school clothing, had the laudable ambition to purchase cloth and make dresses for themselves. They examine the delineators carefully and adopt the latest fashions.

Kitchen.—Six girls, three from each division, have been detailed each month. The management of the kitchen has been most excellent. All of our larger girls have been well taught the varied duties pertaining to the kitchen, especially bread making.

Laundry.—The introduction of napkins and individual towels, the more frequent changing of aprons, and the washing of a considerable quantity of boys' clothing made the work heavier in this department than formerly. The laundress is a very competent lady of long experience, and is systematic and thorough in her work. She has good discipline over those in her charge. The laundry is entirely too small.

Farm and garden.—For the past few years persons engaged in these industries have been greatly discouraged by the failure of their crops from excessive drought. It is not so this year. Everything promises an abundant harvest. Never before was there such a crop at the school. The 12 acres of alfalfa sown last year, and thought to be almost entirely destroyed by the dry weather, revived by late rains, and this season yielded 2½ tons per acre. Twelve acres more have been sown this year. It promises to be a very valuable crop in this locality, and its introduction by the school will do a great deal of good to the community. Four acres of potatoes were planted. They look fine and give promise of an abundant yield. Forty acres of corn were planted. The corn crop looks good. The school has a large garden, and in it a great variety of products. Having but one good farm team made it a little difficult to do good work in this department at certain periods. The recent purchase of another horse will help very greatly.

Tree planting.—At the proper season 50 native trees of good size were planted on our campus. They are doing well.

The lawn.—Much labor was expended in sodding the lawn, arranging and planting flower beds, mowing, cultivating, watering, etc. The employees, assisted by the pupils, took an active interest in this work, notwithstanding their other arduous duties. All feel amply rewarded in the beautiful appearance of our grounds. On two sides of our yards are beautiful groves of native trees, now 6 to 8 inches in diameter, with dense foliage—thanks to the hands that planted them in former years.

Stock.—The winter was mild and favorable to stock. The school stock wintered in good condition. The selling of the old cows last year left the herd small in numbers but young and well bred.

We have but six milch cows. The pupils are not fond of cattle. They have no cattle at their homes, and have not been trained to milk cows at school. They care but little for the products of the dairy. This is a good grazing country, and stock raising and dairying could be carried on successfully. Moreover, such an occupation would rapidly civilize these Indians, as it would confine them more closely to their homes. I believe stock raising and dairying should be made more prominent than at present among the industries of this school.

The shop.—There have been employed in the shop a "carpenter and machinist" and a blacksmith. The building is commodious and well equipped. It has been under school control, but has done a great amount of Indian work. Three boys were detailed to work in the blacksmith's department and two to work in the carpenter's department during the year.

Schoolroom.—Much faithful work was done in the schoolrooms during the past year. Considerable advancement was made on the part of the pupils. Much of the work was done by substitutes, but it was done very creditably. A serious hindrance to the schoolroom work arose

from the fact that there were but two teachers employed, when the needs of the service demanded three. The literary status of this school is very low. Nearly two-thirds of the pupils could well be classed as first-year pupils. With a better teaching force another year the work in this line should soon show good results.

All holidays were appropriately observed. The evening exercises were varied. Social games, under the direction of employees, were held each Saturday evening.

Improvements.—There has been no large outlay of money on this plant during the year, yet a few improvements were made which are worthy of mention, viz: The old school buildings were separate, moved, and remodeled, making two neat cottages for employees' use. A good sewer was constructed, as previously mentioned. The well was much improved.

Visitors.—A few days after my arrival the school was visited by Dr. W. N. Hailmann, who made many valuable suggestions. Supervisor Rakestraw in the month of February made a thorough inspection of every department. The Indian school visitors were here on several occasions. Capt. William H. Beck was a frequent visitor.

Needs.—A boys' dormitory and a good system of waterworks are the two imperative needs of this plant. (See agent's report in the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1895, p. 199.)

Conclusion.—In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to the Department for allowances made to meet pressing needs, to Capt. William H. Beck for his active interest in the welfare of the school, and to the employees, who have labored so faithfully and cooperated so heartily with me in the work throughout the year.

Very respectfully,

D. D. McArthur, *Superintendent.*

The Superintendent of Indian Schools.
(Through Capt. William H. Beck, Acting Indian Agent.)

Report of Superintendent of Winnebago School.

Winnebago Boarding School, *August 6, 1896.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Winnebago School.

The school has been prosperous during the year and has changed greatly for the better. Last year we closed with an attendance of 85, and with 2 teachers; this year with 105 and 3 teachers. This year has marked an era in which Indian talk at the school has wholly ceased and English has taken its place. It has naturally followed that much better schoolroom work has been done than in previous years.

Attendance.—Except during the months of February and March, the average attendance, since starting the third grade, has not fallen below 100.

During these months it was deemed wise to discharge all weak and sickly children and fill the school with sound and healthy ones. Ten were dropped and 12 new ones were promptly found to fill their places. Most of those dropped were old pupils who had been at the school a long time. Care was taken that no diseased children should be taken in among new ones.

Schoolroom work.—November 1 a third schoolroom was opened, and from that time to the close of the school the grading was close and the schoolroom work of a high order. Five different teachers have been sent to the school during the year. One was promoted to be superintendent, one married. The last three were all appointed from the civil service. But as all were efficient teachers no break occurred during the year, and the work done was of a higher grade than I have ever had done before.

The farm.—This consists of nearly 400 acres of land, nearly 100 acres of which is under plow. This is, in my opinion, too much for such a school as this to cultivate, as the land is very foul, and the large boys go away from school June 30. Hereafter a smaller area will be put in, that the boys may learn to do farm work better. The stock has been increased and more hay land is needed. About 30 acres should be seeded down. Last year the corn and potato crops were nearly a failure because of the drought, but this year both crops look well. A good quantity of onions, cabbages, sweet corn, and smaller vegetables were raised, which added greatly to the variety of the table.

Stock.—The old horses have been sold and 4 young and serviceable horses have been bought. Six young cows also have been purchased, making the number 12, so that we can have milk on the table at least once each day.

Buildings.—No additions have been made this year, but both dormitories have been newly papered and painted on the inside, and the buildings are in good repair. A new picket fence is being built around the entire school yards, which, when finished, will add greatly to the appearance of the school.

Water system.—During the last two years the school has been supplied with water by pumping it from a well near the school, by windmill power, to a reservoir on the hill back of the school. In June the windmill was blown down and completely wrecked. Since then a fine steam pump has been put in and we have an abundant supply of water.

Industries.—The household affairs of the school have been ably managed. Buildings have been kept clean and in order. The girls have been well instructed in all general housework. In sewing room there has been a marked improvement over last year, and the girls have improved and enjoyed the work. The kitchen and laundry have been under the same management as last year, and it has been highly satisfactory.

The boys have worked well on the farm, and have been especially well instructed in the care of stock. A carpenter shop was fitted up during the year, and four of the boys received some practical instruction in wood bench work. We are promised a competent instructor during the present year, and regular instructions will be given.

Holidays.—At each holiday a suitable entertainment has been prepared, and much good has come from them. To these entertainments parents of the children have largely been invited, and considerable interest and school pride created.

A creditable school band of 14 pieces has been maintained, and outdoor concerts on Saturday evenings have been given weekly during May and June.

Needs of the School.—The first great need is a new building for boys' dormitory, assembly room, and a hospital room. Every time the school assembles as a whole it must go to the dining room, and of course all the chairs and tables and organ must be moved twice, creating much noise, trouble, and confusion, and much defacement of property.

There is no room in the whole plant that can be spared for a hospital. Whenever children are sick they must be sent to the dormitories, or, if seriously sick, sent home. We had three

incipient cases of consumption during the year, which I think might have been successfully treated had we a good room to use in caring for them. Not having such a room, it was necessary to send them away from the school. The change of conditions and fare caused the disease to develop, and result fatally in a very short time.

What is now the boys' dormitory might be converted into good schoolrooms, an office, and quarters for superintendent and employees. The schoolrooms, as now constructed, are all too small, the largest seating only 30 pupils and the smallest 24, and being in the boys' dormitory they are subject to considerable annoyance and noise. There is a large number of children on the reservation that never have been in school, and the school can be easily enlarged. This matter has been ably urged by Captain Beck, agent, and by every inspector who has visited the school.

Another need is a small engine to run steam washer, turning lathe, and circular saw.

Visitors.—Helpful visits have been made by Superintendent of Indian Schools W. N. Hailmann and Supervisor Charles D. Rakestraw. Capt. W. H. Beck has been earnest and helpful in his support, and the success of the school has been largely due to his prompt and hearty support.

Respectfully submitted.

O. H. PARKER, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through Acting Agent Capt. W. H. Beck.)

REPORT OF SANTEE AGENCY.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR., *August 31, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Santee Sioux and Poncas of Nebraska and the Flandreaus of South Dakota.

The following will show the number belonging to each:

	Santees.	Flandreaus.	Poncas.	Total.
Total population	982	297	214	1,493
Number of males	501	143	103	747
Number of females	481	154	111	746
Children of school age:				
Number of males	137	29	31	197
Number of females	125	31	36	192
Total	262	60	67	389
Number of births	42	4	11	57
Number of deaths	42	4	8	54
Increase			3	3

SANTEES.

I can truly say there has been some advancement made by the Santees since my last report. Many have taken a greater interest in farming than usual, and their farm work in general has been done in a more farmer-like manner. The good wheat and oat crop of the year before gave them some encouragement. While the crop of small grain is not as good as last year, the present corn crop excels any previous one they have ever had. A severe hailstorm passed over a portion of the reservation, destroying the entire crop of ten of the farmers and injuring that of a few others more or less. I believe that with favorable seasons, like the last two, it would so encourage them that they would exert themselves to become self-supporting. Nearly all the old plowed land was worked, and about 100 acres of new breaking was done.

Some of the people wanted to rent their farming land to white men. This I discouraged as much as possible, as the custom is liable to increase. The lessor would live an indolent life by farming a little patch and spend most of the time visiting.

Seed was issued to the Santees as follows: 2,400 bushels of wheat, 1,600 bushels of oats, 400 bushels of corn, and 1,000 bushels of potatoes. The yield of wheat, thrashed so far, averages about 10 bushels per acre; oats, about 30 bushels; corn, not injured by hail, estimated at 40 bushels, and potatoes are an excellent crop.

Morals.—I am glad to state that the use of intoxicants is on the decline, although there is a great deal more liquor used yet than there should be. Six complaints were entered in the United States court at Omaha against five saloon men and one brewer for selling intoxicants to Indians. Four pleaded guilty and each was fined $1 and sent home to repeat the work of debauchery. The courts in Nebraska

do not seem to realize the crime these men commit in selling Indians liquor and otherwise debauching them, or they certainly would assess a heavier penalty against them.

In one neighborhood the grass dance was carried on during the winter, but there was no dancing done after the spring work began until the Fourth of July. They were allowed to have a dance at their celebration, and they have since had several dances. I have discouraged its continuance as much as possible.

Improvements.—During the year ten substantial frame houses were built for the Santees, at a cost of $322.64 each. Nearly all of these were built for young people who have attended school and had started to improve their allotments. It is expected that these new homes will be well kept and will set a good example to others less progressive. Thirty new frame barns and granaries also were erected at an expense of $180 each. These were built by the Indians themselves. Taken altogether these substantial evidences of real home building add materially to the general appearance of the reservation. Many of the people are beginning to take some pride in their home premises.

The agency buildings generally are in good condition. Some of them are being reshingled and the chimneys have been rebuilt. With the addition of a fresh coat of paint, which is contemplated, they will present a very creditable appearance.

Education.—Unfortunate fires have greatly demoralized the schools at Santee. Although we are left without proper facilities to carry on school successfully, yet, by the erection of some temporary buildings and utilizing some other little old buildings, we have managed to maintain a school with an average attendance of 53. Although working at a great disadvantage, some advancement was made by the children. The industrial work of the last few months under Superintendent Davis was very satisfactory. The result is that there never was so good a garden in connection with the school as this year. There will be at least 50 bushels of potatoes, a good quantity of beets and cabbage, and a liberal supply of other vegetables.

In the beginning of the year the Hope Episcopal Mission School was rented and converted into a Government school for girls. This school is beautifully located on the bank of the Missouri, in Springfield, S. Dak. The average attendance the last year was 47, the capacity of the school 60.

This school increased the facilities for the education of the Santee girls, but the boys are virtually without accommodations. The dormitory for males at the agency boarding school gives room for only about a dozen. A cheap building for them is contemplated this fall, pending the construction of the new permanent brick edifice planned for here. It will be placed upon a good foundation and used in future as a shop. It will never do to allow these coming voters to lose a year in education.

Through the inspiring influence of Miss Lindsay, the efficient field matron at this agency, ten or a dozen of our bright young Indians are preparing to go to the Carlisle School this year.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the Indians on this reservation is reasonably good. Although there have been many deaths, yet we were exempt from epidemics, and the population remains exactly the same as last year. Many of the people are afflicted with scrofula and consumption, caused largely by exposure and excessive use of meat.

Religion.—The Congregational and Protestant Episcopal denominations are represented at Santee and hold regular services. Those in charge have labored faithfully, and many of the people manifest quite an interest in the teachings of those in charge.

The Protestant Episcopal Church is under the jurisdiction of Right Rev. W. H. Hare, bishop of South Dakota, who makes an annual visit to Santee. It is under the supervision of the Rev. Joseph Cook, of Yankton Agency, and in immediate charge of the Rev. William Holmes, a native minister, who is very faithful to his charge. He is working hard to help his people, and the result is very satisfactory. The church near the agency is now being enlarged to accommodate the increasing congregation.

The Congregational Church is under the able charge of the Rev. A. L. Riggs, superintendent of Santee Normal Training School, who is very much interested in the work of Christianizing as well as of educating the Santees. The amount expended by this denomination and association for the year was $16,239.

FLANDREAU.

The Flandreau Indians made a wise selection of land when they located in Moody County, S. Dak. The land is excellent. Their greatest need is fuel. It is

to be regretted that so many of them received patent for their land. They are taken advantage of and induced to mortgage their homes. Many will be homeless in a few years. Some have left the vicinity of Flandreau and have located in Minnesota, where fuel is plentiful.

The Flandreaus are good farmers. Their work and crop compare favorably with those of their white neighbors.

PONCAS.

The Poncas of Nebraska are generally more energetic than the Santees. They received no seed last spring, but by purchase and promise they managed to get nearly enough to seed what land they had under cultivation. They have a very good crop, especially corn. It would be better if they were located farther away from Niobrara, as some of them are very much addicted to drinking and loafing around the saloons to the neglect of their farms.

Thanking the Department for the courtesy and support I have received in the past, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. CLEMENTS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SANTEE SCHOOL.

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Santee Agency Boarding School. Having been in charge here only a few weeks, I shall not attempt to make it exhaustive nor exhausting.

There seem to be no records of the school except an incomplete register of attendance. The appearance of both pupils and property, when I came here, indicated gross neglect. A graphic description of the situation, if properly tinged with levity, would tickle an Indian hater to death. If delivered with due gravity, it would make the Indian lover weep crocodile tears; hence it is omitted.

Nearly all the substantial buildings have been burned. The school is struggling along in temporary quarters. There is a limited and inadequate force of teachers. I have been unable to do a tithe of the work necessary to put the school upon a satisfactory footing. Discipline among pupils, parents, or employees seems to be merely a reminiscence. They formerly had a good school here, and with proper effort it can be reestablished. The people are quite intelligent and are in favor of schools.

C. L. DAVIS, *Superintendent.*

W. N. HAILMANN, *Superintendent Indian Schools.*

REPORT OF MISSIONARY AMONG SANTEE SIOUX.

GREENWOOD, S. DAK., *August 31, 1896.*

SIR: The Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the Santee Sioux was begun by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, in October, 1860, at the earnest request of the then leading men of that division of the tribe among whom it was established—Wabashaw, Paypay, Taopi, Goodthunder, and others. At the time most of them were in their primitive condition, little having been done for them, the mission of the American Board being established at the "Upper Sioux Agency," 30 or more miles distant. The church has followed their varying fortunes and removals from that day to this, with more or less success.

On the death of their late missionary, the Rev. C. R. Stroh, in August, 1893, I was put in temporary charge, in addition to the Yankton Mission. Situated at a distance of 33 miles, with another mission and other subsidiary work on my hands, and able to be among them only four or five days per month, I could do but little more than keep them together by means of the Indian catechist and helpers in immediate charge of the church and chapels.

One year later, however, both the Santees and myself were fortunate in having placed under me as my assistant directly in charge the Rev. William Holmes, a half-blood of their own people. His earnestness, fidelity to duty, untiring activity, and practical wisdom have been very remarkable, and our work has reaped the benefit and in many ways shows the results of his labor.

The records of the mission have been twice utterly destroyed, by the burning of the house at the outbreak of 1862, and again by the cyclone of 1870, which swept away the mission buildings, and those, carelessly or imperfectly kept by those in charge since, it has been Mr. Holmes's effort, so far as possible before it is too late, to recover. These are of increasing value, as has been shown by one case of great importance recently in a criminal court, where the date of the marriage of the defendant came into dispute. Questions of inheritance, questions as to age, and title to a share in the money payments, etc., by the Government are often decided by the records where they have been properly kept. Hence their importance

He has also made a careful religious census of the people, and knows the status of each family and individual. By this it is shown that more than two-thirds of the people are members of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Holmes has organized a chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which has a large membership and is instrumental in doing a great deal of good, not only in mutual encouragement and help, but in activities for helping the church in material ways, lifting up the weak and fallen and taking comfort to the sick and distressed.

The women's societies of two of the three congregations are active and accomplish considerable in working to help various missionary objects both at home and abroad.

Likewise, two of the three churches are well attended every Sunday; one, the principal one, at the agency, so much so that we have felt the need of enlargement of the church building and have worked at the matter for the past year and a half, and now we have the gratification of being able to carry out our plan. The Indians raised one-fourth of the needed sum and friends at the East have sent us the remainder.

The third one of the churches is in the midst of the district which for years past has been so much disturbed in many ways by the bringing back again the old heathen, demoralizing dances, which we fondly hoped, so far as the Santees were concerned, was a thing of the past and they had irrevocably parted with forever. The innumerable efforts both by the white people and the better class of the Indians and their appeals to the Commissioner and the Government to have a stop put to the evil thing have utterly failed. Refusal of rations to those engaged in it led to individuals devising the plan of staying away from the dance one week that they might asseverate to the agent that they had stopped, receive their rations, and begin again at the following dance. The amazement is that after all that has been said by those on the ground and who know the inwardness of the matter, its vileness and utter demoralization, we can not persuade people at the head of affairs, and at a distance, that it is anything more than an amusement; and, you know, "you ought not to cut off a people's pastimes unless you have something better to put in their place." That is the way they answer us. God help us and the poor foolish people too blind to help themselves.

Yet at that chapel in the past few months there has been an improvement and a return to some extent of the recreant ones.

I do not see why the authorities might not, to some extent at least, reason in the same way as to that other evil, drinking, as they do about the Indian dances, and not attempt to put a stop to it by the exercise of authority and legislation. It, too, in the minds of those of all classes who indulge in it, is a diversion, an amusement, having "a good time," "some fun." Sober, temperate people believe they have something better to offer in its place, but its votaries are not easily weaned from their soul and body destroying vice by the presentation of the attractiveness of sobriety and virtue. Without the restraints of law, its help, although more or less imperfectly enforced, in what condition our white communities would be to-day it is horrible to contemplate.

To save our semicivilized or barbarous Indians from utter destruction by this vice there is needed not less but more uncompromising enforcement of the laws of the Government with reference to the sale of spirituous liquors to them. In their more or less isolated condition they are much less influenced by the sentiment and moral influence of the better part of the people than is the case in a white community where the moral and temperate are the greater number. Hence, the Indians need especially the protection and help of the laws vigorously enforced to save them from themselves. The prevalence of drunkenness and its attendant ills is one of the greatest drawbacks to progress in self-help, civilization, and Christian work among the Santees.

Another great demoralizer to this people is the periodical payment to them of money and the distribution to them of horses, cattle, wagons, and other implements for which they have not labored and earned. It has taken nearly all manliness out of them. Many make little or no effort to help themselves, and only look to Washington for another slice. Most if not all of what they expect is disposed of by credit at the stores long before it is received, and much is spent in rioting and drunkenness when obtained. An enlightened Government ought to be able to devise some better way of helping its wards than one which is ruinous to manliness and self-respect.

I append herewith the statistics of the Santee Mission, to which is attached the Ponca. They are for the year ending May 31 last:

	Church of the Most Merciful Savior, Santee Agency.	Chapel of the Holy Faith, Wabasha district.	Chapel of the Blessed Redeemer, East Bazille.	Ponca Agency.
Number of families	72	68	40	31
Number of souls	258	245	174	168
Baptisms:				
Adults				2
Infants	12	6	7	13
Confirmations	9	2	6	
Confirmed persons living	139	112	98	14
Communicants on register	116	95	82	13
Marriages	4	3	1	1
Burials	11	11	13	
Sunday school teachers	3			
Sunday school scholars	72			
Average attendance:				
At chief services on Sundays	62	38	45	30
Church sittings	120	120	90	

Aid received from the Board of Missions $1,117.50
Total offerings by the three Santee congregations 286.79

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH W. COOK.

JOSEPH CLEMENTS, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEVADA.

REPORT OF NEVADA AGENCY.

NEVADA AGENCY,
Wadsworth, Nev., September 28, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

Agency and reservations.—This agency comprises two reservations, the Pyramid Lake and Walker River reservations. The Pyramid Lake Reserve contains 322,000 acres, which includes a large body of water (Pyramid Lake), estimated to be 45 miles in length by 12 miles in width. Pyramid Lake abounds in salmon trout, which can be caught almost the year round, and furnishes the Indians living on this reserve with a good revenue and food supply. The Walker River Reserve is located about 90 miles southeast of Pyramid Lake Reserve, and contains 318,815 acres, including the Walker Lake, a body of water said to be 40 miles long by 8 miles wide.

Census.—According to the census taken on June 30, 1896, the Indians of this agency number 1,136, as follows:

Walker River Reserve:	
Males over 18 years of age	176
Females over 16 years of age	230
Males between 6 and 18 years of age	86
Females between 6 and 16 years of age	50
Males under 6 years of age	28
Females under 6 years of age	31
Total	601
Pyramid Lake Reserve:	
Males over 18 years of age	163
Females over 16 years of age	175
Males between 6 and 18 years of age	77
Females between 6 and 16 years of age	63
Males under 6 years of age	32
Females under 6 years of age	25
Total	535

Farming.—Of the 640,000 acres contained in the two reservations per official survey, there are but 2,000 acres that can be said to be adapted to agriculture, and of these 2,000 acres about three-fourths is now under cultivation.

The few Indians who have little patches of land to cultivate work them to a better advantage, under the adverse circumstances with which they have to contend, than would a like number of white men.

Stock raising.—The lands of both the reservations are better adapted to stock raising than agriculture, and steps should be taken to start these Indians in this industry.

Fishing industry.—The Indians at one time received a large income from sale of fish caught in Pyramid Lake, but this industry has, by enactment of unjust State legislation, been totally destroyed and the Indians have seriously felt the loss of revenue from their fish.

Freighting.—The Indians at this agency do all the Government hauling of supplies from Wadsworth to the two reserves. They make careful and trustworthy freighters and are always glad to have hauling to do. During the past year they have hauled 262,943 pounds, for which they received $1,483.67 in cash.

Roads.—The roads are kept in good repair by the Indians, for which they receive no compensation.

Agency buildings.—All the buildings have been put in thorough repair, are in good condition, and provide ample and pleasant quarters for the employees and business of the agency.

Agency employees.—The agency force consists of 1 clerk, 1 physician, 1 farmer at Pyramid Lake, 1 farmer in charge of Walker River, and 1 blacksmith and carpenter. Without exception the men occupying these positions have faithfully performed their duties, and a more competent and trustworthy set of employees would be hard to find. The salaries of the agency employees should be raised 25 to 33 per cent, and a blacksmith and an issue clerk furnished the Walker River Reserve.

Irrigating plant.—The dams and ditches have been kept in good repair during the

year at little expense. The dam at Pyramid Lake Reserve is, however, a most dilapidated affair and only by constant and hard work has it been kept together. A permanent and substantial dam should be constructed at once, and I call your attention to my previous recommendations and estimates for this much-needed improvement.

Senate bill No. 99.—The Indians of both reservations were highly pleased with the failure of this bill becoming a law, and they sincerely trust that your office and the Department will continue to oppose the enactment of the legislation into a law.

The agreement of October 17, 1891, for the relinquishment of the southern portion of the Pyramid Lake Reserve (which includes the town of Wadsworth) should be renewed. These Indians are perfectly willing to accept the provisions of this agreement, but will go no further in the relinquishment of their lands.

Education.—The Pyramid Lake Boarding and Walker River Day schools are the only two schools now in operation at this agency. The Wadsworth Day School was closed on December 31, 1895, and should remain permanently closed and the buildings sold at public auction, as they are of no use to the service. I attempted to start a day school at Fort McDermitt, but it was a complete failure and was closed on October 31, 1895. The Walker River Day School only furnishes accommodations for about one-third of pupils of that reservation and a boarding school should be established there at once.

The Pyramid Lake Boarding School has been fairly successful during the past year, but not so much as I had hoped for, owing to dissatisfaction among the school employees. I intend to recommend a change in some of the employees in the near future, and hope to show better results than ever during the ensuing fiscal year.

The additional buildings recently recommended to be constructed at Pyramid Lake Reserve Boarding School, viz, warehouse, bath house, play rooms for both boys and girls, a new kitchen and water-closets are absolutely necessary, and if built will put this school plant in a first-class condition in every respect.

Missionary work.—The missionary work carried on by the Episcopal Church has been satisfactory, and will no doubt in the future redound to the interests of these Indians. A new church has just been completed.

Inspection.—Inspectors Duncan and McCormick were welcome official visitors during the year.

Very respectfully,

I. J. WOOTTEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY.

WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV., *August 25, 1896.*

SIR: In response to your circular letter of instruction, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report.

The following table shows the number of Indians, by sex and age, on this reservation, and is made up from a carefully prepared census taken on July 4, 1896:

Shoshones:		
Males, 18 and over	144	
Females, 18 and over	119	
School children, 6 to 18—		
Males	46	
Females	40	
Children under 6—		
Males	27	
Females	30	
		406
Pi-Utes:		
Males, 18 and over	60	
Females, 18 and over	71	
School children, 6 to 18—		
Males	25	
Females	21	
Children under 6—		
Males	18	
Females	19	
		214
Total Shoshones and Pi-Utes		620

The Western Shoshone Agency is located on the Duck Valley Reservation, which was established by Executive Order April 16, 1877, and is said to contain 400 square miles, or 256,000 acres, principally of mountainous country, about two-thirds in Nevada and one-third in Idaho.

Owing to the mountainous character of the country, there is but a very small portion of the 256,000 acres on the reservation fit for agricultural purposes, but what little there is in the valleys and bottoms is good, so far as the character of the soil is concerned, and the crops raised thereon would be very abundant but for the shortness of the summer season and the loss of crops that occurs annually from frosts, due to the high altitude, and also to the fact that irrigation is absolutely essential to the raising of crops in this section of the country; and while there is an abundant supply of water for this purpose during the spring and early summer, the supply becomes very scarce before the crops reach maturity, so that every year more or less of a crop is allowed to dry up because of a scarcity of water.

This latter trouble could be remedied at comparatively little expense, in view of the benefits to be derived therefrom, as the principal stream of water that supplies the valley in which all the farms on the reservation are situated enters the valley out of a narrow canyon, and by building a dam across it at its mouth a reservoir sufficient to hold the bulk of the water that goes to waste in the spring and early summer could be made, and thereby secure enough water for irrigation to last throughout the entire summer.

Notwithstanding these serious drawbacks to agricultural production, coupled with the fact that white people in the adjacent country have abandoned all attempts at farming because of its profitlessness and loss resulting therefrom, the Indians persevere in their efforts at farming, and every year put out small crops of potatoes, barley, wheat, oats, garden stuff, etc., and expend as much, if not more, time, patience, and industry in the care of the same than most white men would, particularly in view of the small returns and probable loss they will have for their trouble.

During the past spring the purchase of 3,000 pounds of alfalfa seed was authorized by the Department for distribution among the Indians. The seed was distributed among about 20 of the most deserving and industrious of them. It has made a good start and in all probability will result in a fine crop next year.

The wild hay crop this year was very abundant. It is estimated that nearly 3,000 tons of it will be stacked by the Indians for their use during the coming winter.

The crops set out this year promise a fairly good harvest.

This reservation is peculiarly adapted to the successful raising of stock. The mountains and valleys produce an abundance of bunch grass and wild rye, and the country is full of small streams and springs, making this section a wonderfully fine grazing ground. The fact that ranchers in the surrounding country have taken up stock raising because they could not support themselves by farming, ought to be sufficient proof that the Indians here can not become self-supporting by following the vocation of farmers, but that there is every possibility of their becoming so in a few years if they could be supplied with cattle, including some good breeding stock; for they are familiar with the proper ways of treating and handling stock, as many of them are almost constantly employed by ranchers in the care of their cattle and are considered good stock handlers by them, and particularly good as "vaqueros." It is to be most earnestly hoped that the Department will decide to issue stock to the Indians on this reservation, or else move them to a country where it is possible for an agriculturist to be self-supporting.

These are simple, kind, and gentle people, and disturbances are not as frequent among them as they would be among an equal number of white people dwelling together. They are willing workers, and whenever there is any work to be done that they are capable of doing they are desirous and anxious to do it. They have done all the work on the irrigating ditches, dams, etc., as well as freighting of all supplies from the railroad, a distance of about 125 miles. No trouble whatever has been experienced from the lack of sufficient Indian help.

The work of education in the boarding school has progressed rapidly, and the year has been a successful one. The pupils are bright and apt to learn, and set an excellent example for the emulation of the Indian residents of the reservation.

The education of Indians on the reservation is certainly a success and is of the greatest importance. The instruction imparted not only benefits the rising generation, but tends indirectly to educate the whole people, and will awaken and keep alive in them a desire for improvement which can not so well and cheaply be obtained in any other way. By this policy the whole people will, from day to day, see the advancement of the young, and will of necessity gain considerable in their own lives. While these Indians are in favor of reservation schools they are decidedly averse to sending their children away from the reservation for an education.

The buildings and improvements at the agency consist of the agent's residence and office, combined in a one-story adobe structure, the old adobe two-story school house, a new two-story frame school building, a hospital building, a laundry, a carpenter shop and lumber house combined, a large blacksmith and wagon shop, a steam flouring mill, a commissary store building, an implement house for storing implements, hard woods, salt, oil, and all wagon materials; the agency and school barns and attached corrals, and irrigation water ditches, reservoir, and water piping, also four bridges on main road to the agency.

The roads on the reservation are in good condition except in a few places, and the worst of these will be bridged before the coming winter. The usual amount of work was done on the roads this spring, as they require constant attention to keep them in good repair at that season of the year.

Expressing due appreciation of the consideration your office has shown this agency, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. HARGROVE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF WESTERN SHOSHONE SCHOOL.

WESTERN SHOSHONE BOARDING SCHOOL,
White Rock, Nev., August 20, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Western Shoshone Boarding School. As I took charge of this school in March, this report will cover only three months and a half of the fiscal year just closed.

The enrollment for the last quarter was 53. The attendance was excellent, being 52⅘, and, but for one boy who had permission to go home to care for his sick mother, the attendance would have been 100 per cent of the enrollment.

The buildings and farm have been fully described in reports of 1893–1895. In my opinion there is no building in the service so poorly arranged for a boarding school as the one at this place. We are in pressing need of another building large enough for a boys' dormitory, assembly room, wash room, bathroom, and quarters for three employees. As it is now the employees do not have a room each, and the ones they have are small. The girls have neither assembly room nor wash room. The boys have a very small wash room and no assembly room.

The literary and industrial work has been carried on and compares very favorably with that of other Indian schools. As a rule, these children like to work and like to go to school, and it is but very little trouble to keep them in school, and the parents are disposed to educate their children, provided it can be done at home, but they are not favorably impressed with the idea of sending their children away to school.

The school stock consists of 3 hogs, 2 old and worn-out work horses, 1 pony, which the school-boys use for riding over the mountains after the cows, 5 milk cows and 5 calves, 10 young cattle, 1 bull that should be exchanged for another one, and 3 large steers that should be slaughtered this fall for the school.

The garden is promising a small yield of potatoes, ruta-bagas, turnips, carrots, and beets, although in July a hailstorm made the garden appear as if all the labor was entirely lost. All crops here depend entirely on irrigation and any of them are very uncertain, as they may be ruined by hail, frost, or snow at any time.

The sewer is a source of great annoyance, and the pipe, which is only a 3-inch one, should be replaced by a much larger one.

The general health of the school has been very good, and the building has been kept in excellent order.

Every effort has been put forward to teach the children good morals and manners, habits of promptness and cleanliness, industry and economy.

Thanking you for your ever ready and willing support, I am, respectfully,

G. W. MYERS,
Superintendent and Principal Teacher.

W. L. HARGROVE,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NEW MEXICO.

REPORT OF MESCALERO AGENCY.

MESCALERO AGENCY, N. MEX., *June 30, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for June 30, 1896:

Census.—The census of June 30, 1896 (including 19 children away at school) shows 450 Indians belonging to this reservation, of which 197 are males and 253 are females. Of these 115 are at school.

There were 17 births and 13 deaths. Seven Indians left the reservation during the year to remain permanently away.

Males over 18 years of age	96
Females over 14 years of age	173
Children 6 to 16 years of age	86

Reservation.—My report of June 30, 1895, gives all necessary information in reference to the location of the reservation, access thereto, lines of communication, railroads, stage, mail, character of land, etc., and I do not deem it essential to burden the report with a repetition thereof. I will say that our telegraph and railway station are at Las Cruces, N. Mex., 110 miles southwest.

Farming.—All the land on the reservation on which there is running water is now under fence. There are nearly 500 acres in all of this land, but the fortunate possessors of this are sure of a crop, and it will raise corn, oats, wheat, and potatoes, depending on the altitude.

In addition there are 400 acres of similar land on the reservation claimed under private land claims (adverse possession for twenty years) by J. H. Blazer, Almer N. Blazer, the Hedges estate (daughter of Blazer), and D. M. Easton, all of which is improved, all under ditch, with plenty of water, and all of which claims should be extinguished by the United States as soon as possible, by purchase or otherwise, and the land distributed among the Indians.

All the land in Elkspring and Silver Spring canyons, in the Carrizo, and at White Tail and White Oaks springs has been put under fence during the year and experiments made in planting wheat and oats. This land depends on rainfall alone to raise crops. Rain did not fall this spring until June 23, and crops have dried out a great deal, especially wheat. Oats may mature under present rainfall.

I have labored in all imaginable ways to make these Indians work, and take farms, and build cabins, and settle down on their own pieces of land. With one or two exceptions, every man has his ranch fenced and a piece of land planted to grain. Usually two have fenced in partnership. The Indians now display a disposition to work for themselves, either on ranches or at anything the agent may give them to do to earn a little money. All male Indians of mature age and most of the women understand the planting and raising of oats, corn, and potatoes, and if they had a piece of land with sure water the problem of their self-support would be simple.

With the encouragement of a sawmill, every Indian has erected the log frame of one or more houses on his ranch and there are 250,000 feet of logs awaiting to be sawed for floors, roofs, etc. This shows a desire to improve themselves, and the question of acquirement of more land under ditch should be considered by the Department. These Indians raised 150,000 pounds grain in 1895, against 50,000 in 1894, besides vegetables of which it is not possible to estimate the amount.

There is, however, a surplus of women with children who have no land. I am gradually bringing in these women and compelling them to make a garden and raise vegetables. I have 20 women (with 30 children and no men) on 20 acres of land, and they have promise of an abundance of potatoes, corn, beans, and cabbage. They work hard and seem pleased to have the prospect of plenty to eat. Next year I shall put more at it, but I am obliged to borrow the land from Indians who have it fenced but are not using it all. These Indian women are natural gardeners and farmers, and with so many children depending on them some provision must be made to locate them on land with water. They will soon support themselves.

Houses.—These Indians live in tepees, except the police and a few others. As soon as their cabins are roofed and floored, I have no doubt they will willingly occupy them. The prospect of having cook stoves put in them is stimulating them a great deal.

Freighting.—The Indians were given the hauling of their supplies from Las Cruces this year and hauled 150,000 pounds in all, earning $1,125 thereby. They did this to my entire satisfaction without loss of a pound of freight, and they are anxious to freight the coming year.

Allotments.—No allotments have been made to these Indians, although several have expressed their willingness to have it done. The troubles at other agencies due to the Indians prematurely becoming citizens have made me hesitate in the matter, but I have insisted on their selecting a piece of land and fencing and planting it. It will be easy to allot it when the time and the Indians are ripe for it.

Police.—The police force consists of 1 captain and 13 privates. Their duties consist in herding and butchering cattle, making arrests, collecting and returning children to school, working at the sawmill, cleaning ditches, or any work that may have to be done pertaining to the agency, reservation, or school. They are required to set an example of order, cleanliness, and decency to the other Indians, and in bringing this about it was necessary to make examples of some of them. Several of them were discharged for refusing to cut off their hair, others for working against the policy of the agent, one for letting a prisoner escape unnecessarily. I use the police as a means toward civilizing the tribe, and when a member fails to come to my way off goes his official head. By handling them

thus I have made a working force of them. They must all work their ranches in addition to their regular duties. They are kept busy.

I used the police in compelling the Indians (males) to cut off their long hair. When the matter was first broached, the police demurred, and I discharged the chief and one private, both school Indians, for refusing. I personally paid one tractable old fellow $5 to cut his hair and gave a relative of his a place on the force for cutting his hair, and then I appointed an Indian who had been a soldier and kept his hair short. This gave me three. The police and Indians were given to understand that all must come to it and if there would be any trouble getting police to herd and butcher the beeves the issue of beef would cease. This put a damper on any desire of the police to "strike," as they threatened to do when a previous agent asked them to cut their hair.

I waited six months and then I decided to ship the beef hides to El Paso by Indians, instead of selling them at the agency. In March I sent three loads by my chief of police and two privates, all three of whom I desired to impress with the visit. I gave a letter to the commanding officer of Fort Bliss with request to look after them and show them the fort, which he kindly did. My clerk proceeded to El Paso to sell the hides and took pains to show the Indians about the town. The visit made a strong impression.

While they were absent, one of my hardest working Indians asked for a wagon, which I refused to give until he cut his hair. He did not comply, but three other candidates for wagons came in and without any solicitation requested to have their hair cut. With two other soldier Indians with short hair, these three, and the three short-haired police, I saw I could have a leverage on the police, and on the return of the chief from El Paso I issued peremptory orders for all the police to cut their hair or be discharged without any rations, clothing, or further help from the Government. All at once complied, with one exception, who was summarily discharged. I then sent the police, who were ripe for it, to bring in every male Indian who had ever been to school and I compelled them to cut off their hair and abandon breech clout and blanket and put on hat, coat, vest, shirt, pants, and shoes. In ten days I had one-third of the males in this condition. The Department then at my request sent me a letter calling on the old ones to cut their hair and put on civilized clothing, and in three weeks 100 per cent had been transformed. Some demurred, but a little force and a judicious use of the guardhouse accomplished the end desired. They will be kept up to this mark.

Tiswin.—The drunken rows and brawls so frequent in the past have entirely ceased. The tiswin camps have been broken up. I inaugurated repressive measures by giving hard labor to the manufacturers, and after making a huge bonfire of all the effects in a camp where I found the liquor the making of it has ceased. There has not been any drunkenness on this reservation to my knowledge in past twelve months. One of the Indians obtained some wine in Tularosa last fall, and I hear that occasionally the Indians on the outskirts get wine from Mexicans, but the grand old drunken carousals of other days have gone for good.

Dancing.—There has not been an Indian dance on the reservation since I have been agent. Attempts have been made to hold them, but they have been nipped in the bud and apparently the desire for them has ceased.

Court.—I abolished the court of Indian offenses in September, 1895, being convinced that the office was a sinecure, and that I could maintain better discipline by summary action of my own. I put offenders in the guardhouse at hard labor for long periods.

School.—There are 115 children at school, 96 at the reservation boarding school, 19 at Fort Lewis, Colo. This is 100 per cent of the children of school age and available. One girl was sent home during the year non compos mentis and one hopelessly crippled has not been required to attend school. This showing has not been brought about except by firmness and a judicious use of the guardhouse and starvation of the parents. The great majority of the parents are now friendly to education, but there are occasionally a few who have to be coerced. There is no sense in the United States spending thousands of dollars annually on these Indians and then leaving it optional with them to send their children to school. They are made to understand that there is plenty of force to put the children in school and that this force will be used. To educate any small fraction in the expectation that they will teach the remainder is not borne out by experience on this reservation, where the educated Indians quickly lapsed into barbarous ways when returned to the tribe. Their education and self-support depend on putting the entire rising generation into school, as has been done here in the past year. If then they can not be taught to be industrious and have all the warpath spanked out of them, it were high time to give up the effort.

Three girls and one boy died during the year. One of these girls was returned

from Fort Lewis School in the last stages of consumption, and her death should not be credited to this school.

All children were retained at school during the summer, and put at industrial work. This action was taken after approval by the Indian Office. The children went home by installments for a week at a time and returned. Outings were given them so as to vary the monotony. Thus retaining them under the eye of their natural protectors, they did not lapse into the filthy and Indian ways of the camp, and there was eliminated any desire on the part of the old people to marry off the large girls or hold out any of the children. The experiment was a success and will be continued as part of the settled policy of the school.

Accommodations were increased during the year by the addition of one dormitory each for boys and girls, five rooms for employees, one sewing room, and a commodious laundry and bath house with hot and cold water. Another building is badly needed for assembly and class rooms and an estimate has been forwarded for it. At present the dining room is crowded and the assembly room, only 17 by 35, is required at times to hold about 120 people, the children sitting three at two desks.

The time of the children is taken up, one-half with class-room work and one-half with industrial work. All the 5-year-old and 6-year-old girls are put into the sewing room and their aptitude and progress are remarkable. The boys under charge of the industrial teacher till the farm and care for the stock. Details are made from both boys and girls for the laundry, kitchen, mess, and sewing rooms. Two boys each are with the blacksmith and carpenter learning trades.

The parents are opposed to sending their children away to school, as I believe are any parents, red or white; but I think it were well for the Indian Office to consider well this question as applied to these Indians. There is here a band of 450 Indians and a section of country with fixed conditions from which they must make their living, and all their education should be with a view to utilizing the means at hand. It were time and money thrown away to teach these Indians to farm under systems in vogue in sections where there is no irrigation and likewise to learn to farm where irrigation is employed in a hot, dry country. They must learn mountain farming. The trades usually taught will be of no use on this reservation. I have expert cabinetmakers, blacksmiths, and shoemakers on this reservation among my Indians, and the trades are of no use to them. Sheep raising and farming alone will be the ultimate self-support of the Mescaleros, and they will never learn these things better than at their reservation boarding school, where all means and methods employed are adapted to the locality. Add to this a handy knowledge of tools such as they can learn under the industrial teacher, blacksmith, and carpenter, and the Mescalero boy will be equipped to strike out for himself.

The school raised ample vegetables for its own use on the farm; also all necessary forage for the stock. In October, 1895, the following amounts of vegetables were put into the root cellars, and the children had abundance of them to eat during the summer months, viz, 15,800 pounds beets, 7,500 pounds cabbages, 5,000 pounds pumpkins, 3,370 pounds squash, 1,400 pounds onions, 1,300 pounds carrots, 3,000 pounds turnips, 1,600 pounds potatoes. Lettuce, radishes, cauliflower, green corn, and summer squash were raised in plenty. Potatoes were planted as an experiment, which has been extended this year to about 8 acres, which look promising. A fine asparagus bed has been set out and will be available next year. Apple trees, grapes, currants, rhubarb, and gooseberries have been set out and are thriving. About 15 acres were added to the farm this year, and there will from present outlook be plenty of vegetables and fodder. Three stands of bees have been purchased. What is needed now is a flock of sheep, and in a couple of years this school should be independent of the beef contract.

On his own recommendation, approved by the Indian Office, the undersigned, in December, 1895, dispensed with the services of the superintendent and assumed personal charge of his duties. This policy should be continued, as the children should be trained on exactly the same lines as the old people. The school has the following employees: Principal teacher, teacher, matron, seamstress, laundress, cook, assistant cook, industrial teacher, and carpenter.

I am, then, fully of the opinion that this school is amply able to give the Mescalero children an industrial education fitting them for the conditions existing on their reservation, and, except in cases of special aptitude or a strong desire to go away to school, the children should not be sent to outside schools. At Fort Lewis 4 out of 25 children from this reservation have died from consumption in the past fifteen months, and this has aided the prejudice of the old people.

Remarks.—In considering the future of these Indians, it must be recognized that the pauperizing influence of gratuitous rations should not be kept up. Either the rations must be taken away in toto, or they must be pinched off gradually as some

means of support are found for them. If cut off at once the Indians must be in a condition to make their living, or they will be apt to prey on their neighbors. To put them in this condition means giving them land with sure water for irrigating crops and some stock. There is not enough land on this reservation with water for all. Every man has a piece of land, varying in size from 1 to 20 acres, but there are many widows with children who have no land, and no prospect of getting any. There is plenty of land along the Tularosa River, occupied by whites, with abundant water. If this can be purchased, it should be done, and the land given to the Indians. With this and a flock of sheep for each the reservation could be thrown open without delay. These Indians all understand raising grain, the women included, and they would all be glad to have a patch of ground and a flock of sheep. This reservation is the finest sheep range in New Mexico, and once started these people could raise their own meat and have wool, mutton, and blankets to sell. I am convinced this would solve the problem on this reservation. As the purchase of this land is no certainty, the sheep should by all means be purchased and the Indians started this year. The purchase will entail some expense, which will, however, be fully offset by the reduction in the purchase of beef. In order to stimulate my charges to work, I have pinched off their rations gradually and recommended reductions in amounts for the coming year. I have explained this to them, and tried in every way to prepare them for the inevitable. The results are highly satisfactory to me.

I can point as an evidence of progress during the past year to the following: Every male Indian has his hair cut short and has adopted civilized clothing. Paint has ceased to be used in their toilet. They have ceased to hold their barbarous dances. All male Indians have a piece of land fenced and planted. The grain yield was 150,000 pounds in 1895 against 50,000 pounds in 1894. With few exceptions they have built them houses to live in. Every foot of land that can be cultivated has been put under fence. There are 250,000 feet of logs at the sawmill, cut by Indians, waiting to be sawed into lumber for their use, each Indian cutting his own. One hundred per cent of their children are at school. Besides, what is more gratifying and encouraging, there is a manifest acceptance of the situation on the part of the old people and a desire to work for money. Checks paid them they will retain for weeks before cashing them and then they will spend a little and save the balance. They are learning the value of money by working to earn it. They earned $1,125 hauling freight; $400 cutting wood; $300 developing water supply; $300 breaking land, besides about $2,000 for grain sold. They willingly work when offered pay, and are daily asking for a chance to freight and earn money. Having reached this stage this tribe should be pushed in every way on the road to their self-support.

I have the honor once more to recommend that the three northwest townships on the reservation be cut off, that their mineral resources, of no use to the Indians, may be developed by the whites.

I thank the Indian Office for the many courtesies extended to me and the generous financial aid given me to further my policy of civilizing this tribe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. E. STOTTLER,
First Lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY.

PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 25, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896:

PUEBLOS.

Population.—As has been remarked in former reports, it is impossible without an adequate appropriation to take the census of 19 pueblos distant from 10 to 250 miles from the agency, and located at different points, from the extreme north to the extreme southwest of the Territory of New Mexico. I can therefore only repeat the figures of my last annual report, remarking that there is probably a slight increase in the numbers this year. Total population, 8,536; males over 18 years of age, 2,701; females over 14 years of age, 2,657; children between 6 and 16. 2,323.

Schools.—The number of Indian schools in connection with this agency has been 11, one less than last year, Santa Domingo Contract Day School having been discontinued. Four of these are Government day schools, namely, one each at Santa Clara, Laguna, Cochiti, and Zia pueblos. The remaining seven are contract schools, one being the boarding school at Bernalillo, conducted by the Sisters of Loretto, and the others being day schools under the supervision of Bishop Chapelle, of Santa Fe. These are located at the following pueblos, namely, Taos, San Juan, Jemez, Isleta, Pahuate (Laguna), and Acoma. Besides these schools 2 are conducted by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, one at Sciama (Laguna), and the other at Zuñi pueblo; also St. Catharine's Boarding School at Santa Fé.

Referring to the 4 Government day schools which report to this agency and which close on June 30 for two months, I would respectfully suggest that they continue in session one month longer, namely, until July 31. I have found from experience that the attendance for the month of September, when the schools now open, is always very small, the children being engaged in harvest work. Last year it was well on to November before the schools were all filled up. As there would be no difficulty in retaining the pupils during the month of July, I would respectfully recommend that the day schools resume on the 1st of October in each year instead of September 1 as heretofore, thus practically adding almost one month to the school year.

At the time of making my last annual report I was sanguine of seeing a Government day school established at the pueblo of San Felipe, but though the land for school buildings was promised and set aside by the Indians, they finally refused to give a deed to the Government for the same, and the scheme had to be dropped.

It has been decided to purchase the school buildings and plant at Zuñi pueblo, now being used by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions as day and part boarding school. As these buildings are on land held in fee by the Government, there is no difficulty anticipated in acquiring them.

It was also in contemplation to purchase school buildings at Jemez pueblo, also the property of the above-mentioned board, but the Indians have definitely refused to give the deed for the land, amounting to about 3 acres, on which the buildings are erected.

At Laguna the schoolroom and the teacher's room have been put into thorough repair.

Habits.—A slow improvement is observable in the habits and behavior of these Pueblo Indians. It would undoubtedly be much greater if the acting agent had them under his direct supervision, as is the case with agencies placed on reservations. As it is, they all live at varying distances from the agency, in some cases in localities not easily reached by ordinary conveyance, the acting agent consequently only comes into personal contact with a few nearest to the agency, the greater number he only sees when at intervals he visits some of the pueblos, or when the Indians occasionally come to the agency on business. On this account his influence in improving the habits, mode of living, and conduct of these Indians is much curtailed. I should add that on the whole the Indians are not given to habits of drinking intoxicating liquors, and serious crime is of but rare occurrence among them, a law-abiding disposition being the rule of their lives.

Self-support.—The Pueblo Indians are self-supporting, and only receive from the Government a limited number of farming implements, fence wire, etc., which are issued to the deserving ones and those who show progressive inclinations. They raise on their lands, which are patented to them by the Government, crops of corn, wheat, oats, and some vegetables. In exceptional cases they own small herds of cattle, sheep, and goats, but as a rule they are poor, and in the case of one or two of the pueblos the inhabitants are barely able to subsist.

During the year several Indian boys who had learned the trade of carpenter, blacksmith, and shoemaker have been supplied with tools with which to continue their calling.

A colony of Navajos, numbering about 250, who live at Del Alamo, near Belen, N. Mex., and who are extremely poor, have been assisted with farming implements and other useful tools.

Health.—I have to report that the health of the Indians has been on the whole good, no epidemic having appeared among them during the past year. By vaccinating the children in the schools precautions have been taken against disease.

Disputes.—The usual crop of disputes has come up before me for settlement. In many instances these spring from the encroachments of their Mexican and American neighbors upon the lands of the Indians; in others, trespassers get on their lands with cattle, sheep, and goats. Owing to the unusually dry season differences as to water rights and privileges between one pueblo and another or between the Indians and Mexicans have been very numerous, and much of my time has been occupied in endeavoring to arrange these matters.

Field matron.—During a portion of the past year a field matron was employed at Zuñi pueblo, but the appropriation becoming exhausted her services were dispensed with after eight months' engagement. The need of a field matron's instruction and influence is of great importance to the Zuñis, who are the most backward of any of the Pueblo Indians under my charge. I trust, therefore, that one may be appointed to work among them during the fiscal year 1897.

I can not conclude this report without acknowledging the courtesy and consideration I have uniformly received at the hands of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the attention invariably given to my requests made with a view to the improvement of the condition and the advancement of the Indians under my care.

JICARILLA APACHES.

The census of the Jicarilla Apache tribe of Indians, taken at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, shows the total number of this tribe to be 853, indicating an increase of 8 since the census of last year. There have occurred 50 births and 42 deaths among these Indians during the past twelve months. Number of males above 18 years of age, 178; number of females above 14 years of age, 247; number of children of school age, say, between the ages of 6 and 16, 208.

Health.—The health of the tribe during the year has been fairly good, no contagious disease having occurred among them. Fully two-thirds of the deaths which have taken place among these people during the past year have been caused by consumption. I am pleased to report that when taken sick the greater portion of these Indians have recourse to the agency physician.

Education.—Nineteen children from this reservation have been attending the industrial boarding school at Fort Lewis, Colo., during the past year and have made satisfactory progress in their studies. They have all been allowed to come back to their homes on this reservation to spend their summer vacation with the understanding that they will return to school when it convenes in September.

In accordance with the recommendations made in the annual report of 1894 and 1895 that a boarding school should be established on this reservation, I have been endeavoring to arrange, under instructions from the Indian Office, for the purchase of the property of Gabriel Lucero. Said land is located on the west side of a good-sized valley and contains 160 acres. It is protected on the west and northwest by foothills, and there is an abundance of timber and coal in the vicinity. It is distant about three-quarters of a mile from the agency in a southerly direction. This, in my opinion, is the most desirable location for school purposes which can be found on or about the reservation, as nearly, if not quite, all of the land in question lies in suitable shape for irrigation which can be carried out by opening an old irrigation ditch that heads in a body of water about 3 miles south, known as Dulce Lake. This can be done with very little expense to the Government, and would at all times furnish an ample supply of water for all ordinary purposes. The Indians are very anxious to have a boarding school on the reservation as the majority of them are willing and anxious to have their children educated. I sincerely hope that in the near future arrangements can be perfected that will give them this valuable educational advantage.

Farming.—As stated in previous reports, this country is not well adapted to farming, the seasons being very short and the usual amount of rainfall not sufficient to insure an ordinary crop. This season has been exceptionally dry, no rain having fallen from about March 20 until the 5th of July, consequently the majority of the Indians' crops will be a total failure. The general supply of water in the early part of the season was so limited that the Indians were compelled to abandon their lands and go to the mountains during the month of June and part of July. However, since the recent rains, nearly all the Indians have returned to their respective lands and late in the season will cut a fair crop of hay, enough at any rate to winter their stock.

Building.—During the past year 34 dwelling houses have been built by the Indians, some of log, others of lumber, and in a few instances they have employed Mexicans to erect adobe houses. The average size of the Indian houses is 16 by 20 feet. They still continue to fence and improve their land as they are able. An addition to the agency buildings has been made by the erection of a wagon house, and an addition of one room to one of the employee's cottages.

Stock.—The past winter having been a very open one, with scarcely any snow at all, the stock got through exceedingly well. Owing to the late fall rains there was an abundance of grass, consequently very little loss of stock occurred. I do not think that it amounted to more than 3 per cent, and this loss was chiefly among the stock of those Indians who had neglected to provide either forage or shelter during the severest winter months. They possess a large number of horses, and some of them of good quality. At present, however, they are not in

very fine condition, owing to the limited supply of grass and water in the early part of the season.

The increase of stock this year is not as great as last, sheep and goats showing a greater increase than that of any other stock. There are now 3,000 sheep and 500 goats on the reservation owned by the Indians, which are in splendid condition, from the fact that they were driven to the mountains in the early spring, where they had an abundance of grass and water.

Trespassers.—As in the past trespassers continue to give no little amount of annoyance. A number of sheep and cattle owners of this vicinity, as well as the majority of the settlers, continue to look upon the reservation with very covetous eyes, and desire to have the Indians removed and placed elsewhere. They consequently make use of all possible means to cause the Indians to become dissatisfied, and take every opportunity of urging the end they have in view and of seeking to bring it about. However, I take pleasure in stating that they have not occasioned so much trouble during the fiscal year just closed as they have formerly. It has been necessary in only one or two instances to resort to harsh measures to prevent the invasion of the reserve by their flocks and herds.

Behavior.—The general conduct of the Indians during the past year has been, with few exceptions, very satisfactory.

There is an element known as the Largo faction that are more or less dissatisfied. It is composed of about thirty worthless Indians who would not be contented anywhere under any circumstances. The scarcity of grass and water this season has made them more restless than usual, but with few exceptions they have kept within the bounds of the reservation.

Timber.—In last year's report reference was made to the effort put forth to obtain bids for the purchase of $20,000 worth of the timber on the reserve, which failed for the reasons therein stated. During the year embraced in this report no further steps have been taken to dispose of any of the timber. As there is a large quantity of fine timber well matured, and some of it even going to decay, I strongly recommend that it be sold for the benefit of the Indians.

The difficulty hitherto has been that the best timber, and that easiest of access, is on the lands allotted to the Indians. To obviate this difficulty the chiefs and headmen have expressed themselves willing to have the timber on their allotted lands sold and the proceeds placed in a common fund to be divided equitably among them in the purchase of sheep and goats; this arrangement, of course, to be entered into by the whole body of Indians. If this were done these Indians might soon become self-supporting. As long as nothing is done the timber is exposed to continuous destruction from high winds and fire arising from long-continued drought; it is estimated that about 2,000 acres of it were destroyed by the latter cause during the past summer. I may add that several Indian inspectors have made a similar recommendation in regard to the sale of the timber within the last few years.

Habits.—In this respect there has been a decided improvement in the past three years, quite a number of the Indians having adopted citizen's dress, abandoning the Indian garb entirely, and all of them wear citizen's dress in part. A decided change has also been observed in their mode of living, in the way of conducting their household affairs, personal cleanliness, etc. They have given up many of their superstitious beliefs, and are now making use of milk, butter, fowls, fish, eggs, and vegetables of various kinds, which is something they have never done before.

Industrial pursuits.—This tribe of Indians is becoming proficient in a number of minor industrial arts, such as wicker basket making, buckskin beadwork, clay pottery, and bow and arrow making. While gathering statistics and taking the annual census, it was ascertained that between 1,500 and 1,600 wicker baskets had been manufactured by the Indians and disposed of at prices ranging from 50 cents to $7 and $8 each. The baskets are well put together, and some are of very artistic design. Some of the designs used are original, while others are taken from baskets seen by them, or from patterns given them by tourists. Their buckskin beadwork consists chiefly of moccasins and other articles of clothing. The designs are all original, and many of them are artistic and unique, and bring forth the commendation of all who see them. They are becoming more proficient in clay pottery making every year, and bow and arrow making is also carried on successfully. They find a ready sale for these wares, especially for their quivers of mountain lion's skin, which are considered a great curiosity, and bring prices ranging from $8 to $10 each. From these native pursuits I estimate that they derive at least $2,000 annually.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN L. BULLIS,
Captain, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF AGENT IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF NEW YORK AGENCY.

NEW YORK AGENCY,
Olean, N. Y., September 1, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I herewith submit my second annual report of the New York Agency, N. Y.

Number of Indians.—The Indians under the jurisdiction of the New York Agency are divided by tribal organization, as follows:

Cayugas	161
Onondagas	548
Oneidas	278
Senecas	2,672
St. Regis	1,161
Tuscaroras	379
Total	5,199

The Senecas and their reservations.—The Senecas occupy the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda reservations. The Allegany Reservation is located in Cattaraugus County, and lies along the Allegany River for a distance of 35 miles, the eastern terminus being near Vandalia and the western at the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. The reservation is from 1 to 2½ miles in width, the lines having been run so as to take in the bottom lands along the river. There are 30,469 acres in this reservation, of which about 11,000 acres are tillable; but of this not one-half is cultivated or in pasturage. Nearly all of the valuable timber has been cut off and sold.

The Indians on the Allegany Reservation, as a rule, pay but little attention to farming. There are a few good farmers among them, but the majority farm just enough to get a scanty subsistence, and the most of that is obtained from labor among their white neighbors. There are residing on this reservation 904 Senecas and about 87 Onondagas.

On the Allegany Reservation are located six villages, laid out under an act of Congress passed February 19, 1875, which authorized leases to be made by the council of the Seneca Nation of Indians to white lessees for periods not exceeding twelve years. In 1890 this act was amended, authorizing leases to be made for periods not exceeding ninety-nine years. The twelve-year leases within these villages expired in 1892, and were then renewed for ninety-nine years. The rentals from these lands are paid to the treasurer of the Seneca Nation, and amount to about $12,000 per year. The funds which come into the treasury of the Seneca Nation from these rentals and other sources are disbursed upon orders issued by the president and clerk of the Seneca Nation, authorized by vote of the council. The rentals from leases in the several villages are steadily increasing, as new leases are being made. The treasurer of the nation receives these rentals.

I have reason to believe from well-directed inquiries made by me that the funds of the nation are improvidently expended. This statement was made by me in my last annual report, and since that time I have taken pains to inquire more particularly into the matter. Quite a majority of the Indians are ignorant and have no knowledge whatever of business or business transactions, and have but little, if any, appreciation or knowledge of the way and manner in which the affairs of the nation are conducted.

To illustrate the manner of disbursing their funds, I will state that the moneys which come into the hands of the treasurer are disbursed by him upon orders drawn upon him by the president and clerk of the Seneca Nation. When these orders are presented for payment the treasurer will invariably state to the payee in the order that he has no funds, but will advise the payee to go to some gentleman in Salamanca (two of whom have operated extensively in this way) and perhaps their orders would be cashed. Accordingly the payee in the order goes to Salamanca and gets his order cashed at a discount of from 25 to 50 per cent (the treasurer all the time having the funds). When the gentleman in Salamanca gets a sufficient number of orders he presents the same to the treasurer, who cashes the same in full, but with a rebate to himself for his services in sending the payee to the gentleman in Salamanca who is so gracious as to cash his order at a discount of 50 per cent, well knowing it will be paid in full.

By resolution of Congress the honorable Secretary of the Interior is directed to procure copies or abstracts of all leases made by the Seneca Nation of Indians at any time, whether under the act of 1875 or prior thereto. No appropriation was

made for such service and consequently the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs has requested the agent to make such copies or abstracts before the assembling of Congress in December, 1896. Evidently the magnitude of such an undertaking was not contemplated or appreciated by Congress when the resolution was passed. There are six villages formed under the act of 1875 upon the Allegany Reservation. The village of Salamanca has upward of 5,000 inhabitants, all lessees from the Indians. Every lease has been assigned, mortgaged, or in some manner transferred, or in some manner altered. Many leases have been made which are not recorded, although the parties are in possession. There are five other villages on the Allegany Reservation and the leasehold interests of the inhabitants are in the same condition. It would be physically impossible for the agent personally to comply with the resolution of Congress and the direction of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to employ the labor necessary to properly carry out the resolution would require an expenditure of money far in excess of the agent's salary.

If it was the intention of Congress in passing this resolution to ascertain the income of the Indians from their rentals and the manner of its expenditure, the resolution was not broad enough. The amount of money received from rentals under leases received by the Indians is easily ascertainable, and accurately so, without abstracts and copies of many hundreds of leases. If the object of Congress was to ascertain the provident or improvident expenditure of the moneys of the Seneca Nation of Indians, the resolution should include more. If the moneys paid to the Indians for rentals were paid to the agent directly, and disbursed by him upon proper vouchers, the Indians would receive the benefit of their rentals, and the mercenary Indians and the brokers and money shavers and tradesmen would not receive, as they now do, nearly one-half of these moneys. As it is now, it is difficult to see where any considerable amount of the money received by the Seneca Nation of Indians for rentals is expended for the benefit of the Indians as a body.

The descendants of the noted Seneca chief, Cornplanter, numbering about 90, occupy a small reservation in Warren County, Pa., just south of the line between New York and Pennsylvania. There are about 720 acres in the reservation, and it was given to Cornplanter by the State of Pennsylvania as a token of appreciation of his valuable services to the whites. His descendants own the land in fee simple, and it is divided in severalty among them.

A controversy has recently arisen between the Cornplanter heirs and some whites. The heirs of Cornplanter claim that the whites are occupying valuable lands belonging to them. I have not been able to obtain all the facts relating to this controversy, but it seems that the serious question in the matter is whether or not the statute of limitations applies to the Indians. If it does the Indians have no title to the lands, even though it was conveyed to Cornplanter. The conveyance having been made so many years ago, and the lands having been in the adverse possession of the whites for so many years the claim of the Indians is barred by the statute of limitations, providing it applies to them.

The Cornplanter Indians are enrolled upon the Allegany census and vote on that reservation.

The names, respectively, of the villages on the Allegany Reservation and the approximate number of acres of land in each, is as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Vandalia	240	Salamanca	2,000
Carrollton	2,200	West Salamanca	750
Great Valley	260	Red House	40

The approximate value of the improvements in each village is as follows:

Vandalia	$8,000	Salamanca (exclusive of railroad property)	$1,200,000
Carrollton (exclusive of railroad property)	30,000	West Salamanca	50,000
Great Valley	20,000	Red House	50,000

The Cattaraugus Reservation is located partly in the counties of Erie, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua. It lies on both sides of the Cattaraugus Creek, beginning at a point near Gowanda and running to Lake Erie. It embraces 21,680 acres of land. The total number of Indians residing there is 1,425, of whom 1,244 are Senecas, 20 are Onondagas, and 161 Cayugas. Many of the Cattaraugus Indians are good farmers, and have good, well-tilled farms, good stock and comfortable buildings; the majority, however, cultivate only small patches of land. A large portion of the lands upon the Cattaraugus Reservation are valuable, and lie within the grape-belt and fruit-growing section of western New York, but a large portion

of these lands has been allowed to grow up to brush, second-growth timber, and such other vegetable growths as are indigenous to the locality. If these lands were properly cultivated and improved every Indian on the reservation could be independent and have all the comforts of a civilized life. This is also true of the other reservations.

The Senecas on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations are a corporate body under the name of the Seneca Nation of Indians, and have a common interest in the lands of both reservations. They are incorporated under an act of the legislature of the State of New York, and have a constitution for their government. The president is the executive officer of the nation, and the 16 councilors, chosen in equal numbers from each reservation, compose the legislative branch of the government. There is a clerk and a treasurer for the nation, and on each reservation a surrogate, three peacemakers, a marshal, and an overseer of the poor. All the officers are elected for one year except the surrogate and peacemakers. The surrogate holds for two years, and the peacemakers are elected for a term of three years, expiring in alternate years.

The peacemakers are judicial officers and the peacemakers' court is a court of general jurisdiction, although the practice prescribed by the legislature of the State of New York is the same as that followed in courts of justices of the peace. An appeal lies from the decision of the peacemakers to the council; and the decision of the council is conclusive. The peacemakers' court has the same jurisdiction as the courts of record of this State, or rather as the courts of record having general jurisdiction. This gives the peacemakers' court jurisdiction over all actions at law and in equity without any prescribed practice, except such as is had in courts of justices of the peace which are not courts of record and are courts of limited jurisdiction and are only organized to determine petty matters; and there is no practice in justices' courts regulating actions in ejectment, partition, or any action involving the title to real estate.

In all controversies between Indians the Indian is practically without remedy at law. The peacemakers are men unlearned in the law and are entirely without the knowledge of the rules of practice in any court. They have not the least notion whatever of equity, and no knowledge of the rules of evidence. In fact they do not know what is or is not legal evidence of a fact. They are captious, arbitrary, and frequently mercenary, and many times arbitrarily refuse to issue process or entertain an application for process, and in cases where important rights are involved. There is no power to compel them to issue process, or entertain a cause, however just it may be; and if the applicant chances to be inimicable to any member of the court he is likely to have his application arbitrarily refused.

If a cause is entertained by the peacemakers' court and an appeal taken to the council, the same incompetency is found there, as the members of the council are without any learning in law and without any knowledge of the rules of practice or the rules of evidence.

The incompetency of the Indian courts and the mercenary character of the same is so notorious among the Indians that, although the decision of these Indian courts is made conclusive, few of them in any important matter will submit to the decision of the court but will apply to the Department for relief.

During the past year several important controversies and the right to the possession of real estate among the Seneca Indians have arisen. These rights had heretofore been determined by the Indian courts, and a writ of possession issued and delivered to the marshal. The decisions of the Indian courts in one or two of these cases were so notoriously unjust that an appeal has been made to the Department. In one case upon the Cattaraugus Reservation firearms were used and persons shot in an attempt to retain possession of lands which the peacemakers' court had in a most arbitrary way awarded to the wrong person.

I am happy to state that in nearly all of these controversies the Indians, recognizing the farcical character of the Indian courts, have appealed to the agent, and agreed to submit upon evidence their controversies to him and abide the result. I am aware that any investigation and decision by me, although agreed to by the Indians, would be of no avail unless voluntarily acceded to by the Indians as the decree of their courts, and the process issued by their courts would of course control and be conclusive, and the agent would have no real jurisdiction in the premises. It has been unfortunate for the agent that he belongs to the legal profession, for in almost every controversy of any magnitude the Indians insist upon the agent hearing the case and deciding it. There are now three important matters pending for investigation before the agent upon the Cattaraugus Reservation which have been practically decided by the Indian courts and judgment entered, but the imbecility of the court and its mercenary character render its decisions of no value. They are not respected by the Indians and are a mere farce.

I apprehend that the intention of the legislature of the State of New York in establishing these Indian courts and making their decisions final and conclusive, and regulating the practice of such courts the same as the practice in courts of justices of the peace, was to give jurisdiction to such Indian courts only of such petty matters as courts of justices of the peace have jurisdiction. But the act was carelessly drawn and not well considered. The idea of giving jurisdiction to a parcel of unlearned, illiterate, and mercenary Indians of all the rights of property, real and personal, of whatever nature, is absurd. Legislation upon this subject is very much needed, or else the agent and the Indian Department will have to sit in judgment as a tribunal to administer justice between the Indians as to their rights of property. If the Indian courts were limited in their jurisdiction to such matters as justices of the peace have jurisdiction over, and the State courts given concurrent jurisdiction in all other matters, with a right of appeal to the State courts in every case, then the Indians would have some protection as to their rights of property. It is a notorious fact among the Indians that any party to a controversy which may involve very important and substantial rights of property can readily succeed before the Indian tribunals by the advancement of a little money.

The Tonawanda Reservation is located partly in the counties of Erie, Genesee, and Niagara. It lies along the Tonawanda Creek on each side of the stream, and contains 6,549 acres. It is occupied by about 500 Senecas belonging to the Tonawanda band of that tribe, a few Oneidas and a few members of other tribes. This reservation is a fertile tract of land, and there are a few good farmers among the Tonawandas. A large part of the 2,000 acres under cultivation is tilled by whites under leases authorized by a State law. The government of the Tonawanda band is by chiefs who are elected for life according to the Indian customs. There are elected by popular vote each year a president, clerk, treasurer, a marshal, and three peacemakers.

The Tuscaroras.—This tribe is located on a beautiful reservation in the county of Niagara, a few miles northeast of Suspension Bridge. The Tuscaroras are good farmers; their farms, fences, and buildings will compare favorably with those of the white farmers in their neighborhood. There are 6,299 acres in this reservation and the Indian population aggregates 424.

The government of the Tuscaroras is by chiefs chosen according to the Indian customs and laws. At the time of making my last annual report there was a bitter political contention existing between two factions of the Tuscarora tribe, involving the chieftaincy and the right to the chieftaincy in that tribe. For more than one year there had been two de facto governments, both claiming to be the government de jure. The statutes of this State provide for the bringing of actions by the council or Government against depredators upon Indian lands. The result of having two de facto governments was practically to place the government of the Tuscarora tribe in abeyance. No actions could be brought for the reason that no court would issue process authorized by one council, well knowing that the defendant would plead and prove in court the consent of the other council to the acts complained of. Therefore great waste was committed and the Tuscaroras were practically without a government, and without any means for protecting their property by lawful means. This engendered so much bitterness and feeling that bloodshed was at many times imminent.

The agent was called upon by both factions to investigate their troubles and determine who and which of the chiefs were legal chiefs and were the duly constituted government of the Tuscaroras. The agent secured an agreement in writing by both factions to submit their controversies to the agent and to abide the result as determined by the Indian Department. Accordingly the agent proceeded to the reservation and took a large mass of evidence, mostly pertaining to the traditions, usages, and the unwritten or common law of the Indians as to the succession of the chieftaincy and the manner of raising up or selecting new chiefs. A decision was recently made by the agent and forwarded to the Indian Department for approval, which was approved and forwarded to the Indians. I am happy to state that, notwithstanding the bitterness of both factions, and notwithstanding a violent political controversy had been waged for more than two years, the Indians cheerfully acquiesced in it and abided by that decision, not only in its letter but in its spirit; and proceeded to reorganize their government, elect new officers, and in a friendly manner organized their government and are proceeding with it without any hostility whatever. The willingness of the Indians under such circumstances and with so much protracted bitterness to cheerfully and in a friendly and harmonious manner reestablish their government upon the basis of the decision rendered is to be very much commended, and their example might well be emulated by the white man. They even went so far as to have both factions unite in

thanking the Indian Department (to use their own terms) for the honorable and magnanimous manner in which the investigation had been made and the decision rendered.

There are but few pagans among the Tuscaroras. On all of the other reservations the pagans are in the majority.

The Onondagas.—This reservation is located in the county of that name, about 5 miles south of the city of Syracuse. It is about $2\frac{3}{10}$ miles wide and 4 miles long, and contains 6,100 acres. The topography of the reservation is quite broken, and the steeper hillsides are worthless except for woodland and pasturage. The arable land is largely cultivated by whites under leases authorized by a State law. Some revenue is derived each year from stone quarries on the reservation operated by whites. There are several Onondagas who are good, thrifty farmers and have homes as comfortable as the average white man.

The government of the Onondagas is by chiefs chosen for life according to Indian customs. Nearly all of the chiefs are pagans who are antagonistic to any innovations upon their ancient Indian customs and religious observations, and are also antagonistic to any progression which interferes with their Indian customs. The Onondagas on this reservation number 396, and residing with them are 105 Oneidas.

The St. Regis.—This reservation is located on the St. Lawrence River, in the county of Franklin and on the northern boundary of New York. The Canadian St. Regis Reservation is just over the boundary line. There are 1,161 American St. Regis and about the same number on the other side of the line in Canada. The reservation in New York embraces 14,640 acres. A considerable portion is good farming land, but a part is very stony and a part low and swampy. The reservation is $7\frac{3}{10}$ miles long and about 3 miles wide. The government of the St. Regis is in the hands of chiefs chosen according to Indian customs. The St. Regis have of late years neglected farming to engage in basket making. They are adepts at the work, and the product aggregates a considerable sum each year.

The Oneidas.—This tribe has no reservation. Most of the Oneidas removed to Wisconsin in 1846. Those who remained retained 350 acres of land near the village of Oneida, in the county of Madison. This land was divided in severalty and the Indians are citizens. Something over 100 Oneidas reside in the vicinity of Windfall, near Oneida, and most of the remainder reside upon the Onondaga Reservation. But few of the Oneidas are now landholders. Their total real estate will not exceed 100 acres. Although the Oneidas are citizens and entitled to the elective franchise, a large majority of them refuse to exercise it.

The Cayugas.—This tribe has no reservation. They number only 161, and reside principally on the Cattaraugus Reservation. They receive annuities from the State of New York.

Schools.—The schools on the several reservations are supported by the State. The State builds and maintains the schoolhouses, pays the salaries of the teachers, and, in some instances, buys the fuel. The Indians do not seem to properly appreciate what the State is doing for them in the matter of education and do not require such regularity of attendance on the part of their children as is needed to produce good results.

I am glad to state, however, that there has been within the last year among the better class of Indians a desire manifested to have those Indian children who have already received a common-school education receive opportunities for a higher education. I have endeavored as far as I could to gratify their wishes, but in many instances have failed to procure for them opportunities for a higher education on account of the lack of a sufficient appropriation for that purpose.

The following is a tabulated statement of the statistics relating to the schools on the several reservations:

Reservation.	Number of districts.	Pupils of school age.	Number of weeks taught.	Number attending some part of the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of teachers.	Expense.
Allegany and Cattaraugus	16	----------	36	433	160	16	$5,742.50
Onondaga	1	135	34	118	55	2	2,103.38
St. Regis	5	----------	36	172	69	5	1,789.94
Shinnecock and Poospatuck	2	77	36	62	32	2	867.32
Tonawanda	3	163	36	110	45	3	1,003.42
Tuscarora	2	120	35	78	33	2	794.73
Total	29	----------	----------	973	394	30	12,301.29

An industrial school for Indian children is supported near Tunesassa, on the Allegany Reservation, by the Yearly Meeting of Friends, in Philadelphia. The school is a most excellent one, and gives instruction in all the substantial branches of education. The annual cost of maintenance is about $3,200, in addition to the income of the farm of 464 acres upon which the school is located. The attendance of pupils is limited to 45.

The Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Indigent Indian Children is supported by the State. This institution is beautifully situated on a farm of 100 acres in the valley of the Cattaraugus Creek, on the Cattaraugus Reservation. The State pays $100 per capita annually for the support and education of 100 Indian children, in addition to the income of the farm. Extensive improvements have recently been made and are contemplated in and about the asylum, for which special appropriations have been made by the legislature. The superintendent, Mr. George I. Lincoln, has proved to be an efficient manager of the asylum and farm. This asylum is under the management and supervision of the State board of charities.

Mission work.—The whites prosecute religious mission work upon the several reservations with a fair degree of success. On the Allegany Reservation there are two Presbyterian churches, with a reported membership of about 125. There is also a Baptist Church, with a membership of about 40. Rev. M. F. Trippe, of Salamanca, has charge of the Presbyterian mission work on the Allegany Reservation, and also upon the Tonawanda and Tuscarora reservations.

On the Cattaraugus Reservation the Presbyterians support a resident missionary. Rev. George Runciman has had charge of the work for several years. He reports a membership of over 100. Services are regularly maintained at the commodious church and at several outside stations. There is upon this reservation a Baptist Church in charge of a native preacher, which has a membership of over 125. The pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at North Collins preaches regularly at the church of that denomination on the reservation. This church has a membership of about 50. One year ago a union chapel was built on the reservation principally by the Indians themselves.

On the Tuscarora Reservation there is a Baptist and a Presbyterian Church. The Baptist Church work is directed by Rev. Frank Mount Pleasant, a native Tuscarora preacher, and the Presbyterian Church work is directed by Rev. John Gansworth, a native Tuscarora. The membership of the Baptist Church is about 200.

On the Tonawanda Reservation there is a Baptist, a Methodist Episcopal, and a Presbyterian Church. A native preacher has charge of the Baptist Church, which has a membership of about 60. The Methodist Episcopal Church has only a small membership, and is under the charge of Rev. W. B. Cliff. The Presbyterian Church has a membership of about 60. Rev. Mr. Trippe is with the church one week in each month, and in his absence services are conducted by the Presbyterian pastor at Akron.

On the Onondaga Reservation there is an Episcopal and a Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. John Scott has had charge of the former for a number of years. Rev. Abram Fancher is in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. Thomas La Forte, a brother of the noted chief, Daniel La Forte, is the leader of a Wesleyan Methodist class.

The religious interests of the St. Regis Reservation are looked after principally by the Catholic and Methodist Episcopal churches. There are about 750 American St. Regis who are communicants in the Catholic Mission, which is in charge of Father M. Manville. Rev. A. Wells is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has a membership of about 60. Charles White, a St. Regis Indian, is leader of a Free Methodist class.

Citizenship and lands in severalty.—During the year 1894 a movement was inaugurated on the Cattaraugus Reservation by the Women's Christian Temperance Union on that reservation in favor of citizenship and the division of the Indian lands in severalty. A petition in favor of breaking up the tribal relations was circulated among the Cattaraugus Indians and quite numerously signed. On the 16th day of January, 1894, an election or meeting was held by the Indians on the Cattaraugus Reservation to vote upon the question of citizenship and a division of their lands in severalty. The result of the vote was 40 in favor of citizenship and division of lands and 200 against it. The Women's Christian Temperance Union, which inaugurated the movement, was, however, at the time of the vote about equally divided. A large majority of the Indians on that reservation and on all of the other reservations are opposed to citizenship and a division of their lands in severalty.

The opposition to the proposed change in making the Indians citizens and dividing their lands in severalty does not proceed, in my opinion, wholly or essentially

from the causes assigned by my esteemed predecessor, A. W. Ferrin, in his annual report for the year 1894. It is apparent to any interested observer that the Indians are not prepared to become citizens; and without a home and a place of refuge a large majority of them would very soon become paupers. A large majority of them are shiftless and indolent, and will work only when necessity compels them to do so. If their lands were divided in severalty and the power of alienation suspended for twenty years, they would hardly then be prepared to become citizens or self-supporting at their present rate of progress. The avarice of the whites and of the more intelligent and crafty of the Indians would soon absorb the lands allotted to them, even after a period of twenty years, unless the Indians make much more progress in the twenty years to come than in the twenty years past. Under the present system every Indian must have a home, and the fact that a large portion of their lands are uncultivated and of no use to anybody furnishes no reason why the whites should absorb them or deprive the Indians of them. The more intelligent and honorable Indians and those who have the welfare of their race at heart fully appreciate the disastrous consequences which would ensue to a majority of the Indians from a division of their lands in severalty until they are fully prepared to become citizens. The industrious and well-to-do Indians are not at all exercised about the fact that if the lands were divided in severalty they would lose a portion of the lands under their control. They are aware that if the lands were allotted due consideration would be given to the improvements made by them upon the lands allotted.

It seems that for a great many years a concern known as the Ogden Land Company, which claims to have the preemption right to purchase the lands of the Indians upon the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations when the Indians choose to sell the same, have been persistent in advocating and promoting the adoption by the Government of a policy which would make the Indians citizens and allot to them their lands in severalty. If this alleged right or title or interest of the Ogden Land Company was of any force or vitality, or that concern had any vested right in these Indian lands, such a policy adopted by the Government would necessitate the purchase of that alleged claim of title by the Government. This Ogden Land Company is well aware that the Indians and their heirs forever are entitled to occupy these lands, but by asserting an alleged claim to them and promoting the citizenship and the allotment of the lands of the Indians seek to compel the Government to purchase its alleged right or title in them.

By the machinations of this concern Congress passed a resolution, as I understand it, appointing a commissioner to negotiate with the agents of the Ogden Land Company for the purchase of this alleged right or title, and the commissioner refused to proceed with any negotiations until the legal department of the Government should inform him of the exact nature and character of the alleged title which he was required to negotiate for. The matter was finally referred to the honorable Attorney-General for his opinion, and he referred the same to the Hon. W. A. Poucher, United States attorney for the northern district of New York.

The agent, upon consultation with Mr. Poucher upon this question, gave him all the information at his command. After consultation with Mr. Poucher, he referred the same to the agent to report to him. The agent, after several months of investigation and consideration of the legal questions referred to him, made a report thereon to the Hon. W. A. Poucher, together with an opinion as to the alleged claim or right of the Ogden Land Company, which report Mr. Poucher adopted and approved in full, and forwarded the same to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, who in turn forwarded the same to Congress. This report held that the Ogden Land Company had no vested right, title, or interest in or to these Indian lands.

When the report was received by Congress, an appropriation bill contained an item of $250,000 to be paid to the Ogden Land Company for this alleged claim, providing that sum was necessary to purchase the same. This same appropriation bill also provided for the reimbursement to the Government, out of the funds of the Indians, any sum which might be paid to said Ogden Land Company. The Indians have never had any thought or idea that the Ogden Land Company had any right, claim, or title, vested or otherwise, in their lands, and this bill was practically compelling the Indians to purchase something for which they had no use and which they regarded as of no value. I am glad to state that when Congress received the report the item was immediately withdrawn from the appropriation bill, and the Indians relieved, for the present at least, of such an unnecessary burden.

It is to be hoped that hereafter the Ogden Land Company, in agitating the question of citizenship for the Indians and allotment to them of their lands in severalty, will bear in mind that when the Indian becomes a citizen and his lands are allotted to him in severalty, there will be no occasion for the purchase of any of their alleged

rights or claims, as the Indian will be the absolute owner in fee simple of the lands allotted to him, and that their alleged claim or right is not now and never has been anything but a fiction.

Obstacles to moral improvements.—The propensity for strong drink among the Indians continues to be one great obstacle in the way of their moral and material improvement. The law is ample and sufficient to protect the Indians from this vice, and to punish the whites who surround the reservations and openly sell intoxicants to the Indians. The difficulty is with the police department. A deputy United States marshal has been located at Salamanca for a number of years, and but very few arrests or prosecutions of real culprits and those who do the most harm to the Indians have been made. The difficulty does not consist in the inability to make the proof necessary to convict. The deputy marshal has arrested many tramps and hangers-on within the past few years for the sale of liquor to Indians. These arrests have usually been the result of a scheme or conspiracy among certain Indians (aided by the marshal) for the purpose of having some worthless fellow or tramp arrested and taken to Utica or Albany to attend the United States district court at a large expense to the United States, the Indian witnesses receiving mileage sufficient to make it a nice pleasure trip. The result is the conviction of some transient worthless fellow, who never sold liquor to Indians except as he was induced to do so by the persons who procured his arrest, and who procured it for the sole purpose of giving fees to the deputy marshal and affording them the means of a pleasure trip.

It was remarked by Judge Coxe, of the United States district court for the northern district of New York, at a recent term of his court in his charge to the grand jury, "that it is costing the Government of the United States about $20,000 per annum to police the village of Salamanca;" which statement was nearly accurate, and the judge was reasonably and justly indignant at the large expense incurred in prosecuting a class of worthless transient hangers-on at such large expense and with no results except the fees paid to the marshal and witnesses, who were benefited somewhat in that direction. I am glad to state that that expense is largely cut down since the office of deputy marshal has been made a salaried office and his compensation is not paid in the way of fees.

However, the police department takes no pains whatever to prosecute the resident whites who are openly and notoriously engaged in the sale of liquor to Indians. I have requested the prosecution of these men upon several occasions, and the answer the marshal gives me is, "you get the proof and I will have them arrested." The marshal well knows the violators of the law and can easily procure the proof to convict, but refuses to perform his duty.

Another obstacle in the way of moral improvement is the Indian practice of cohabitation between the sexes without formal marriage. Many of them live together and separate at will. This tends to destroy the home, and is a pernicious example to the young Indian people.

Legislation.—The legislature of New York at its session in 1894 passed an act providing for the maintenance of county almshouses for all poor Indians who are so disabled that they can not maintain themselves. Such pauper Indians are to be committed to the almshouses by the poor authorities, and will be subject to the supervision of the State board of charities.

I am glad to state that the crops of the Indians on all the reservations are very large. Every variety of crops will yield them an ample abundance; indeed, they are so plentiful, including fruit of all varieties, that there will be but little if any market for them. But although a small part of their lands are cultivated, they will have a great sufficiency of everything they need, and with their habits of life and their necessities a very small amount of money is ample for their use.

It is perhaps fitting that in this place I should make some mention of the death, since my last annual report, of two illustrious Indians, men distinguished not only among the Indian tribes and nations, but celebrated in this country and known in every civilized country by their achievements and talents. Gen. Ely S. Parker was a Seneca Indian of the Tonawanda band, and belonged to the Wolf clan of the Senecas, the same clan and nation which produced the illustrious orator Red Jacket. He was born on the Tonawanda Reservation, in the county of Genesee, in the year 1827 or 1828, and died at Fairfield, Conn., August 30, 1895. His Indian name was Do ne ho ga wa, which signifies keeper of the door. He was the chief sachem of the Six Nations or Iroquois in New York. Early in 1863 he entered the volunteer service and was mustered out a brevet brigadier-general at the close of the war. He was General Grant's military secretary, and was also assistant adjutant-general on his staff. When General Lee surrendered at Appomattox this Indian engrossed General Grant's terms of surrender. These facts alone would make him a person of much interest, but there are other facts connected with him which intensify the interest in him, for he was a full-blooded

Indian, and from 1869 to 1872 he filled the important position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington. He is the first and in fact the only full-blooded Indian, so far as I am aware, who has ever filled a political office in the United States. He was an authority on military affairs and Indian matters, and one of the foremost Indians of the United States, and was distinguished as a civil engineer. In 1873 he married the daughter of Colonel Sackett, of the New York cavalry (a white woman). General Parker was indeed of historic fame and origin.

His sister, Miss Caroline Parker, married the late John Mount Pleasant, the head chief and sachem of the Tuscaroras. Mrs. Mount Pleasant, whose death occurred in 1892, was a lady of superior attainments, and it has been said of her that she was the most remarkable woman of the Iroquois Indians.

Since my last annual report the celebrated Indian Deerfoot passed away. He was the champion long-distance runner of the world, and at the time of his death, a few months since, was upward of 80 years of age. He was a Seneca Indian, and resided upon the Cattaraugus Reservation. When I last saw him, in September, 1895, he was as straight as an arrow and apparently a very vigorous man. He had won many prizes, medals, and badges, not only in America, but in Europe, and when I saw him his clothing was covered with the trophies of his exploits, of which he was very proud. He exhibited his powers before Queen Victoria, and performed, at her request and in her presence, his running feats, and received from her decorations and badges.

It is not too much to say that the Seneca Nation of Indians have not only produced illustrious and noble men, but that there still exist among them men of caliber, nobility, and greatness.

Annuities.—The United States holds in trust $238,050 for the Senecas and $86,950 for the Tonawanda band of Senecas. The interest on these funds, amounting to $11,902.50 and $4,349.50, respectively, is disbursed per capita by the United States agent. The per capita amount from the first fund last year was $4.20. Each of the Tonawandas received from their fund $8.15 in addition to the general Seneca annuity, making a total of $12.25 per capita.

In addition, the Federal agent disburses each year $3,500 worth of sheeting and gingham among the Cayugas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras in pursuance of a treaty made with the Six Nations of New York, November 17, 1794.

The State of New York pays annuities as follows: To the Onondagas, $2,340; Cayugas, $2,300; St. Regis, $2,130, and Senecas, $500.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. JEWELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF DEVILS LAKE AGENCY.

DEVILS LAKE AGENCY,
Fort Totten, N. Dak., August 28, 1896.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Department, I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of the affairs of the Devils Lake Agency, covering the fiscal year 1896.

The Devils Lake Agency is composed of the Fort Totten and the Turtle Mountain reservations, situated about 100 miles distant, one from the other, by the usual mode of travel. The Turtle Mountain Reservation is composed of but two townships, occupied by the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas, and will receive consideration under the report of the farmer in charge, Mr. E. W. Brenner, which is hereto attached.

The Devils Lake Reservation is located on the south shore of the lake from which it derives its name, and which forms the entire northern boundary of the reservation. It is about 35 miles from east to west, and 8 to 18 miles north and south, the Cheyenne River forming the southern boundary, and contains 166,400 acres, composed of high, rolling lands, sparsely timbered, well watered, and adapted to general farming and stock raising, especially the latter, there being an abundance of grass and water.

Buildings.—The buildings (except the gristmill) are located at Fort Totten, on the

shore of the lake, about midway of the reservation from east to west. They are in fair condition, except that most of them are badly in need of paint, both the sides and roofs, also some new floors in some of the houses.

The quarters used for Indian employees are inadequate and not such as should be provided for them. They live in small, low rooms over shops and in an old log building that was built about thirty years ago and is now unfit for further service, has been condemned, and would have been torn down before had there been a place for these employees, and I shall deem it a duty to submit plans and estimates for such quarters in the near future.

The gristmill is 7 miles east of the agency. It was run about two months during the early part of the last winter for the benefit of the Indians, most of whom had a greater or less quantity of grain ground for their own use. It is in need of some repairs, which if made would materially lessen the cost of running it and adapt it to better work.

Number of Indians.—The number of Indians on the reservation, as shown by the accompanying census, is as follows:

Males	505
Females	530
Total	1,035
Males over 18 years	303
Females over 14 years	373
Total	676
School children between 6 and 16:	
Males	101
Females	101
Total	202
Children under 6 years of age:	
Males	86
Females	72
Total	158

Agriculture.—There are about 5,550 acres under cultivation on the reservation the present season, being an increase of about 800 acres over last season. This, when taken in connection with the fact that it was so dry that but little ground could be prepared for crop last fall, hence most of it having to be prepared in the spring, speaks well for the Indian and compares favorably with the amount of labor performed during the same time by white people in this locality.

There was purchased in the spring and issued to them for seed 1,275 bushels of wheat, the balance of their seed they having been able to save from last year's crop or provide the means of purchase. This, in contrast with the preceding year, when there was purchased and issued to them upward of 7,000 bushels of seed for a then considerable less acreage, shows that they are beginning to anticipate the wants of the future and prepare to meet them. It also furnishes some little satisfaction for the aid rendered them, while it tends largely to dispute the theory advanced by many of the white people that they will never learn to provide for the future.

The spring was very backward, with much wet weather, which made much of the seeding very late, so that while there has been quite an increase in acreage we do not expect much of an increase in the amount raised over last season's crop. The following table shows the acreage, kind, and estimated yield of each kind of grain raised during the year:

Variety.	Acres.	Yield.
		Bushels.
Wheat	4,000	56,000
Oats	800	24,000
Barley	600	15,000
Potatoes	100	10,000
Corn	50	2,000

There has been about 1,300 acres of new breaking and about the same amount of summer fallowing done during the present season. Many of the Indians have no plows, and many of the plows they have are almost worthless, being worn out. Had this not been the case, and had there been plows enough to permit them all to plow at once, there would have been ten times as much done, and if they are to continue farming they will have to be assisted in this direction.

Stock.—There are about 725 head of horses, 260 head of cattle, 30 hogs, and (estimated) 350 domestic fowls on the reservation. There does not seem to be much change in the quantity of stock from the preceding year, but there is a growing desire on the part of the Indians to acquire more stock and to make the raising of stock more of a business, and I shall spare no effort to encourage them in the desire, as I fully believe that both theirs and the Government's interests lie in this direction, which view I more fully expressed in my last annual report, to which I would respectfully refer.

Police and Indian courts.—The police force is composed of one officer and ten privates, each having a particular district to look after. They assemble at the council hall once in two weeks with the court of Indian offenses, which is composed of three persons selected as judges, where all petty offenses, quarrels, and complaints are settled as seems just. During the past year they have had but little to do, yet the fact of their authority, power, and presence is very efficient in promoting good order throughout the reservation.

Sanitary.—The health of the people as a whole has been good—better than the year previous—most of the sickness and deaths having been among those predisposed to disease or among the old. On account of the impurity of the supply of water used by employees at the agency, there should be a better system of obtaining it, which I may ere long make the subject of a special communication, with such suggestions for the remedy as may seem best.

Schools.—The Fort Totten Indian industrial training school is located at the old fort near the agency, and includes the school formerly in charge of the Gray Nuns, but in which they are now employed as teachers. It is under the charge of Superintendent W. F. Canfield, and comprises all the school privileges of the reservation.

Missionary work.—There are three Catholic churches under the charge of the Rev. Jerome Hunt; one Episcopal church, under the pastorate of Rev. W. D. Reese; two Presbyterian churches, in charge of the Revs. Daniel Renville and Samuel Hopkins, two educated full-blood Sioux Indians; one Catholic and the Episcopal, being located at the agency, the others out on different parts of the reservation. All seem to be doing all they can in the upbuilding and moral training of the character of the people.

Conclusion.—In closing this report I desire to say that while I am unable to report any great achievement in any one direction, yet I can see a general advancement and a disposition on the part of the younger and middle-aged people to take hold of the affairs of life in a better and more businesslike manner than they were wont to do. Many of them are fast attaining a condition where they need but little assistance; but while this is true, there are others who are becoming more and more dependent. There are 111 people over the age of 60 years who have never done any farming to speak of, and have now arrived at an age when they can not be expected to do much toward their own support. They are wholly dependent and must be cared for to the end of their existence.

There are a large number of young men who have allotments of land, but have nothing in the shape of tools or stock with which to till and cultivate their land, but who would readily settle down and become among the best of farmers could they be given the assistance that has been given many of the older people in the past. Something should be done for them in this direction, and unless it is they will eventually become as irresponsible, shiftless beings as were their ancestors.

Permit me to thank the Department for the consideration given my numerous requests, and allow me to say that they have ever been made with a view to the best interests of the people under my charge.

Very respectfully,

RALPH HALL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report of the Farmer in Charge of Turtle Mountain Reservation.

Turtle Mountain Reservation,
Belcourt, N. Dak., August 17, 1896.

Sir: In compliance with instructions, I respectfully submit herewith the annual statistical report, accompanied by a list of the people belonging to the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas, as decided on by a treaty commission in 1892, and residing on the reservation or in the immediate vicinity.

The reservation is composed of township 162 north, ranges 70 and 71 west, located in Rolette County, N. Dak., containing 46,890 acres, divided into farm, timber, and grazing lands. The population is as follows:

	Adults.		Aged 6 to 18.		Aged 1 to 5.		Total.	Number of families.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Full bloods	84	92	40	28	25	20	289	94
Mixed bloods on reservation	338	291	215	182	156	161	1,343	298
Mixed bloods outside of reservation	97	102	75	56	40	50	420	90
Total	519	485	330	266	221	231	2,052	482

The number of births was 94; deaths, 54.

In addition, there are residing on the reservation 185 people who are not recognized as Turtle Mountain Chippewas, and who were refused by the treaty commission of 1892. No orders having been given to remove them, they are allowed to remain, and continue to hold down some of the best lands, have the use of the timber and present improvements, and development of the land by those to whom it has been awarded.

Agriculture.—There was issued for seed 2,500 bushels of wheat, 800 bushels of potatoes, 60 pounds of ruta-baga seed; which was supplemented in many cases by seed which had been saved. The wheat was issued on condition that a like amount should be returned after threshing, to be stored for the next season.

The amount in crop and condition of the land is as follows:

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley and rye	Potatoes.	Assorted vegetables.	Summer plowing.	Breaking.	Old land not seeded.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Full bloods	25	13	6	11	9	.....	.....	86
Mixed bloods on reservation	2,158	505	260	88	81	104	347	595
Mixed bloods outside of reservation	1,155	160	56	28	25	23	24	324
Total	3,338	678	322	127	115	127	371	1,005

There is an increase in acreage over last year amounting to 1,073 acres, which is principally owing to the encouragement received by the extraordinary good crop of 1895. Some of the mixed bloods residing off the reservation, who have filed Indian homesteads, cultivate large pieces of land, and they have added considerable to their cultivated land, and many of the progressive ones inside the reserve who had room did likewise. The crops for 1896 promise very fair at date of writing; still, they are not quite ready to cut and are liable to injury by frost. I figure on the following averages: Wheat, 12 bushels per acre; oats, barley and rye, 25 bushels per acre; potatoes and vegetables, 100 bushels per acre.

Education.—The educational facilities are one boarding school, under contract with the Sisters of Mercy, and three day schools, controlled by the Government. Some children from here have also been attending the contract schools at Clontarf and Morris, Minn., and at Rensselaer, Ind. Also at the Government schools at Fort Totten, N. Dak., and at Haskell Institute, Kans. Those at the contract schools have all returned, and many of these will go to the Fort Totten school when the term commences.

The following table gives the enrollment and average attendance of the schools on the reservation:

Name of school.	Number enrolled.	Average attendance.
St. Mary's boarding school (contract)	184	150
Day school No. 1	68	30
Day school No. 2	72	25
Day school No. 3	66	29

The boarding school, in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, is a model institution, and our day school is provided with ample facilities and the services of faithful and competent teachers. A midday meal is given at the day schools. This is intended, and does to some extent, increase the regularity of the attendance, but it is not what it should be, as the parents are in many cases too indifferent to the benefits of the school. Many, indeed, think they do the Government a favor to allow the children to go at all.

Churches.—We have three churches, two Catholic and one Episcopal. The larger number of the people are Catholics, about 50 Episcopalians, and many of the full-bloods retain their old ways.

Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses was made up of the captain and two members of the police, but for the year commencing July 1, 1896, three regular judges have been appointed. The matters brought before the court have been of trivial character, mainly such disputes about money and family troubles as arise in every community.

The only serious crime among our Indians was located near Dunseith, away from the reserve; and, therefore, came under the jurisdiction of the county authorities. An Indian and his wife, while under the influence of liquor, got to quarreling and the woman stabbed the man to death. The county authorities held an inquest and examination and let the woman go—finding self-defense. Could the matter have been brought before the United States authorities, I feel the result would have been different, but the county was reluctant to incur the expense of such a trial.

In conclusion, I can say that our people are doing their best to help themselves. The reservation is too small and does not give them enough land. For those who are disposed to develop their farms the opportunities for making a livelihood are limited. Still they are in the main quiet and cheerful and hoping from year to year that the Government will ratify long-pending measures for their relief.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. BRENNER,
Farmer in Charge.

RALPH HALL,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY,
Elbowoods, N. Dak., August 15, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of affairs pertaining to this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

The past year has been so uneventful, the character of the people under my charge so pacific, and the picture of the situation so often and ably drawn by my predecessors, that I am forbidden any originality or novelty in style or statement. I will therefore proceed to chronicle briefly the facts and figures requested, which may serve to denote the measure of our advancement in the path of progress.

The tract formerly known as the Fort Berthold Reservation comprised several millions of acres, running south of the forty-seventh and north of the forty-eighth degree of latitude, but has been reduced in extent several times. The last was a purchase of 1,600,000 acres, leaving the area of the present tract 1,300,000 acres, nearly twice that of the State of Rhode Island.

Located in different portions thereof are 1,140 Indians (men, women, and children) and 75 whites. The former are divided among three tribes—Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan. The number of each with reference to age, sex, etc., will be better shown by the accompanying table:

Tribe.	Heads of families.			Population.			Births.	Deaths.	Above 18.		Who can read.			School children between 6 and 18 years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Under 20.	Over 20.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arickaree	102	29	131	198	224	422	17	12	112	150	79	42	121	49	38	87
Gros Ventre	95	29	124	226	230	456	19	30	110	143	67	25	92	65	43	108
Mandan	63	21	84	118	144	262	12	11	70	97	40	21	61	27	24	51
Total	260	79	339	542	598	1,140	48	53	292	390	186	88	274	141	105	246

The allotment of these lands in severalty was made in the fall of 1894 and finished in the spring of 1895. The Indians made their own selection of tracts, having in view fertility of soil for farming purposes, water and shelter for stock raising, and other reasons. Tribal government no longer exists. Chiefdom with its attendant evils is a thing of the past. Tribal distinctions manifest themselves in the form of social and matrimonial preferences only in the case of the Arickarees. The tie of school fellowship has likewise strengthened that of clanship in this tribe, its younger members having enjoyed educational advantages superior to those of the other two. Acting under these influences, they located largely together in the eastern part of the reservation, known now as Armstrong, while the other two settled indiscriminately in the central and western portion, the latter known now

as Independence. In fact, the Gros Ventres and Mandans are so friendly and intermarry so frequently that in a few years it will puzzle the most expert genealogist to define the exact proportion of tribal blood in the veins of many of their descendants.

North of Independence have been placed the Huskies, or Knife River Indians, who strayed away from the Gros Ventres years ago, led an Ishmaelitish life among distant ranges, and were, in April, 1894, returned by United States troops to this reservation. They are now rapidly falling into line, and becoming accustomed to their new surroundings, and to yield submission to established authority and its system of management.

The agency with its offices, mill, workshops, dwellings, school buildings, and stores, is situated on the north bank of the Missouri River, in nearly the center of the reservation and equidistant from the above settlements.

Agriculture.—Farming in its simplest form is carried on by these Indians, the chief products being wheat, oats, and corn, followed by garden vegetables of all kinds, which, under favorable weather conditions, yield abundantly. As we are located 70 miles from a railroad station and can only raise one crop in about five years, grain for the markets can not be successfully produced, but we should raise enough for home consumption at a profit.

Stock raising, properly managed, should stand paramount to all other branches of agriculture and industry among these Indians. The advantage of the immense grazing grounds and streams of good water for same have been fully described by former agents. During the year a small amount of stock has been issued to returned students and a deserving few of the Huskies, of which I shall make mention later on. The Indians, in their rough way, take very good care of their stock and have acquired a fair knowledge and disposition in this line. This is substantiated in part by their having for sale of their own raising upward of 200 head of as fat and sleek 4-year-old steers as ever grazed a Dakota prairie. Recommendation will be made in the early spring for the purchase by contract of 400 or 500 head of 2-year-old heifers for issue.

Road making.—The subject of road making has received but little attention thus far, as the natural roadbed is such that it would be difficult to improve. A few bridges and approaches have been constructed by the Indians, thereby removing all difficulty or inconvenience in traveling about the reservation.

Schools.—The accompanying report of the school superintendent furnishes full information as to the condition of the three schools at present in operation, namely, the Browning boarding and day school, at the agency, and the two day schools, one at Armstrong, the other at Independence. A third day school is on the eve of completion, erected at Shell Creek, some 10 miles from Independence, on this side of the Missouri River, for the benefit of the neighboring families. These children have been partially denied, so far, school privileges, owing to the distance, especially in the winter season.

The superintendent here, Mr. O. H. Gates, is a man of experience, ability, and energy, the teachers competent, the instruction thorough and comprehensive. If the pupils choose to profit by these advantages, and pass successfully through the different courses, they will acquire an education amply sufficient for the performance of their duties in after life, and not need any further training at Eastern schools. The argument in my experience has ever been in favor of reservation schools, and I have always opposed any transfer until satisfied that for certain reasons the pupil had ceased to benefit by the home institution.

In addition to the foregoing are two mission schools, one at Armstrong, the other at Independence, organized and controlled by Rev. C. L. Hall, a Congregational minister, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association. He is a long-time resident of Dakota, intimately acquainted with aboriginal character, custom, and language. This year he has expended $3,231.93 in the education of Indian youth, and $1,205.35 in the payment of Indian labor employed in furnishing fuel, freighting supplies, etc. He has also a mission house and chapel immediately adjacent to the agency, where religious services are regularly solemnized. For the support of this and other religious objects, the contributions from the East amounted the past year to over $2,700. Number of communicants, 102.

The Sacred Heart Mission (Roman Catholic), situated half a mile from the agency in a northerly direction, has regular religious services under the rectorship of Rev. F. M. J. Craft. Six hundred dollars per annum are remitted him by the bishop of some other diocese for his own support, which he devotes to that, also of 13 Indian Sisters and keeping up the mission.

The Sisters are efficient in their care of the sick, either at their homes or when brought to the mission, and their kindly ministrations have a beneficent influence. The reverend father reports 552 communicants over 7 years of age; 23 of these

being white, would leave 529 Indians, or nearly half of the whole three tribes, as having been brought into the fold.

Indian police and police courts.—There is nothing new to report under these heads. The three judges of the latter, selected one from each tribe, are just men, who understand the peculiarities of their race, and in their decisions exhibit intelligence and a strong sense of equity. The crimes committed this year are the same in number as last, but less flagrant in their character.

Progress.—In order to become farmers the Indians have had everything to learn. In the first place, they were lazy and naturally averse to labor, having lived by hunting and fishing, as inclination prompted or hunger pressed. With little mechanical genius, they were, and are still, destructive tool users; slovenly in their care and reckless in their treatment of horses and stock, dirty in their homes, in their cooking, in their persons; existing in the present, improvident as to the future. These were their characteristics a few years ago. They have since been promoted from the higher grade of volunteer animal life to the lower ones of regular human service—from the untrained nomadic to the skilled industrial; and the question is how the new recruit will respond to the change of discipline.

To make labor attractive to the uneducated nature it must be made profitable. Acting upon this idea, the Government pays the Indian high prices for what he does, for what he produces, much higher than to whites for the same, besides giving the former the exclusive preference whenever practicable. Thus encouraged, he furnishes hay and raises oats, horses, and beef cattle for Government contract, mines coal and cuts firewood for agency and employees, logs for mill, raises wheat for grinding and issue, potatoes for sale and seed, freights supplies from the railroad, transports material for building purposes, etc., thus learning industry and system and the first principles of self-support.

The annexed statement will show the result of the past year, which is not, however, a fair illustration, much time being required for improving their allotments so recently laid out. Next year will show a decided increase.

Agency purchased from Indians:	
5,073½ bushels wheat, at 60 cents	$3,044.10
571½ bushels oats, at 30 cents	171.45
100 bushels seed potatoes, at 40 cents	40.00
96 tons hay, at $4 per ton	382.00
232 tons coal, at $2.50 per ton	580.00
359 cords wood, at $2.50 per cord	897.50
26 mares, $40 to $50 each	1,260.00
63,750 feet logs, at $10 per M	637.50
Agency paid—	
Indian labor (irregular)	422.50
Indian freighters	831.98
Employees paid Indians for hay, fuel, etc	532.00
Hall's Mission paid Indians for—	
5,000 feet logs, at $10 per M	50.00
Labor	295.35
Freighting supplies	115.17
Hay, fuel, etc	744.83
Total	10,004.38

They are also under the teaching of the farmer, and by practice acquire a knowledge of tools and farm implements, and their uses and value, another step toward independence.

They appreciate the necessity for better dwellings. During the last year 25 good log houses and 7 on a more improved plan have been erected, and more would have been could they have obtained the material in time. Next year, if it be furnished to meritorious parties, I believe that 50 would be eagerly sought for.

They are also more particular in their dress. Out of the 1,140 on this reservation, not more than 21 by exact count ever wear the old garb, the blanket, the breech-cloth, the leggings, and the moccasin, and then principally at home, but discard it when visiting the agency and office on business. The remaining 1,119 dress uniformly like ourselves, excepting the moccasin in many cases. The latter can be made as warm, easier, and more comfortable than a frequently stiff, hard, ill-fitting Government shoe.

So much for the man; now for the woman. She will be transferred from the dark, close, low-ceiled, dirt-roofed, mud-floored shack, her abode as babe, child, and adult, to the compactly built, weatherproof, well-lighted, well-ventilated dwelling furnished by a paternal Government. But how, in her blind ignorance,

groveling habits, and unclean methods, inherited through generations, will this benefit her? Nothing without help.

And here steps in the field matron as her guardian angel. Slowly, gently, and patiently she takes this daughter of the wilderness by the hand and unfolds to her the mysteries of a new life; teaches her the art of cooking, of housekeeping in all its branches, the use of the needle, of kitchen utensils and their care, of furniture and its proper arrangements, of clothes and how to make them for herself and children, the duties of order, neatness, and cleanliness in all things. This educational process must be slow and gradual, at times discouraging and wearisome, but by perseverance and patience, backed by faith and enthusiasm, will receive its just reward. Regeneration must begin at the home. Soften, purify, and refine the mother, and the task is more than half accomplished. Her genial influence will mold and inspire the children, and will civilize and elevate the father, helping him up eventually to a capacity for an ample self-support and the responsibilities of citizenship.

To accomplish this result more field matrons are needed. The only one allowed us lives at Armstrong, and is doing good, but she can visit and act only within a limited area. There is an urgent call for more to be placed at certain central points and to extend the sphere of their usefulness. It is strongly recommended that this matter be brought before Congress early at its next session, and an appropriation earnestly requested to enable the Department to increase its force in this branch of activity, and thus supply a very important and pressing need. A few thousands are nothing compared to the good to be accomplished by prompt action now, and it will prove an economy in the end.

Concluding, I may be permitted to express the conviction that the annual report of 1897 from this reservation will record a healthier growth of character, a wider spread of intelligence, and a greater improvement in material condition; in other words, longer and more vigorous strides toward that consummation which is so "devoutly to be wished."

In justice to the employees of this agency, I would state that during my incumbency I have received their full support, and that our success is largely due to their efficiency.

I embrace this opportunity to thank the Department for its prompt and careful consideration of matters of interest to this office.

Very respectfully,

F. GLENN MATTOON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT BERTHOLD SCHOOL.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY,
Elbowoods, N. Dak., August 11, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this the second annual report of Browning boarding school.

There has been nothing strange or startling in the past year's work. Several changes were made in and a matron added to our force of employees early in the year. Two buildings (cottage and barn) were completed during the year.

The average attendance has been 81—64 boarding and 17 day pupils.

There has been no lightning change in the pupils, yet there has been enough steady improvement to make one feel that all effort and energy have not been expended in vain. The employees have exhibited more general interest in the pupils than ever before. The school does not pretend to make either accomplished scholars or skilled workmen; its highest object is to send out boys and girls with the right kind of character, enough intellectual power to transact the ordinary business of life intelligently, and a practical knowledge of such work as they will probably perform in after life. The results, great or small, of work along such lines can not be set down in a report.

The great need of the school is some good heating system. Owing to the severity of the climate and the poor facilities for heating the school building, the time of vacation was changed by authority of the Indian Office from July and August to January and February; but this did not solve the problem. Owing to the situation of the chimneys and the positions necessarily occupied by the stoves, the present system is both dangerous and inefficient. Every precaution is taken to prevent fires, and all available means to extinguish them are kept at hand, yet there is no assured safety and never will be under existing conditions. This matter, I believe, has been submitted to the Indian Office, where I trust it will receive the serious consideration it deserves.

Thanking you for your hearty support and cooperation at all times, and for your noninterference in the minor details of the work,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

O. H. GATES,
Superintendent.

F. GLENN MATTOON,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF FIELD MATRON, FORT BERTHOLD RESERVATION.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, *August 25, 1896.*

SIR: Herein is submitted my first annual report as field matron for the Arickaree tribe of Indians on the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak.

The first few months of the year were spent learning the position and condition of the homes, getting acquainted with the people, and carefully observing their manners and customs in order that the help we hoped to give might be more intelligently given. The friendly relations thus established with the women have lasted throughout the year, and we have been received with a welcome smile at every home visited.

During the fall and winter the work was much hampered by the lack of a conveyance. The long walks necessary to visit the different cabins left but little time for the work so much needed. Early in the spring this difficulty was overcome. Through the help of Eastern friends we were enabled to purchase a conveyance, thus making the work much lighter as well as more effective.

We found the condition of the homes deplorable, but with some encouraging signs. The manner of building the log house with mud chinking and dirt roof seems to us entirely unsuited to the Dakota climate, as the high winds and severe frosts crack and loosen the mud, and when the terrible storms of rain and hail come it offers no resistence to their force, making the house but poor protection from cold or wet. The health of the people demands better houses, and the women can not be taught to continue in housewifery ways until a better-constructed house is furnished them.

A profitable feature of the work for the past year has been the cooking lessons, began early in the winter and kept up until the weather became so warm that one small room for work made their continuance impracticable. These lessons were carried on entirely at our own expense, as we believed them most valuable to the women, and there was no provision for them. Although few were regular in their attendance, yet a great many of the women were present at the class and have profited by the lessons. Simple foods suitable to their needs were cooked and served as dinner or luncheon, thus giving the object lesson that means so much to this people. Then followed the dishwashing and making the kitchen tidy. Nearly every woman brought one or more little ones, and both myself and assistant were kept busy, one as nurse and the other as cooking teacher. As opportunities offer, instruction in the care of children and the preparation of their food is made personal and effective.

On visiting days we try to make the lessons taught work into the everyday life and become of use and meaning to them.

A few families have made attempts to serve regular meals in a civilized manner, but they are easily put out by circumstances, and a matron must be constantly on the alert to keep them up to the required standard.

By much encouragement we succeeded in introducing the use of milk and the making of butter in a few families, but the cattle have been herded at some distance from the camp through the summer, and that has cut off the milk supply.

Many of the cabins have been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, the walls made bright with pictures, the windows curtained, and devices made for putting away the dishes and clothing, thus adding considerably to their scanty conveniences. The women have taken great pride in the renovation, and have tried to keep their houses in order afterwards.

Our visiting days are consumed in work of this sort, in helping in the preparation of meals, in caring for and giving instructions about the sick, giving lessons in the making and mending of garments, in laundry work, and in the regular and careful bathing of children, their proper dressing and clean clothes, encouraging the mother to look after the health and comfort of her family, and in many other ways trying to enter into the work at hand and make it a practical lesson.

There are many difficulties in the way of teaching these lessons with desirable results. It is hard to teach the serving of meals in a cabin where there are neither table nor chairs, to teach dishwashing and laundry work without any of the utensils usually considered necessary, or to teach hygienic conditions of living where there are no towels, sheets, or even a piece of cloth to clean with.

We have received a great many house calls, of which we have kept no record, but which have taken much time and patient consideration. Some days as many as forty-five persons have come to us seeking aid and council.

Throughout the year one afternoon and evening of each week have been devoted to the children, teaching them games, amusing them with pictures and stories, and trying to create an interest in reading. During the summer months out-of-door games, such as tennis, croquet, and ball playing, have been very popular among them.

Early in May permission was received to use the schoolhouse in which to hold Sunday school, and since then it has been kept up with a good attendance. Not only the children, but many of the older people and young men come to the service.

Considering the hard conditions of their lives, the people seem to be in fairly good health, yet much of our time is spent caring for those having inflamed eyes or sick with chronic complaints and simple ailments of childhood. We have spent more than forty days and nights in the unremitting care of those to whom we believed good nursing meant the saving of life. These cases of severe sickness have invariably been pneumonia or bronchitis, caused by exposure, and in every case our patients have recovered.

In making this report of our work, we wish to acknowledge receipt of invaluable help and encouragement from the agent, Mr. F. Glenn Mattoon, and the physician, Dr. J. R. Finney, who have at all times been ready to listen to our appeals and always have given the help needed so far as it lay in their power.

From the people at the American Missionary Association mission, under the supervision of Rev. C. L. Hall, we have received the kindest sympathy, and they have shown their sincere interest in the work in many ways, sending us their trained nurse where her services were necessary, and supplying comforts to the destitute for whom we had no means of providing.

We have received from friends in the East several boxes and barrels containing material to help in the work. Through their kindness we have been able to supply in many cases sheets, pillowcases, and towels for the use of the sick, pictures for the houses, as well as toys and books for the children.

Before bringing my paper to a close, I would testify to the valuable services rendered by my assistant, Miss Alice C. Hewett, with whose aid the foregoing report has been made, and whose great efficiency has enabled us to do so much for my people.

Very respectfully,

ANNA R. DAWSON, *Field Matron.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF STANDING ROCK AGENCY.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY,
Fort Yates, N Dak., August 25, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of the Standing Rock Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

Reservation.—This reservation was set apart for a permanent reservation for the Indians at Standing Rock Agency by act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, and is located in North and South Dakota, about two-fifths of the reservation being within the State of North Dakota and three-fifths within the State of South Dakota. It is bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri River opposite the mouth of the Cannon Ball River; thence down said center of the main channel to a point 10 miles north of the mouth of Moreau River, including also within said reservation all islands, if any, in said river; thence due west to the one hundred and second degree of west longitude from Greenwich; thence north along said meridian to its intersection with the south branch of Cannon Ball River, also known as Cedar Creek; thence down said south branch of Cannon Ball River to its intersection with the main Cannon Ball River, and down said main Cannon Ball River to the center of the main channel of the Missouri River, at the place of beginning.

The reservation in a direct line between boundaries is about 65 miles from north to south and 70 miles from east to west.

Location of agency and subissue stations.—The agency proper is located in North Dakota, on the west bank of the Missouri River, about 11 miles from the southern boundary of the State, about 25 miles south of the mouth of the Cannon Ball River, and about 60 miles south of Mandan, N. Dak., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, which is the nearest railroad point, and from whence all agency supplies, other than flour and corn, are usually transported by Indian teams. The agency proper is located on a level plateau, about 1 mile from the Missouri River.

The military post at Fort Yates, where two companies of infantry and two troops of cavalry are stationed, adjoins the agency buildings on the south. About 2,000 acres of the Indian reservation are temporarily occupied for the use of the post.

The Cannon Ball subissue station is located 25 miles north of the agency, the Porcupine subissue station 30 miles west of the agency, the Bullhead subissue station 40 miles southwest of the agency, and the Oak Creek subissue station 38 miles south of the agency.

At each of these subissue stations biweekly issues of subsistence are made to the Indians living in the vicinity. The additional farmer in each of the districts has charge of the station and the Government property thereat.

Census.—The census of the Standing Rock Indians, taken June 30, 1896, exhibits the following, which shows a decrease of 23 from last year's census:

Families	1,030
Males over 18 years	1,023
Females over 14 years	1,357
Males under 18 years	742
Females under 14 years	618
Total of all ages	3,740

Showing an increase in the male population of 17 and a decrease in the female population of 40, equaling a net decrease of 23 of the total population from that of last year.

Males between 6 and 16 years	362
Females between 6 and 16 years	321
Total	683

School age, between 6 and 16 years:

Males	404
Females	375
Total	779

This population is about equally divided between the States of North and South Dakota.

Agriculture and Industries.—All crops are light on the reservation, the result of a long season of dry weather with excessive heat just at the time when moisture was needed for nourishing and strengthening the growing grain and vegetables. After it was too late for insuring a good crop we had copious rains. The ever recurrent failure of crops disheartens the Indian in agricultural pursuits, and the discrepancy in acreage of land cultivated during the year as against that of last year on this reservation, as shown by the statistics herewith, is thus explained. The Indians, however, have done as well as could be expected of them, and the seeds issued to them in the spring were duly sown and planted.

The crops now being harvested but not thrashed are estimated as follows:

Wheat	bushels	225	Turnips	bushels	1,470
Oats	do	24,700	Onions	do	1,365
Barley	do	200	Beans	do	220
Corn	do	17,220	Other vegetables	do	6,000
Potatoes	do	12,340	Pumpkins	number	6,540
Melons	number	11,260	Hay	tons	20,000

In this connection I again allude to the important question of irrigation, and again earnestly recommend the system of artesian wells for the purpose of arresting the spread of prairie fires and preserving the grazing and hay lands of the reservation from destruction by fire and droughts, and also as a means of affording assistance to growing crops and averting the consequences thereto of the droughts so prevalent in this section.

The Department informed me, under date of August 23, 1895, that an artesian-well plant had been recently purchased, and after completing certain work at the Rosebud Agency it would be sent to Standing Rock. The plant not having arrived at this agency it is presumed that the work at the Rosebud Agency has not been completed, but we are anxiously expecting its arrival, so that the question of a water supply at a first trial of the plant, can be determined at our Grand River boarding school, which badly needs some water system.

The Indians of the reservation own about 12,000 head of cattle and about 5,200 horses. During this year they have sold 1,650 head of cattle to the Government, aggregating 1,739,430 pounds gross weight, for which was paid $46,511.52, being at the rate of $3 per hundredweight gross for steers and $2.40 per hundredweight gross for cows.

The revenues from beef cattle and other sources received by Indians of this reservation during the year are enumerated as follows:

Sales of wood to Government for agency and school use	$4,900.00
Sales of hay to Government for agency and school use	900.00
Freighting supplies and materials from railroad point of delivery to agency, and from agency to substations	9,587.25
Sale of beef cattle to Government for subsistence of Indians	46,511.52
From the sale of oats for feeding public animals	448.87
Herding agency beef cattle	1,180.50
Horses purchased from Indians for agency and school use	350.00
Interest on Sioux fund (Standing Rock)	11,808.00
Pay of interpreters	240.00
Pay of Indian police	1,455.00
Pay of additional farmers	1,800.00
Pay of judges of Indian courts	360.00
Earnings of irregular employees	430.00
Salaries of school employees	9,090.00
Salaries of agency employees	7,088.00
From sales of beef hides, wood, hay, and other merchandise to traders and others	7,222.00
Paid to Indians by traders for freighting	893.50
Total	104,274.64

Road work.—There were 18 miles of new road or new trail opened and graded on the reservation during the year, and about 49 miles of old road repaired and graded. One hundred and forty-nine Indians worked on these roads, and three hundred and eighty-seven days' labor were performed thereon, or about two and a half days' labor for each of the 149 Indians.

Missionary work.—The Roman Catholic mission was permanently established on this reservation in August, 1876, by Right Rev. Bishop Marty, of St. Cloud, Minn., then abbot of the Benedictine Monastery of St. Meinrads, Ind. Since 1894 the

Catholic Indian mission work here has been in the hands of the Benedictine Fathers and Brothers of the New Engelberg Abbey at Conception, Mo., and of the Benedictine Sisters of the Sacred Heart Convent at Yankton, S. Dak.

The superintendent of this mission reports that three priests, one lay brother, and twelve sisters are engaged on the reservation in Indian mission work; that there are 322 Catholic families and 947 Indian members or communicants, divided as follows: 382 members of the St. Joseph's Society, 440 members of the St. Mary's Society, and 125 school children communicants; and that 131 baptisms (11 men, 23 women, 51 boys, and 46 girls), 36 marriages, and 83 funeral services were solemnized at the several Roman Catholic churches on the reservation.

There are seven Catholic churches located in various parts of the reservation, viz:

St. Peter's Church, at the agency, built in 1879, with a priest's house and society meeting house and cemetery; cost, $10,900.

St. Benedict's Church, 16 miles south of agency, with a priest's house and society meeting house; cost, $3,400.

St. Elizabeth's Church, at Cannon Ball, 22 miles north of agency, with priest's house and society meeting house; cost, $2,150.

St. Aloysius's Church, at Bullhead substation, 40 miles southwest of agency, with priest's house and society meeting house; cost, $2,400.

St. Bede's Church, at Oak Creek substation, 38 miles south of agency, with society and priest's house; cost, $3,500.

St. James's Church, built during the year, on the upper Cannon Ball River (Porcupine district), 30 miles west of agency; cost, $2,000.

St. Edward's Church, with society meeting house, at Mad Bear's Camp, 34 miles south of agency, built during the year; cost, $1,600.

Three hundred and forty-five dollars was expended by the Catholic mission for educational and school purposes and about $14,280 for religious and other purposes, viz, for salaries of priests, brothers and sisters, and other workers, and for repairs, etc., of church and mission buildings, which includes the cost of the two new churches and one priest's house built during the year. Besides the sums above mentioned, the two societies of St. Joseph and St. Mary have collected about $2,500, which has been expended for the sick, repairs of society buildings, Christmas trees, meetings, and entertaining visiting societies.

Rev. George W. Reed, who has charge of the work of the American Missionary Association (Congregational Church), reports that the mission work of the association is conducted by 14 persons—6 whites and 8 Indians—of whom 1 white and 4 Indians are males and 5 whites and 4 Indians are females; that there is a total of 285 communicants in the Congregational churches.

The buildings belonging to this mission are reported as follows:

Chapel, parsonage, and hospital near the agency; cost, $4,500.

Chapel, mission house, and native preacher's house at Grand River, 32 miles southwest of agency; cost, $4,100.

Chapel and native preacher's house, 20 miles north of agency; cost, $900.

House of lady missionary (white) on Grand River, about 32 miles southwest of agency; cost, $300.

Native preacher's house on Grand River, about 32 miles southwest of agency; cost, $800. The last two mentioned buildings are 12 miles apart.

Log chapel and native preacher's house at the Bullhead Station, 40 miles southwest of agency; cost, $200.

Native preacher's house, near western reservation line; cost, $30.

The report gives a total of $4,560 expended for education and for religious or other purposes, and that there were 21 marriages solemnized during the year by the missionaries of the association.

The Protestant Episcopal mission work in the South Dakota part of the reservation is under the supervision of Right Rev. Bishop Hare, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

The mission was established in 1885, and the following buildings are maintained on the reservation:

Church of St. Elizabeth, on Oak Creek, a frame building with nave and transepts, accommodating about 150 persons, about 38 miles south of agency.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, on Oak Creek, about 20 miles distant from St. Elizabeths, a frame building about 20 by 40, with residence attached.

Chapel of St. John the Baptist, on Black Horse Creek, a frame building about 20 by 40.

Chapel of St. Thomas, Blackfeet Camp, a log building, shingle roof, and board floor, about 18 by 36.

The report of Bishop Hare shows 211 communicants; that $2,800 for education and $1,200 for religious or other purposes were expended during the year by the

domestic and foreign missionary society and by the bishop, and that twelve formal marriages were solemnized by the native minister, Rev. P. J. Deloria.

I am not able to give any account of the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the North Dakota portion of the reservation, as the Right Rev. Bishop Walker has failed to respond to my circular letter requesting information on the subject.

The work of the several missions has been successful and the efforts of the Government in the great work of civilization have been ably supported and assisted by the missionaries of the reservation.

Schools.—Industrial boarding: This school is located at the agency and has a capacity for 110 pupils. The enrollment for the past year was 128, with an average attendance of 115. Very few changes in the employee force have taken place and the school has been most excellently and successfully conducted under the able direction of Supt. B. B. Sonderegger.

In my last annual report I referred to the need of a water and sewerage system at this school, and in August, 1895, I commenced a correspondence with the office of Indian Affairs on the subject, which resulted in authority being granted to accept the offer of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., of Chicago, to put up a tank and windmill and for furnishing necessary pipe and material for completing the work. As soon as the frost was out of the ground in the spring of the present year, the tank and windmill were put up over a well which the Department had authorized me to dig, and by which a supply of good water was obtained, and the system of water and sewerage at this school has been nearly completed and will soon be in operation. I have given the work my constant personal attention and supervision, and when completed, I doubt if a better or more convenient water and sewerage system can be found in any of the schools or colleges in the country.

In addition to the water supply, bath tubs and closets have been placed in the school and hospital—one bath tub and closet in the hospital and four bath tubs and five closets in the school building, all connected with a sewer of 8-inch tiling laid 7 feet deep which runs to the river bank about half a mile with a fall of about 30 feet.

It is my intention to conduct the water into all the employees' quarters at the agency and place water plugs at convenient points near the warehouses with hose connections, so as to reach any point in case of fire.

Agricultural boarding: This school is located 16 miles south of the agency on the west bank of the Missouri, and has a capacity for 100 children. The total enrollment was 107 and the average attendance 95. Nothing is lacking in the employees of this school in the matter of efficiency and competence, and its success and the progress of the children are decidedly marked from year to year. The report of Martin Kenel, the able superintendent, is herewith, and will be read with interest by all who have the welfare of the Indian at heart.

Grand River boarding: This school is located about 32 miles southwest of the agency, near the Grand River. The school has a capacity for 70 children; the total enrollment during the year was 77 and the average attendance $65\frac{61}{100}$. The work at this school has been successful. The superintendent, Miss Agnes G. Fredette, reports that the results in the schoolrooms were encouraging.

The water supply at this school is very bad, most of it being obtained from Grand River, which after the spring floods runs dry, leaving water in holes scattered over the bed of the river. This water becomes stagnant and impure for drinking or cooking purposes. The artesian-well system is needed at this school, and should the plant referred to in my remarks under the head of agriculture ever reach this agency, that is the first point I would recommend for it to commence operations. I have searched the ground over in the vicinity of the school building, but have been unable to find any indications that water could be obtained in any other way than by the artesian well.

St. Elizabeth's Mission boarding: This school is located on Oak Creek, about 38 miles south of the agency, at the headquarters of the Protestant Episcopal mission. The school has a capacity for about 47 pupils. The total enrollment for the year was 49—14 males and 35 females—with an average attendance of 43.84. This is a mission school under the direction of the Right Rev. Bishop Hare and the immediate management of Miss Mary S. Francis, the principal, who is a conscientious worker in the Indian field. The salaries of teachers and employees of the school are paid by the Protestant Episcopal Church, and rations and clothing for the pupils are furnished from agency supplies.

Day schools: Five day schools have been in operation on the reservation during the year, viz:

Cannon Ball, at the Cannon Ball subissue station. Total enrollment, males, 33; females, 32; total, 65; average attendance, 41.61.

No. 1, located about 18 miles north of the agency. Total enrollment, males, 15; females, 9; total, 24; average attendance, 19.

No. 2, located 3 miles north of the agency. Total enrollment, males, 12; females, 10; total, 22; average attendance, 19.18.

Bullhead, located at the Bullhead subissue station. Total enrollment, males, 15; females, 14; total, 29; average attendance, 14.34.

Porcupine, located at the Porcupine subissue station. Total enrollment, males, 16; females, 12; total, 28; average attendance, 14.87.

Sanitary.—The agency physician, Dr. Ross, reports that the general health of the Indians has been very good, although the deaths during the year exceeded the births by 25. No epidemic has prevailed. There were 191 deaths—94 males and 97 females—of which number, as near as can be judged, about 15 per cent were due to tuberculosis. There were 168 births—100 males and 68 females.

The agency physician further reports that he treated on the reservation during the year 242 cases (131 males and 111 females), and 29 males and 46 females, total 75, in boarding schools. Grand total of 317 cases. Of this number, 73 cases were treated in the agency hospital, and there were 23 deaths. In addition to this number of deaths, 86 males and 82 females died on the reservation who were not treated by him, 110 males and 90 females recovered, and 12 males and 6 females remained under treatment June 30, 1896.

Dr. W. J. Stephenson, the physician at the Grand River boarding school, reports that between May 22 and June 30 he treated 15 males and 18 females in the school building, and in the district adjoining the school 56 males and 46 females, of which number 1 male and 1 female died, 43 males and 37 females recovered, and 12 males and 8 females remained under treatment on June 30, 1896.

Indian police and court of Indian offenses.—The police force at this agency consists of 3 officers and 44 privates. The system of employing Indian police on reservations has been in force for over twenty years, and it has developed the fact that its organization was a wise one. With the aid of the court of Indian offenses the force continues to be a powerful agency for the maintenance of order amongst the Indians, removal of intruders or trespassers, protection of Government property from thieving, and the prevention of the liquor traffic on the reservation. Very few changes have been made in the personnel of the force at this agency, which insures its efficiency; it represents law and order and presents to other Indians an example to copy, after which they are following.

Much good results from the action of the court of Indian offenses in cases brought before it, and the salutary effect upon the Indians is very apparent; there are less serious crimes than in years gone by, and the Indians are becoming more and more, as a rule, good and peaceable people, seldom needing the intervention of the court in anything but trivial cases and for the settlement of disputes as to property, boundaries of farms and hay lands, etc.

Field matrons.—Valuable results have accrued from this branch of the service, but the progress now apparent is yet in its infancy, and every year will develop more and more the increased value of this position as an auxiliary to the efforts of the schools and others in the work of civilization, and by promoting thrift and industry in Indian households and generally elevating the home life of the Indian. The opportunities of the matron for usefulness and good to the service are many other than those specifically pertaining to her office. As a visitor to the sick, and understanding and speaking the Indian language, she is able to give proper sanitary instructions, to explain the proper care to be given to invalids, and to give proper directions for taking and using the remedies prescribed by the agency physician. Especially is she valuable to the agency physician in explaining the symptoms of a disease, thereby enabling him to prescribe the proper medicines and treatment; and many other ways of usefulness offer for the field matrons.

Fuel supply.—This has become a serious question as far as wood for fuel is concerned, and in my opinion no more standing timber should be cut for fuel purposes except such as by the encroachments of the Missouri River is liable to be uprooted and lost altogether.

Lignite coal, of which there is an abundance on the reservation, should be utilized to take the place of wood for fuel for Indians, agency and schools. To accomplish this, expert coal miners should be employed to properly open the veins of coal in the various localities, and I strongly recommend that this be done as soon as possible. Fuel, in the long run, would be cheaper than at present when almost nothing but wood is used.

Allotments and surveys.—No allotments have yet been made at this agency. Additional surveys should be made and the boundary line between Cheyenne River and Standing Rock reservations should be defined. These matters are more particularly referred to in my last annual report and in the report of my predecessor for 1894.

In conclusion, it can be said that these Indians have made visible and substantial progress during the year, and had the conditions been favorable as to rainfall at the right season would have made an excellent showing of agricultural advancement.

I will say that I have used my best efforts in the conduct of all agency matters for the good of the service and the Indian, and I have been supported in these efforts by my clerks and other employees, who have been true and faithful in the discharge of duty. My thanks are due also to the Indian Bureau for its prompt and liberal response to my requests for funds to carry on the agency business and improvements and for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which I have been treated in all matters during the year by its officers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. CRAMSIE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF AGENCY SCHOOL, STANDING ROCK.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., August 24, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my fifth annual report for the year ending June 30, 1896.

Location.—The industrial boarding school is delightfully located on a gentle eminence overlooking the agency, Fort Yates, and a long stretch of the Missouri River. Standing Rock Hill forms its background, and serves as a protection against storms from the northwest. As a place for all sorts of outdoor sports at all seasons it proves invaluable.

Improvements.—The school is greatly indebted to Agent Cramsie for the energetic and untiring attention he gave to general improvements of the buildings. The waterworks and sewerage that were put in operation during the course of the year are a perfect success in every respect. This happy result is largely due to the personal supervision of the agent.

Attendance.—The attendance has again been more numerous than the school accommodations called for. It is very gratifying to notice the growing intelligence among the parents of the pupils regarding school matters. Leave of absence is seldom asked for, except for good reasons, and when granted the pupils are promptly returned at the appointed time.

Health.—No serious case of illness occurred at the school. Children of scrofulous tendencies or with weak lungs were not admitted, or were dismissed at the first appearance of symptoms. The small hospital attached to the school is a great help for preventing the spread of sore eyes. The pupils have received most careful attention from the agency physician, Dr. Ross.

Schoolroom work.—The teachers of all the class rooms did faithful and good work, evincing a progressive spirit that brought its natural results.

Industrial work.—The same may be said of the other girls' departments, viz, the sewing room, the kitchen, the bakery, and the laundry. The active, industrious disposition of the teachers is reflected in the busy, intelligent young workers, who seem to find every kind of occupation a pleasant task. The health and strength of the pupils are taken into careful consideration. Mere drudgery is done away with as much as possible. The pupils are not used merely for the greatest good to the school; in everything the greater benefit to the individual pupil—his development, his needs, and his possibilities are thought of first.

The industrial department of the boys is still lacking a teacher and tools, but the boys help themselves as much as possible. They assist wherever they are needed after they have done the chores and the work in the garden. Half hours that otherwise might be idled away are spent in "bachelor's occupations," sewing on of buttons, mending an accidental rent, etc., or running the heavy sewing machines for the girls. Before long our boys will be made bakers and cooks also, for I hold that any kind of work is better than idleness.

Evening sessions.—We do not believe in the so-called "study hour." Singing, recitations, calisthenics, educational conversation, etc., take its place. The evenings as spent at our school give numerous opportunities to nourish and develop home life—one of the most important means to secure true success to the whole school work.

I gratefully acknowledge the kindly and courteous assistance we received at all times from the agency employees.

Very respectfully,

BEATRICE B. SONDEREGGER.

Dr. W. N. HAILMANN.
(Through the agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, STANDING ROCK.

AGRICULTURAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Agency, August 10, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with Indian school regulations I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

The school buildings offer accommodations for 100 pupils. During the ten months of the school year proper 107 scholars (54 boys and 53 girls) were enrolled. During this time the average attendance was 90.05. The average age of the pupils was 11 years.

The pupils returned from their vacation promptly, with good cheer and in good condition, showing that they had not forgotten the good lessons of the school. It was gratifying to see how some of the children expressed joy at seeing the school again. I myself accompanied a party of pupils from a distant settlement. They were on the alert the whole day; everyone wanted to be the first to see and point out the school, till finally to their great disappointment night

overtook us, and their game was apparently spoiled; but their joy on arriving at the school had not abated, where they were cordially greeted and received by the teachers. The subsequent relating of the children how they spent their leisure time at home in playing school would make us feel that after all the school was for them not such an unpleasant place to go from, but that their recollections of it were rather pleasant and cheerful. The buildings looked fresh and inviting, as a good deal of replastering and repainting was done during vacation.

The general health of the school was very good, with the exception of two months in spring, (April and May). The weather and atmospherical conditions during this period being rather disagreeable and unsettled may have had a good deal to do with it. We had then a number of cases of pleurisy, but all came off well, thanks to the scrupulous care and attention of the faithful nurses and the promptness of our agency physician, Dr. Ross, in attending them. No case of death occurred at the school. All recovered, and those who remained at the school regained their strength sooner than those few who were withdrawn for a short recuperation at home after the crisis and danger were over, which showed, moreover, that the school was a better place even for convalescing than the home, with all its freedom.

The school work was carried on as much as possible according to the plans, requirements, and wishes of the Indian Office. The three H's—heart, head, and hand—were properly regarded, so that each should get its share of training in and outside of the class room. Everything was done to elevate the morals of the children and to keep any injurious influence away from them. To this tended the lessons and example of the instructors.

The kindergarten, as the soul school for the smaller children, left, evidently, its impressions on their minds, which were greatly awakened by its various exercises. What they had heard there in story and song and talk they would repeat and reproduce outside, to the joy and delight of all. The children enjoyed especially their morning walks, and when they were taken then or at other times through the neighboring woods, there was a constant outcry of surprise: "Look, Teacher! look at the flowers and blossoms and trees," and other things, which they saw and observed.

As I believe in singing as the life of a school, I encouraged it on all occasions to the best of my possibility. Lessons were given in vocal and instrumental music on the organ and piano. Three cantatas, in which most of the pupils partook, were very successfully rendered by them during the school year, in which they had a very good opportunity to develop and exercise their voices and musical faculties. They were: (1) The Indian Summer; an autumnal harvest feast with chorus of reapers, hunters, etc. (2) The Mission of Santa Claus; a Christmas cantata. (3) The Merry Company; or, the Cadets' Picnic.

These operettas, with some other plays, dialogues, and drills, formed some very enjoyable entertainments; and although these things are rather in disfavor with some school people and are sometimes, not without reason, looked upon by pedagogical authorities as being rather injurious, a waste of much valuable time, and otherwise "covering a multitude of sins" in school work, I always regarded them as rather helpful, and of a certain value and profit to Indian children in regard to acquiring freedom of expression and language, and as a help in getting rid of their mock modesty and shyness in presence of others, especially of persons of different sex, as they encourage intercourse of the sexes in an innocent and harmless way—these pieces and plays being mostly composed for a mixed personnel of performers. Such common exercises, in my opinion, have a significance and importance for these Indian children which they may not have for others, as they aid to give them self-reliance and free them from troublesome embarrassment. Besides this, they give enjoyment to the pupils and others, to whom they may perhaps give just as good an idea of the school and its workings and progress as often a dry examination would. The naturalness with which the children acquitted themselves on such occasions was at times very favorably commented upon; and persons could see that boys and girls had not seen each other the first time then, but had some training in how to meet each other according to the white man's way, in the good sense of the word.

The Christmas dinner and presents were greatly and gratefully enjoyed by all, and I would wish that this extra allowance on the part of the Government would be established and introduced as a laudable custom, which the children would appreciate and remember.

At the beginning of the school year there came a call for some school and other work for the Morton County Fair, at Mandan, N. Dak. As the request came on rather short notice, the fair beginning on the 1st of October, we, nevertheless, were able to furnish an album of schoolwork, some articles from the sewing room, and some knitting and crocheting, which was all in the care of our efficient and zealous field matron, Mrs. J. Cramsie, who had charge of the Indian department of the fair. Teachers and other people were, from all accounts, very enthusiastic over all they saw, especially in the line of school work, as most of them, although being their neighbors, had never seen any Indian school work. Some articles of plain sewing, some drawings, compositions, and other papers received premiums and were ranked as first class.

In the carpenter and blacksmith shops, which are of humble dimensions and mostly calculated for repair work, the first principles of the use of tools are taught. The boys were also regularly employed on the farm, in the garden, and around the stock. Details were generally made for one month.

As this region has been so often denounced as unfit for agricultural purposes, it would rather seem to be out of place to have agricultural schools in this section of the country, and yet it is a wise plan to let stock raising and farming, in spite of failures, go hand in hand among these people, and it is right and helpful that every farming establishment should be an object lesson to the Indian for raising cattle and tilling the ground with plow and harrow and other implements, which shall become for him weapons and instruments of culture and peace, to give him the true idea of a home, of a place where to stop and live, to keep him from roaming about, to tie him down to and picket him out, as the Westerner says, on a spot which he considers his own, his individual claim; and it is for the young generation especially to learn this in order to change them from wandering nomads into peaceable settlers and citizens, to cultivate in them love for a civilized home and family; for the intention of making only a cowboy of the Indian is, in my belief, not just the correct thing to do, although this country may be more adapted for purely pastoral purposes.

Our eighteen milch cows, regularly watered and regularly driven out to pasture in summer and winter, as far as the weather would allow it, out on the prairie and onto the neighboring hills, furnished a wholesome supply of milk and butter, greatly relished by the children. The herd of cattle demanded considerable labor, care, and attention from the boys, which is very important. They will, it is hoped, keep at least some of the lessons learned in this connection, which will be a great benefit to them and the Government in future, as then not so much fine stock as was issued to them formerly will be a useless burden to them, when all of the Indians will awake to the necessity of milking and caring for their cows, of feeding and watering them with the same or greater care as they do their numberless ponies, which they can ride, while, as some of them say now, on their cows they can not ride, and do therefore not value them sufficiently.

On the farm, which comprises 100 acres, we had this year 16 acres in wheat, 55 acres in oats, 20 acres in corn, 6 acres in potatoes, and 2 acres in melons, which were well cultivated and promise a fair, not full crop, owing to great heat and want of rain during last month. The garden covers about 4 acres. Vegetables are in comparatively good condition in regard to quality and quantity. The poultry yielded about 480 dozen eggs, and 705 pounds of good butter were made.

Some of the boys understand how to run a sewing machine; they made a good many new garments and suits for the smaller boys, and did all of their own mending.

As we live 16 miles south of the agency, it is the school's part to do all the freighting for the school, which was done under the supervision of the industrial teacher. All school provisions, material for a woodshed, pipes and timbers for the waterworks, and all the other school requisitions were hauled by the school teams, which are three in number, giving the boys a chance to fit themselves thereby for freighting agency supplies later on, which in itself is quite an industry and profitable source of income for our Indians

The industries taught to the girls were the same as they are in every well-regulated Indian boarding school, and need therefore not to be repeated. Rooms were well ventilated, bedding properly aired, Meals were well prepared and served in sufficient quantity, and very often favorably commented upon by the children which will say a good deal in an Indian country. Clothing was well made and well cared for. Some of the larger girls showed very good taste in the line of making and fitting up their wearing apparel and in making good and sensible selections when buying articles of this kind. The laundry work gave good satisfaction, and it is only to be regretted that the absence of a good system of sewers works much hardship to kitchen and laundry and other departments. Many fine specimens of knitting and crocheting and drawing were also produced by the girls during the year. In all their occupations in and and outside of school the children were, as much as possible, taught how to aim, how to shoot, and how to hit the mark in the end.

The water supply being a vital question in most of Indian schools, and one that very often causes trouble and hardship, it also impressed itself as such on us, as we also made the sad experience that our waterworks were mostly a "child of sorrow" to us during the time of their existence. As often before, so we had also at the beginning of the school year to go back again to the water wagon, which was a rather hard and disagreeable work for our boys. Our mechanic spent most of his time on the repairs of pump, pipes, and windmill, but apparently without being able to remedy the evil, till our agent kindly lent his help to our insufficiency, and his persevering efforts were crowned with good success, as we have now a full supply of good water. The well for the pump was dug deeper, which greatly facilitated its work, and the distance from pump to the Missouri River was relaid with new galvanized iron pipes in place of the old iron pipes, which were partly worn out. I owe special thanks to Agent Cramsie for the interest manifested in this matter and the efficient help he gave me from his own employee force.

Taking it all in all, we can say that the life of an Indian boarding school is a very active life. An Indian boy and girl have more to do than an average white student, who, besides this, has the advantage mostly to commence with a better and more healthful constitution. They are always occupied with some manual or mental work, as it is their task to learn by knowing and doing. The household work and domestic duties taught in an Indian school are of necessity more of a wholesale character, and are performed on a larger than family scale, but it was, nevertheless, our endeavor to teach them as much as possible, with a view for their future use and practice in the home. Pupils were employed in the care of the sick, preparing meals for them and in looking otherwise after their comfort.

It is generally not so difficult to make boys and girls do their work well and satisfactorily at the school; but to take this sense of taste and regularity home with them is the more difficult part, although we can plainly see the touch of the hand of a former pupil in quite a number of Indian families. We can not expect perfection from them, not any more than from white graduates, but we must give credit to every praiseworthy effort on their part. A visitor, not very long ago, when going through the boys' dormitory, and being surprised at the neatness of the beds, the room, etc., remarked to me, "But do these boys keep things so neat and clean at home when they leave school?" I readily answered the question by asking him, "Do white students keep all what they have learned at school and college?" My answer and comparison was understood and approved by all present, as we all very seldom reach the high perfection and standard of excellence put up before us. We must then be satisfied if at least some effort and some progress is made from year to year in this line toward a better condition of things.

Taking a retrospect over the round dozen of years during which I had charge of this school, in the same place and in the same position, I am willing to render the just tribute of sincere thanks to God and Cæsar—to God for His divine providence and blessing and protection against so many threatening ills and calamities which have visited other schools during this length of time; and to our good and generous Government—always ready to extend help and encouragement through its agents and other representatives, of which I am glad to make a grateful acknowledgment in closing this report. Twelve years ago paint and feathers and other specific Indian paraphernalia, the drum and dance and plenty of Indian medicine and ghost feasts were the daily sights and spectacles here—no relish for education and religion, but a decided antipathy and indifference to both, together with an utter contempt of work and any kind of exertion in the right direction; but now these things are of the past and we will hope forever. As one of our Christian Indian neighbors recently remarked in a meeting with Indians of another agency who were rather inclined to relapse, "We are now ashamed of those things; we never want to think of them any more; we do not wish them back again."

Pupils return now to school mostly on their own accord, with clean and smiling faces, well clad, nicely dressed, and the parents often repeat with seeming pleasure that their children, when at home the first few weeks, hardly want to talk Indian, can not well accommodate themselves to the old home life, speak about the neatness, cleanliness, and comfort of the school, and long to return. Parents also often take pride in relating how their children try to instruct them, and how their little three or four year olds threaten with leaving them and going to school if something displeases them or if they want to obtain a denied favor or privilege which any Indian parent years ago would have regarded as a crime in his children, or at least as something bad or very much out of the way, and would have taken very good care not to mention it to anybody, which is known from the fact and experience, that, whenever a school employee would happen to call at an Indian dwelling there would be a regular wild stampede among the youngest inmates, running out in every direction, through doors and windows and any opening first reached, for fear they would be asked to go to school, and on account of the wicked prejudices inculcated on their minds against the white people.

Still there is room for improvement everywhere. A still greater desire for self-respect, self-improvement, and self-reliance has to be cultivated; all available moral and religious influences have to be brought to the front to make still greater progress, and to keep and retain what we

have gained already. But then we have all around us a Christian population, many old school boys and girls have intermarried, have peaceably settled down in life, and live as Christians in peace and union. Marriages are contracted and solemnized with as much or more forethought and consideration as among white people, and therefore no applications for divorces, which speaks so much in favor of a better established and regulated family life. Already, at the time of the ghost-dance excitement or Indian Messiah craze our Indian neighbors were that far advanced that they stood firm and were not affected by it at all, and took it very hard when their white neighbors mistrusted them in any way. If the excitement had occurred sooner it would have endangered our work to a great extent. It is, then, gratifying to be able to record some little progress from year to year, as we are nolens volens confined to the seemingly specific Indian motto, "Make haste slowly" in order to go surely, as quickstep time would not do, but might work more harm than good.

With expressions of my deep obligation for the continued courtesies and favors shown our school through our worthy agent, J. W. Cramsie, I am,

Very respectfully,

MARTIN KENEL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Through J. W. Cramsie, United States Indian Agent).

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF GRAND RIVER SCHOOL.

GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Standing Rock Reservation, August 14, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report of this school for the year ending June 30, 1896.

The number of pupils that entered the school during the year was 77; the largest average attendance during any one month, 72; the average attendance for the year was 65.61.

The results in the schoolrooms have been encouraging. The children have applied themselves to their studies with interest, and show that they are beginning to appreciate the value of an education. The teachers have shown much interest in their work and have been faithful and conscientious in the discharge of their duties.

The various details of housework have been under the more direct management of the matron. The work is principally done by the girls. Employees have been directed to place the responsibility of the work largely on some pupil who displays an aptitude for directing or governing. This plan encourages them to feel an interest in the affairs of the school. The seamstress and cook have been assisted by former pupils of the agency boarding school, and both have given excellent satisfaction.

The general health of the school for the past year has been good. In March the school was visited with an epidemic of chicken pox, and for two weeks it seriously interrupted the work in class rooms and industrial departments. There have been several cases of sore eyes, but nearly all yielded to treatment.

Since my last report an ice house, cow stable, fences, and fire escapes have been erected. Some minor repairs, such as replacing broken plastering, worn-out stairs and floors, are very much needed and were asked for near the close of the fiscal year, in the hope that the work would be completed during vacation, so as not to obstruct the school routine. It would be highly advantageous to the school if all incidental repairs could be effected during vacation.

Very respectfully,

AGNES G. FREDETTE, *Superintendent.*

J. W. CRAMSIE, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORTS OF FEMALE INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS, STANDING ROCK RESERVATION.

AGENCY DISTRICT,
Standing Rock Agency, August 15, 1896.

DEAR SIR: It is seven months since I began work as industrial teacher. It is too short a time to speak of results, but I can say that the Indian women of my district are happy to have some one specially to instruct them. The greater number are Christians, and, as all old Indian workers will admit, when the Indian woman is a Christian she is willing to take up the white woman's way of living as far as it is possible. I visited this reservation ten years ago and was given every opportunity to see them as they were then. While driving among them I wondered if they would ever be any better; it was enough to discourage the strongest heart, but the untiring efforts of Agent and Mrs. McLaughlin have made changes in these people that would satisfy even their unkindest white neighbor. A small number in my district still dance, but are allowed to do so only once in two weeks.

In answer to questions in blank 5-055:

1. "Care of house, keeping it clean and in order, ventilated, properly warmed, and suitably furnished." With few exceptions the houses are very poor, built of logs with earth roofs; one room only. It is astonishing sometimes to see them so clean and in such good order, for any housewife will appreciate the difficulties she would be obliged to meet were she living, sleeping, cooking, and eating in one room.

There would be no difficulty in getting them to build larger houses if enough floors could be furnished and at least wide boards for the roof to keep the earth from falling into the house, and also to keep it dry, for I presume shingled roofs for every family is more than we can hope for, but it would be economy in more ways than one to do so. The houses leak during protracted rains and their stoves and stovepipes and other articles of furniture furnished by the Government, as well as many things purchased by themselves, are ruined, let alone the injury to their health.

They air their houses and hang out the bedclothes every day. They are quick to observe the laws of health when told. In my visits last winter where I found beef drying in the house they removed it immediately when told it was unhealthy to eat meat dried in the house they lived and slept in.

2. "Cleanliness and hygienic conditions, including disposition of refuse." Very many observe the first scrupulously. All refuse burned or carted off.

3. "Preparation and serving of food and regularity in meals." They all serve three meals. They use oilcloths and many nice colored cloths on their tables. Of course there are some that still eat on the floor or ground. "Rome was not built in a day."

4. "Sewing, cutting, and mending garments." They all do very well in cutting and sewing. They are not behind their white sisters in their desire for puffed or swelled sleeves, as they call them in the Dakotas. I give patterns for women's and children's garments, also pants patterns. They make pretty appliqué and pieced quilts, and do much fancywork in bead and porcupine, but there is little mending done.

5. "Laundry work." Nearly all wash well, but the ironing they do not all know how to do.

6. "Adorning their homes both inside and out with pictures, etc." Their homes are adorned with pictures, curtains, and lamps, and many little things purchased by themselves to make the inside look well. I have not seen any outside improvements.

7. "Keeping and care of domestic animals, etc." Nearly every family owns cows, but there is not much butter made. They claim it is more profitable to let the calves get the milk. We hope to make them understand the necessity of giving more milk to their children.

8. "Care of sick." The Dakotas are very kind to their sick.

9. "Care of little children, etc." It is often beautiful to see the love of the Indian for his or her child. In speaking to them they always say son or daughter, and as a rule the children are obedient. I have not tried to introduce any games among them, for they seem to play like other children. Last Christmas they enjoyed Santa Claus and the Christmas tree as much as white children could, only they were more orderly.

10. "Proper observance of the Sabbath, etc." Christians and Pagans observe it. St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Societies have done more toward civilizing the Dakotas than can possibly be imagined. The Y. M. C. A., too, is doing good work, I hear. The Indian Temperance Union, organized the 22d of last February, is increasing in membership. It is for the benefit of all the Indians—Christians and Pagans.

I have made 230 visits and held 16 general meetings, where I gave instructions upon the duties of the wife, mother, and housekeeper, and many other things pertaining to their everyday life. I also attend the Sunday afternoon meetings of the societies.

There is plenty of work for the field matron who understands the language, and much is expected of her. She is called upon at all hours, both night and day, in all kinds of weather.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

MARY J. CRAMSIE,
Female Industrial Teacher.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PORCUPINE DISTRICT,
Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., August 20, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report as a regularly appointed field matron on the Standing Rock Indian Reservation.

I have been engaged in the Indian service for the last twenty-five years, ten of them on the Devils Lake Agency and fifteen among the Indians of Standing Rock.

When I now visit the Indians in their houses and contrast their present and past conditions I feel that the labor of myself and husband have borne good fruit and a foundation upon which the superstructure of an enduring civilization of the Sioux Indians is being constructed with slow but steady steps.

On the field matron devolves the task of directing and bringing forth the fruit from the seed sown by the school in the practical and daily life on the reservation. Therefore, to be successful in the work, the field matron should have a knowledge of the Indian character and language in order to properly give instructions in case of sickness, both to patient and nurse. A little care and simple remedy often ward off serious and dangerous diseases. Especially is this true in diseases peculiar to mothers and young girls from 12 to 16 years of age.

School girls as a general rule on this reservation keep up cleanliness when they return to their homes during vacation. Their parents see this and they learn from the example of their daughters. By the example of the children much good is thus accomplished.

The dirt roofs of the houses are a cause of a good deal of trouble to those who are anxious to keep the floors and furniture clean and tidy.

In the preparation and serving of food the young and old women do very well. As a rule they serve three meals a day. During the vegetable season they have a bountiful supply. They cook green corn for winter use and dry pumpkin and squash for the same purpose. They make preserves from the berries, plums, and cherries which grow wild in this country.

The women take great pride in cutting, sewing, and making fancy work. Many have sewing machines, which they purchased from their own earnings. They have learned to make dresses, boys' suits, underwear, quilts, shirts, etc., as well as useful and ornamental objects for the house. Nearly every family washes on a set day of the week. Ironing is not so much practiced, for the reason that they have not the flat irons.

Few Indians keep a milch cow; they prefer to let the calves have the milk, but by degrees I hope to teach them the advantage of using milk in the family. Many of them raise chickens, ducks, and turkeys.

The sick are well nursed and cared for.

Sunday is strictly observed by them all. The different societies meet and receive useful instruction in matters pertaining to their advancement. I have started a temperance society, which meets once a month.

Days that are set aside for teaching the women their home duties are as follows: Mondays of one week for washing and ironing; Thursday of another week, cutting, sewing, and instruction in general housework; Saturdays for baking and scrubbing.

Since my appointment I have made about 431 visits, besides a number of sick calls.

I thank Mr. John W. Cramsie for his kind encouragement.

I am, very respectfully,

M. L. MCLAUGHLIN,
Female Industrial Teacher.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK., *August 24, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

I entered upon my duties as field matron on this reservation March 1, 1896, and have been on duty continually since that date.

Three hundred and twelve visits have been made to the homes of the Indians in my district, when instructions in matters pertaining to general housekeeping, making and mending clothes, care of domestic animals and fowls, the disposal of kitchen refuse, etc., and the proper heating and ventilation of their houses were given.

Until the harvest and haying season commenced, sewing classes were held weekly, which were well attended, and great interest was evinced by all those who came regularly.

Early this spring we started the manufacture of soap. This has proved beneficial to many, and the majority of the women wish to be taught the process. Other articles easily made at home will be introduced among the Indians as soon as I am satisfied that the most of them have mastered the first subject.

My work has been necessarily confined to a very small area on account of having no conveyance, but, on the whole, sufficient advancement has been made to be of great encouragement to a matron.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARIE LOUISE VAN SOLEN,
Female Industrial Teacher.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through John W. Cramsie, United States Indian Agent.)

CANNON BALL DISTRICT,
Standing Rock Agency, August 15, 1896.

DEAR SIR: * * * I have often found it very difficult to answer some of the questions laid down in our blank (5-055). I have conscientiously always done my best.

1. "Care of house, keeping it clean and in order, etc." I found great improvement in this particular in the last year. Ventilation is well done in summer, but in winter it can not be, for the houses are not constructed to that end. The furnishing of these houses is done properly by the issues, and often many articles are purchased by the owner, who may have well-meant desires.

2. "Cleanliness and hygienic conditions." The former is scrupulously observed by some, but the latter is mostly omitted.

3. Many serve their meals from the table, but the majority prefer the floor or ground yet. Who would doubt the regularity of an Indian's meals if he is fortunate enough to keep his pantry filled?

4. "Sewing, cutting, and fitting" are done neatly by many.

5. "Laundry work" is done, even if the neatest of them buy their soap. Soap is sometimes very scarce—and when the uncleanly are reproved for such, their excuse is, "I have no soap. Give me some." I can not do it, because I am not allowed it.

6. "Adorning the houses, etc." Curtains and pictures are often seen, some neatly done up. The rest of the question I can not answer, for there are no such improvements around the houses.

7. "The keeping of cows and poultry" is pretty general, but the use of milk is only when the cow is fresh and needs attention. As for the rest of these requirements, there are none observed.

8. "Care of the sick" is a specialty, they are never overlooked.

9. Children receive attention when it can be given, but a busy matron scarcely has time to introduce games among them.

10. The Sabbath is always observed; all the societies mentioned are introduced, and as a general thing well attended.

I have organized a club for young girls and young men—returned scholars—for the benefit of those who wish to keep up English speaking, etc. As soon as the busy season is over, we hope to have regular attendance and profitable meetings. The main object of this society is to promote the English language. Fancy work and English reading will be adhered to strictly, but for the furtherance of this plan I most earnestly request our agent's assistance, and I am quite sure we field matrons will get it if Government places such material as is needed at his disposal.

I understand houses are to be built for the matrons, but these houses are to have only three rooms, and these are to be small, and certainly few enough for teachers in "domestic economy," teaching all the requirements laid down in blank 5-055. Give us four rooms at least, allowing one to be large enough to seat between 30 and 50. This room can be used for a sewing room, reading room, hall, or room of entertainment. Such a room, fitted up properly for such purposes, will draw many, very many, of the younger people from the dance house, which is not quite done away with yet, notwithstanding our agent's efforts. Wishing to incur no more expense than the room and suitable furniture, such as form the issues. We field matrons, I am sure, will guarantee to furnish the other things needed, such as books, maps, globes, papers, pictures, and games (some of these even might be allowed from school supplies), and other light entertainments, not omitting easy stage performances, charades, etc.

My report for this year, 1896, shows visits 466. Several of these were sick calls, but the repetitions of these visits are included in the 466. Having a little knowledge of medicine, I feel in many instances my visits have been beneficial and appreciated.

Our district has made much progress in sewing, etc., and as many own their sewing machines, it is impossible for me to state what or how many articles are made at the Indians' homes; but I am quite sure over 150 articles have been made at my residence, including bonnets, dresses, pants, children's clothes, and underwear, small quilts, etc.

Hoping my letter, if not obtrusive, will receive the attention I most earnestly desire,

I am, most respectfully,

LUCY B. ARNOLD,
Female Industrial Teacher.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OKLAHOMA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO INDIAN AGENCY,
Darlington, Okla., August 28, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes of Indians.

Population.—The enrollment of June 30, 1896, shows the population to be as follows:

	Cheyenne.	Arapaho.	Total.
Males:			
Over 18 years	563	273	836
Under 18 years	408	217	625
Females:			
Over 14 years	735	344	1,079
Under 14 years	357	171	528
All ages	2,063	1,005	3,068
Males between 6 and 18 years	278	157	435
Females between 6 and 18 years	321	144	465

Schools.—The schools connected with this agency exhibit a very prosperous condition. The following table will show the average attendance at each during the preceding and present year:

	1895.	1896.
Number of children of school age	909	900
Average attendance:		
Cheyenne boarding school	150	135.50
Arapaho boarding school	144.87	126.45
Darlington Mennonite mission	27.33	39
Cantonment Mennonite mission	52	51.50
Seger bonded school (approximated)	85	110
Total	459.20	462.45

Of the 900 children of school age, about 400 have never attended school. In farming district No. 9, on the upper Washita River, 80 miles from the agency, contracts have recently been made for a school plant to accommodate 60 pupils.

There are about 150 children of school age in districts 5 and 6 of the Cantonment subagency who are not in school, for the education of which a school should be built at the earliest practicable date. The opposition formerly made by parents to placing their children in school is fast disappearing. When schools are located conveniently near, it is not difficult to procure the attendance of the children.

During the year the attendance of 25 pupils was reported in the public schools. The policy of the Department is to encourage the education of Indian children in such schools, as a better means for the adoption of civilized habits by constant contact with white children, for which the Government pays $10 per quarter for each pupil. If the Indian children were regular in their attendance no doubt the good results expected would follow; but unfortunately they are not, and the superintendents of such schools have no means of enforcing regular attendance. The parents of pupils keep them out of school on slight pretexts, while the children are largely permitted to exercise their own option in going to school or remaining at home.

Attendance at such schools, however, does not otherwise benefit the pupils, since no instruction is given in industrial training. Pupils do not learn to work as they do in Government and nonreservation schools, and thus an important requirement is omitted. Again, they are not removed from the evil influences of camp life, but are left in daily contact with the debasing elements that prevail among those with whom they are associated in their homes. It were better that they were kept aloof from such retarding associations, and hence no place tends to that end more than the boarding school.

The teachers are not required to report absentees to the agent, who is not charged with the supervision of such matters. Experience has shown that in some of these schools correct reports of attendance are not rendered; and in one instance, in district No. 9, vouchers for tuition of 25 pupils were forged by a teacher, who reported their attendance during the whole quarter, when in fact none attended, and the school did not exist except on paper. These vouchers were paid by the Treasury Department and the money appropriated by the teacher, who fled the country to escape arrest. I respectfully submit that the agent should be charged with the supervision of all matters pertaining to the education of Indian pupils in public schools, and his approval of all vouchers required before payment is made thereon.

Condition and disposition.—These Indians disposed of the surplus lands of their reservation to the Government, and were given allotments of 160 acres to each individual member of the tribes in 1891. By the act of accepting allotments they became suddenly merged into the condition of citizens without previous preparation, and before they were fitted to exercise such rights and privileges. Without application on their part they were unwillingly and unwittingly rendered amenable to laws prepared for the government of intelligent people, without knowledge of the laws by which they were to be governed and without intelligence to comprehend the necessity for obedience to such laws or the penalties for violation of the same.

That they have continued to indulge in old-time customs and that tribal government which prevailed from generation to generation has continued is not to be wondered at. Plural marriages and the barter and sale of women as wives, the abandonment of wives at the will of husbands, the taking away of wives from husbands by parents and relatives for trivial causes or on failure of the husband to share his goods and chattels with the wife's relatives, total disregard of the laws governing marital relations, marriages according to Indian custom (which are frequently incestuous as well as bigamous), consummated between those of unlawful age, and the frequent crimes of seduction, abduction, rape, etc., constitute a list of offenses against law and civil government.

Tribal government still prevails among these people, and is just as much recognized and submitted to by these allotted Indians as it ever was. The chiefs hold undisputed sway, and their mandates have the effect of law upon individual Indians, who accept no departure from well-established customs unless approved by the recognized chiefs. All efforts on the part of the Government, exercised through its agent, to initiate newer and better methods for their advancement are first passed upon in council and accepted or rejected as the chiefs may dictate. Their decision on all matters is accepted as conclusive and final, and ready acquiescence therein is observed by the members of the tribe.

Experience has shown that the law conferring citizenship on these allotted Indians before their tribal relations were severed has not proven beneficial to them. Upon being made citizens they became immuned (in their opinion) from Government control, and soon they openly refused to be guided by the advice of their agent or to adopt methods inaugurated for their progress. They can not, as citizens, be compelled to change their old-time habits, and they still adhere to tribal government, with all its attendant evils, while they decline to act the part of law-abiding citizens or interest themselves in matters pertaining to local good government. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes are, in the main, opposed to the white man's government and are loath to comply with its laws. They believe their own customs and mode of living superior in every way.

While there are individuals who exhibit a laudable disposition to progress, the greater number prefer to adhere to their old-time methods. It is a reproach in their estimation to be likened to white men. The Indian who draws away from his tribe and who refuses longer to indulge in Indian habits is ridiculed and ostracised. The educated Indian who aspires to rise above his fellows is strong indeed if he can maintain his position. His courage may sustain him for a while after his return from school, but sooner or later the majority of them yield to the overpowering influence of tribal customs, and eventually they are absorbed without a remnant of individuality remaining. Unable to stem the tide, they are swallowed in that maelstrom of savage barbarism which engulfs their people.

No rapid progress can be made in civilizing these Indians until their tribal relations cease to exist. Since they can plead immunity from Government control, nothing can be accomplished by forcible measures. The withholding of gratuitous supplies from all who persist in objectionable and prohibited practices may result in inducing many of them to adopt progressive habits. When rations are issued only as a reward for labor performed, good results will follow. If the so-called chiefs are utterly ignored their authority may in time be broken down, and the exercise of individual and independent action of the allottees encouraged.

Their progress is necessarily slow; it is most difficult to break down old habits and customs that militate against civilized methods. Without education and without knowledge of the laws by which they are governed, it requires time and persistent effort on the part of the agent to encourage the adoption of improved habits and methods, As one old Indian has truthfully said, "It is like a child learning to walk; it must first crawl, then stand on its feet, and finally by the aid of a helping hand learn to walk." Thus it must be with the allotted Indian who is being inducted into civilized habits and progressive methods, Such progress would be much more apparent but for the tribal influences that prevail.

Many Indians indicate a laudable desire to live in houses, but they have not the means to build them. It is respectfully suggested that a portion of the annual appropriation for their civilization and support be used for this purpose.

Marked improvement in their disposition to work is manifest. The insufficiency of farming tools hinders to some extent continuous manual labor. In order to induce all able-bodied men to go to work, orders were issued with the approval of the Department withholding rations from all who were idle and indolent and showed no inclination to work for themselves or others.

In order to determine the progress being made each year by the allottees, the following form of a "Farm book" for each district was submitted to the Department for approval. Under the several headings a complete history of each family is kept from year to year, which will constitute valuable records in the future.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO INDIAN AGENCY.

Farm book of district No. —.

Farmer in charge, ——. Age, ——. Married or single, ——. Number in family, ——.
County of ——, Territory of Oklahoma. County seat, ——; post-office, ——.

Statistical report of the district.

Number of Government buildings and character of same, ————.
Total number of Indians.....Males ——. Females ——
Number of Indians between 5 and 18 years.....Males ——. Females ——
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress wholly..... ——
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress in part..... ——
Number of Indians over 20 years old who can read..... ——
Number of Indians under 20 years old who can read..... ——
Number of Indians who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse..... ——
Number of allotments..... ——

	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
Number of horses			Number of swine		
Number of mules			Number of sheep		
Number of cattle			Number of chickens		
Number of burros			Number of turkeys		

General remarks: ————.

Family history.

Tribe: ——.

Allottees.	Relation.	Age.	Sex.	Allotment.
————				—— ¼ S. —— T. —— R. ——
————				—— ¼ S. —— T. —— R. ——
————				—— ¼ S. —— T. —— R. ——

General character of land: ————.
Permanent residence established on —— ¼ S. —— T. —— R. ——.
In house or tepee: ——.
Whether built by the Government, and cost of same: ——.
Formal marriages: ——.
Divorces, and by whom granted: ——.
Births: ——.
Deaths: ——.
Character of husband and wife: ——.
Condition of health: ——.
Whether provident or otherwise: ——.
Number who can use English enough for ordinary intercourse..... ——
Number of children in school..... ——
Number of church members (communicants)..... ——
Number who wear citizens' dress wholly..... ——
Number who wear citizens' dress in part..... ——

	1896.	1897.		1896.	1897.
Number of horses			Number of swine		
Number of mules			Number of sheep		
Number of cattle			Number of chickens		
Number of burros			Number of turkeys		

Of the above, name those issued by the Government: ———.

	1896.	1897.
Farming tools, etc., on hand and received from the Government		
Of the above articles, name those purchased by proceeds of own labor: ———.		
Quantity of field seeds issued		
Of the above, name those purchased by proceeds of own labor: ———.		
Quantity of garden seeds issued		
Of the above, name those purchased by proceeds of own labor: ———.		
Number of acres cultivated		
Number of acres broken		
Number of acres under fence		
Feet of lumber obtained by own labor		
Feet of lumber obtained by purchase		
Feet of lumber sawed on shares		
Cords of wood cut		
Sold to Government		
Sold to citizens		
Number of fence posts cut		
For improvements on allotments		
Sold to the Government		
Revenue:		
Amount received from proceeds of own labor		
Amount received from annuity payments		
Amount of indebtedness		
Amount of chattel mortgages on stock, etc		

Number of dwelling houses and out-buildings, and character of same: ———.
Other improvements. ———
General remarks: ———.

Tribal visiting.—Tribal visiting does much to keep alive tribal customs and encourage indulgence in forbidden practices, and should be positively interdicted. It but serves to engender nomadic habits, and keeps alive the desire for indulgence in barbarous customs. It incites opposition to progressive methods and perpetuates rites and superstitions that have prevailed from time immemorial, and encourages them to live in idleness, unmindful of the future, and trusting in the gratuities of a generous Government.

Nothing operates so disadvantageously to the development of praiseworthy advancement and meritorious traits of character as the councils, dances, and intermingling of the tribes. It enables the chiefs and "medicine men" to wield their vicious influence over the rising generation of young men and women who have been educated and who would otherwise willingly throw off the yoke of tribal bondage. On such occasions those who have been encouraged to adopt progressive methods are tempted to backslide. It requires the exercise of more abnegation and self-denial than the average Indian allottee possesses to deny himself indulgence in pastimes that otherwise would be forgotten. I respectfully urge the promulgation of regulations forbidding tribal visiting between reservation and allotted Indians.

Taxation.—As yet these people, though declared to be citizens, do not understand why they should be taxed and strenuously oppose taxation. Threats on the part of the several county officials have been made to seize their property to satisfy taxes that are delinquent, and the Indians have appealed to me for protection. They say that the commissioners who treated with them for their surplus lands promised that they should not be taxed for twenty-five years; but clearly this applied only to their lands to be held in trust for that period. Their opposition to taxation is but additional evidence of lack of their preparation for citizenship when they were allotted lands in severalty. When their property is seized to enforce the collection of taxes for this and former years I apprehend serious trouble.

Crimes.—The crimes which have been committed by Indians upon Indians during the past year include bigamy, illegal marriage, adultery, seduction, abduction, rape, and theft. The civil authorities have not taken cognizance, except in few cases, of such crimes, although the parties thereto are recognized as citizens.

Police.—The police force consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 27 privates. They are loyal to the Government and their agent; they are obedient, efficient, and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

With the approval of the Department, Captain Black Coyote was discharged in March for failure to adopt civilized habits. He employed "medicine men" to practice in his family, by which two of his children were sacrificed as victims of superstitious ignorance and refusal to apply the remedies prescribed by the agency physician. He had been a member of the police for eighteen years, but was wedded to tribal customs, and therefore unfit to hold a position calling for the exercise of intelligence and advanced ideas.

Sanitary.—The fact that there has been an increase among these tribes during the past two years is evidence that improved hygienic methods have been instituted among them. The breaking up of the large camps, and location on their allotments has brought about an improved condition in their mode of living. The fact that they no longer are required to travel long distances in all kinds of weather to obtain their rations is also conducive to improved health. The agency physician is of the opinion that to this alone is due the increase in the tribes. It is apparent that the disintegration of the large camps, where unhealthy conditions prevailed and where "medicine men" practiced their incantations and pernicious treatment of the sick (by which more were killed than cured), has also contributed to the increased healthfulness of these Indians.

Agriculture.—The allotted lands are divided into ten farming districts. A laudable disposition has been shown by a very large majority of the Indians to cultivate their allotments, but the prevailing drought of the past two seasons has had a very discouraging effect on their efforts in this direction. The wheat and oat crops were a total failure. The corn crop is fairly good in some districts. Their farms are yet small. Some have 40 to 50 acres in cultivation. They all seem proud of their lands and jealously guard them against the encroachment of the white man.

Allotments.—The allotment of land was evidently intended to improve the condition of individual Indians who had severed their tribal relations and who had renounced their allegiance to tribal government, and make good citizens of them, and the purpose for which the law was enacted was a laudable one. But doubtless it never was anticipated or intended that citizenship should be conferred upon Indian tribes before they were prepared for such a change in their condition. It is impracticable; nay more, I respectfully submit that it is impossible to make good citizens of reservation Indians among whom tribal government prevails, by the simple act of allotting them lands in severalty. It was well to make allotments to such Indians, but it is questionable whether citizenship should have been conferred upon these allottees until they were prepared for it.

Is it not better to leave the matter of citizenship for the courts to determine as to when they are prepared for it? They should not be emancipated from Government control on taking allotments, but should be compelled to follow the instructions imparted and to adopt such improved methods as the Government may dictate for their advancement in the pathways of civilization during the period their allotments are held in trust.

Much has been accomplished during the past year in locating the Indians in fixed abodes on their allotments. The effort to do so has been attended with difficulty. The habit of wandering from place to place is so fixed that it is hard to overcome, but gradually it is being broken up. To do so has in some instances necessitated the withholding of rations. It has not been attempted to compel any but able-bodied Indians to establish permanent residence. The old and sick have been permitted to live with relations who would care for them, and no hardship has been imposed on any who were dependent upon others. Four families have been permitted to locate in one camp to keep them from becoming lonesome and discontented. By interchanging their farming tools, they have aided each other in the cultivation of their allotments.

In each of the ten farming districts there is a white farmer in charge with an Indian assistant. There is also a blacksmith shop, an implement shed, farmer's house, and issue station in each district. None of the Indians now have to travel more than 20 miles to obtain their supplies. Thus they are localized to a much greater extent than formerly.

Gratuitous issues.—The following ration is issued to each individual every two weeks, which is gratuitous and not provided for by treaty stipulation:

	Pounds.
Beef, gross	30
Bacon (during winter months)	1
Baking powder	$\frac{1}{8}$
Beans	$\frac{1}{4}$
Coffee	$\frac{1}{4}$
Flour	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Salt	$\frac{1}{4}$
Soap	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$

The Indians having been notified that beef would be issued from the block at the beginning of the present fiscal year, indicated their intention not to accept it. They were informed that the Department had determined to make the issue of beef in this way, because it would be a more equitable method of distribution and would insure each one getting their individual shares; but the chiefs opposed this method and encouraged their people not to take the beef. They even threatened that anyone who took their beef from the block would be whipped. Notice was given out by the agent that all who wanted beef from the block should have it, and that any attempt made by the chiefs to punish them for accepting it would result in their arrest and trial by the civil authorities.

The old method of slaughtering the beef cattle was brutal in the extreme. They were chased by mounted Indians over the prairie like buffalo, and after a long chase, after being maimed and wounded, with blood streaming from mouth and nostrils, they were finally shot down and their tongues cut out, even before life was extinct. Then the women and children would gather about the carcass while it was being cut up, eating certain portions, raw and reeking with blood. The beef issue in this way was an event that caused curiosity-loving people to travel long distances to witness it. I am pleased to state that this custom has been abandoned and has not been allowed since I assumed charge of this agency.

The issue of beef from the block is one more step in the progress of these Indians, which should have been inaugurated long ago. At the first issue the beef was accepted only by the Arapahoes, the Cheyennes declining to accept their shares. At the next issue about one-third of them took their beef; at the subsequent issue the majority of them accepted it. At the date of this report a number of the non-progressive Cheyennes, dominated by the old chiefs, still hold out in their refusal of the beef. Could a more marked instance be cited to show how tenacious these people are in the effort to maintain their old-time barbarous customs?

The slaughtering of the beef cattle is now done at nine issue stations, where Indian butchers are employed for that purpose. Suitable slaughterhouses and shops have been constructed at these points. The beef is properly dressed, cut up, and weighed out to heads of families, so that each one of them gets their proper share, while the so-called chiefs are enforced to content themselves with the same quantity issued to other individuals.

Employees.—The employees of the agency and schools have, with few exceptions, been faithful, energetic, and interested workers, to whom I am indebted for the earnest support they have given me in my efforts to promote the progress of the Indians under my charge.

Conclusion.—I desire to express my appreciation of the hearty indorsement by the Department of my efforts, and the plans formulated by me for the advancement of these Indians. I soon realized that but little could be accomplished without its support, and am pleased to state that it has been given without stint. My task has been a difficult one, but I have fully realized that I could succeed only by the exercise of firmness and persistent efforts in my undertakings.

On May 2 last I had occasion to report to the Department as follows:

I have the honor to report that there is existing among the Indians of this agency a rebellious spirit in opposition to the methods which have been inaugurated with the sanction and approval of your office, with a view to promoting their advancement toward a condition of self-support. This has culminated recently in an open expression of disapproval of my régime, which is distasteful to the old men who are wedded to barbarous customs, and who make outcry against any departure from the old-time methods of dealing with reservation Indians.

To draw rations at regular intervals and live in idleness, and to be permitted to engage in "ghost" dances (claimed by them to be their mode of worshiping the Deity), to use the "mescal," and to indulge without hindrance in other hurtful practices, is their chief desire. They do not want to be restricted in any of their former reservation customs. They see no good to come out of the new methods that have been put in practice during my administration. To be compelled to labor and to live on their allotments, or in one locality, is utterly repugnant to their ideas. Equally so is the prohibition of plural marriages and the incantations and practices of "medicine men" on the sick, and their former habit of collecting in large numbers for one or two weeks' carousal in dancing, gambling, and other vices.

The requirement to locate on their allotments instead of in large camps, and for all able-bodied men to perform manual labor under penalty of having their rations withheld, has met with the pronounced opposition of the old so-called chiefs, who have recently employed an attorney for the purpose of preferring charges against me with a view to effecting my removal. * * * The fact that I have endeavored to institute newer and, in my opinion, better methods tending to the improvement of the condition of these people by bringing about a gradual change in their mode of living; by localizing them in permanent residences on their allotments; by cultivating a pride in individual ownership in lieu of property in common; by improving their moral condition in the prohibition of plural marriages, "ghost" dances, and other objectionable customs; by encouraging labor for their own support; by rewarding those who work and withholding rations from those who will not; and by the conscientious discharge of my duties as agent regardless of the fact that by doing so I would become unpopular with a large number of the older Indians, has served to create in their minds the belief that I am not the kind of agent they would like to have, and consequently they are led to believe that by the employment of an attorney they may effect my removal.

To which the following reply was received:

Replying to your communication, I have to say that the rules adopted by you with a view to promoting the welfare of the Indians of your agency, and to hasten their progress toward a condition of self-support, received the formal approval of this office with the sanction of the Secretary of the Interior.

It was expected that the enforcement of these rules would result in the opposition of some of the older and nonprogressive Indians, but the object to be attained was so desirable that it was deemed proper to put them into effect, notwithstanding this anticipated opposition. While these Indians are citizens of the United States, nevertheless, under an opinion of the Attorney-General they are, during the period in which their lands are held in trust, in a state of pupilage and subject to the guardianship and control of the Indian Department. If they are to become qualified, at the expiration of this trust period, to take care of themselves, this guardianship of the Government must be exercised so as to restrain them from the indulgence in any practices which tend to continue them in barbarism, and to guide and lead them into industrious habits and fixed abodes.

I realize the difficulty of your position in the matter and the opposition with which you have had to contend, but your efforts have met with the full sympathy and approval of this office. You will inform these Indians that your efforts to control them and guide them in a more civilized method of life meets the approval of this office because it is believed that such a course will tend to improve their condition hereafter and place them in such a position that when the time comes for the Government to withdraw all control over them they will be able to take care of themselves. You will also inform them that this office proposes to stand by you in your endeavors and in the plans adopted by you to enforce your orders and instructions in such manner as you deem best by withholding annuities not specifically provided for by treaty stipulation, and in the other ways indicated in the rules formulated by you and approved by me. Let them know that the power of the Government is behind you and that you will be supported in all proper measures for the advancement of these Indians.

Moreover, the Indians should be given to understand that the money appropriated annually for their support and civilization, and out of which all their beef, flour, and other ration supplies are purchased, is a gratuity from the Government, pure and simple, a generous annual present from the Government, which may be withheld at any time, should Congress be so disposed. The Government is not bound by any treaty, or otherwise, to appropriate this money, and the Indians have no control over it or right to say in what manner it shall be expended or to whom the supplies shall be given. This money should and will be expended, so long as Congress appropriates it, to advance the Indians to a condition of civilization and self-support, and will not be used to support them in idleness.

The Indians, having been informed of the action of the Department, have begun to realize that opposition to the methods adopted for their civilization and progress does not accomplish their aims, and they are consequently now more disposed to accept advice and conform to the requirements of the Department and its agent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. WOODSON,
Captain Fifth Cavalry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ARAPAHO SCHOOL.

DARLINGTON, OKLA., *June 30, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the Arapaho school.

I took charge of this school August 24, 1895. Pupils came in promptly, the enrollment at the end of the first quarter being 134. Average attendance for the year has been: First quarter, 113; second quarter, 133; third quarter, 133; fourth quarter, 126½. Average for the 294 days school was in session, 129¼.

The health of pupils has been uniformly good, a few cases of scrofulous or consumptive tendency being put in the hospital, under the doctor's direction, and dismissed from the school if recommended by him as incurable or dangerous to health of others.

Buildings were found in good condition, and have been so maintained by the school carpenter with the assistance of boys detailed for that purpose. Some alterations have been made in barn and outhouses which add much to their appearance and convenience. The sanitary condition of closets has been improved by enlarging and making the boxes removable from the side. Fences have been rebuilt, unsightly objects removed, and the school buildings, grounds, and farm kept in good condition, the aim being to make the school and its accessories an object lesson in good farming and good housekeeping.

The farm is well supplied with stock, tools, and machinery, and the farmer has been given ample assistance and the fullest support. The crops planted were as follows:

Rye, 25 acres, mostly used for early pasture, for which it was invaluable.

Wheat, 45 acres; promised well, but suffered much from dry weather, rust, and chinch bugs. Part has been threshed, yielding 140 bushels, the rest in stack, estimated to yield 60 bushels, all much shrunken, and probably not salable.

Oats, 60 acres; like wheat was injured by drought; yield, 700 bushels.

Corn, 45 acres; at this time in fine condition, and with seasonable weather should give a fair yield.

Millet, 22 acres; probably a failure.

Twenty acres each of sorghum and kaffir corn have been planted on stubble, and all stubble will be so planted as fast as the ground can be prepared.

The garden of about 5 acres has furnished a good supply of string beans, pease, radishes, lettuce, beets, and potatoes.

The vineyard contains 700 vines, some bearing fruit, and with careful attention should produce bountifully next season.

The orchard contains 400 trees, mainly apple and peach, with a few cherries and plums. Many of the trees have been injured by fire at some past time. The crop this season will be small.

The school herd contains 24 head of good cows, mostly Holstein, and now furnishes an abundant supply of milk for school use.

Household affairs have been wisely managed by the matron and an efficient corps of assistants, neatness and thoroughness being quietly but firmly insisted upon. Many of the girls are able to prepare well-cooked meals and make presentable clothing, while all girls of suitable age can set tables, make beds, and perform ordinary house duties. Dormitories and sitting rooms have been made as cheerful and homelike as the means at hand will allow.

Frequent and unavoidable changes in the teaching force have retarded the work somewhat in that department. Singing has been a prominent and helpful feature, and we have been fortunate in having teachers to carry it on ably and well. Within the year two public entertainments have been given in the school chapel, which were well attended by school and agency people, and highly commended.

None of the pupils in attendance are sufficiently advanced to be promoted to other schools, as provided by instructions from the Indian Office.

We wish to acknowledge pleasant and helpful visits from Dr. Hailmann and Inspectors Faison and Duncan.

In closing my connection with the Arapaho School I desire, for myself and all employees of this school, to express our appreciation of the firmness and wisdom of your administration as agent, which has made possible whatever of success we may have achieved, as well as of the personal kindness and courtesy you have always shown us.

Very respectfully,

J. C. HART,
Superintendent.

Capt. A. E. WOODSON, U. S. A.,
Acting Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL.
Darlington, Okla., June 30, 1896.

SIR: I find it exceedingly difficult to make my second annual report, for I can not consistently vilify my predecessor according to a time-honored custom of incoming superintendents. I have now been here two years, and for the past year have been uncommonly fortunate in my subordinates. We have all worked together manfully and well. We have been nobly seconded by the agent; but the Cheyenne school is not yet perfection. I apprehend that if we should be dropped out now my successor, were he so minded, would find much to criticise. I am satisfied that this school, taken as it is, will rank well with the best of the reservation schools; yet as I look at what, with our most strenuous efforts, we have accomplished, and then take note of what is yet really suffering to be done I am almost appalled, and do not so much wonder that such a large part of the reports of superintendents is made up of abuse of the outgoing men.

The year has been a marked success from a literary point of view; our teachers have all been both faithful and competent, and their schools show accordingly.

Great pains have been taken to beautify the school rooms, reading room, sewing rooms, dormitories, and dining rooms. More than a hundred artistic copies of pictures have been nicely and substantially framed and hung in the various rooms. These are not daubs but copies of such pictures as are of acknowledged merit. There has been a large classs in embroidery during the entire year, and the results of the class work are preserved in an elegant glass-fronted case made by the carpenter and his boys.

There have been two cooking classes; one conducted by the baker and one by the cook. This is work aside from the regular cooking for the school. In these classes the girls are taught to "get up" toothsome meals for a family of about six persons. They are also required to serve these meals at small tables in a presentable manner. The result of this training is that most of our large girls are well qualified to take positions as helpers in families of average means.

The press of farm work has been so great that we could not spare many of the boys to the carpenter. Hence the work of instruction in that line has not been all I could wish. This, however, is not the fault of the carpenter, for he is both competent and willing to give first-class instruction.

We have the best reason to expect that next year we will be fully equipped for the systematic teaching of sloyd. Our teacher of industries is uncommonly well instructed and competent for this work, but so far we have had no industrial teacher and the teacher of industries has per force been compelled to act as general "factotum." But for this reason we would have made an excellent showing in sloyd work.

The water supply has been a constant source of annoyance during my entire stay here. As soon as one failure is remedied another develops. We have now succeeded in saving all the production of the spring. The problem before us is to make about three-fourths enough water to supply the school "go round." I suppose we can do this by bathing the girls one week and the boys the next. We get on during the warm weather by sending the boys 4 miles to the river to bathe. This does quite well, but when there is nothing but dry white sand in the river bed, the bath, although it may be hygienic, is not especially refreshing.

In our blind faith in the rainfall or some kind of water supply, we planted a large number of fruit, shade, and ornamental trees and some hundreds of grape and ornamental vines. As the spring from which these must be irrigated is some distance away in the pasture, the labor of hauling water in a 125-gallon tank may be better imagined than described.

We are farming (plowing) 400 acres. Last year our production, with the exception of a little corn and kaffir corn, may be expressed with three naughts without the unit. This year we may get one-fourth of a crop; but at the present writing I do not look for enough vegetables and grain to pay for the harvesting. In this connection, I would respectfully suggest that the idea of extensive farming at this school be given up and only enough land, say 60 acres, be worked to be used as an object lesson. The cattle herd should be at once increased to 1,000 head and the school supplied with beef from our own raising.

Referring again to the water supply: We have this year secured a new windmill. The pump is an excellent one, and if the water were there, it would handle enough to supply three such plants as this one. We have excavated a receiving reservoir in the rock and joint clay with a capacity of more than 7,000 gallons. To do this it has been necessary to excavate earth from a space 14 by 12 feet 15 feet deep, to take down a 17-inch brick and stone wall 14 by 15 feet, to excavate a 2-foot stratum of rock 14 by 12 feet, to excavate a space 14 by 20 feet and 5 feet deep in joint clay, to lay 1,680 square feet of brick and stone wall, to dig 65 feet of ditch 2 feet deep in joint clay, to dig 35 feet of ditch 2 feet deep in rock, to dig small retaining reservoir 4 by 4 by 8 feet, to build

45 feet stone wall 1 by 2 feet, to roof small receiving reservoir with cedar posts, cement, and earth, and to roof large receiving reservoir, 18 by 22 feet, with good lumber and shingle, with the result that every drop of the output of the spring is saved. Every possible avenue of loss is stopped, and yet in our best condition, with the largest amount of water that we can hope to have in the main tank in an emergency, as in case of fire or any call for extra water, our available supply would be exhausted in twenty minutes, leaving this valuable plant at the mercy of the first accident of a broken lamp or an overturned lantern.

There is a spring in the pasture, not farther than 1 mile from the school—larger and better by far than the Caddo Spring—that could be developed and brought to the school at an expense not to exceed $500. With this extra supply of water we would be comparatively safe from fire; besides, we could then irrigate the school campus and change the present desert appearance of our surroundings to something beautiful.

We have commenced grading and leveling the school campus. So far we have been able to "sandwich in" work, when other duties were not pressing, to the amount of about what one good team could do in two months. This is, however, only a beginning—"a drop in the bucket," as it were. Such is the necessity for this work that whoever is so energetic and fortunate as to complete it will rear a monument to his memory of which his friends, at least, will be proud.

During the year we have organized and equipped a brass band of 27 pieces. The instruments did not arrive until April 5, yet the boys are now making quite acceptable music.

We have also developed a base ball club, which holds its own quite well in competition with the white boys of the neighboring towns. This latter is quite an acceptable factor in the teaching of English speaking, which is by far the most discouraging feature of this school. The men and women who can combat "Cheyenne talk" in this school and not lose courage are indeed rare.

With the most hearty thanks to my subordinates and my superiors for the unwavering indorsement and support I have received, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. VIETS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Capt. A. E. Woodson, acting Indian agent.)

REPORT OF KIOWA AND COMANCHE AGENCY.

KIOWA AGENCY,
Anadarko, Okla., August 28, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this agency. The location of the agency and acreage of the reservation has so frequently been made a subject of report that it is passed over here.

My statistical report, which is made a part of this, giving the great amount of data, I will not repeat the facts therein contained in the body of this. During my last payment of grass money to the Indians a very complete and concise enrollment was made, from which my report as to numbers of Indians on the reservation is compiled.

Farming.—After as close an estimate as it is possible to make, I find that there has been at least one-third more land broken up this year than has ever been broken before, which in the main has been planted and fenced by the Indians. The Indians have made most worthy efforts to raise crops, but owing to the excessive dryness of the season we can hardly say that they have raised anything, though in a few instances about half a crop will be secured. For thirty-four consecutive days during that part of the season when the crops needed rain the thermometer registered on an average of 107 degrees and more each day, with little or no rain, and hot winds prevailing most of the time. While I am not prepared to discourage continued efforts in this line, still I have come to the conclusion that it will be useless to attempt agricultural efforts except on a small scale, sufficient to provide food for the Indians if possible.

Stock raising.—This is an industry which must be followed and depended upon as the only successful means of support for the people of this country. Last year these Indians appropriated $50,000 of their own money for the purpose of purchasing heifers. We have succeeded in securing 2,400 and distributing them to the Indians. There are about 500 more required to complete the issue, giving to each man, woman, and child one animal. This will be done very soon. These animals are all branded with the Government brand and family and number of the Indians, which insures the Government's protection over them.

In my travels about the reservation I have personally observed that the Indians are taking the greatest care of this stock as well as other stock which they own. In the majority of cases they have small corrals into which they drive them at night and turning them out to graze in the morning, with some one watching them all the time. I consider this one of the best moves that has been made for their benefit, and one that can not but prove successful if proper encouragement is given them to continue to care for their stock, and when it becomes of a size and age for market to see that they receive its full value.

The purchase of beef cattle from the Indians by the Government has opened a new market to them which they have availed themselves of, and now it is difficult

for anybody to buy an animal until after it has been inspected by some one of the agency officials and a value placed upon it. The Indians are very anxious to and in some instances have succeeded in exchanging their ponies for young cattle. This they are being encouraged in, and every effort is made for their success. Their ponies are of no value, and they are beginning to realize that fact. Last season I bought from the Indians 432,710 pounds of beef, for which we paid the same price that the contractor is getting. From this source they realized twice or three times as much as they had ever received for the same class of cattle from outside parties. It is just as necessary, if not more so, to provide a market and see that these Indians get full value for what they have to sell as it is to get them to raise it, and when they once learn by observation that their products are of as much value as those of the white man they will enter the market in competition and will prosper equally with the white men. But it is a lamentable fact that they have not known the true value of anything; hence they have been a source of constant prey of outside people and have seldom received what their products were worth.

Industries.—Outside of their efforts to farm and raise stock, these Indians have hauled the greater portion of the freight, cutting and delivering of wood required by the Government and traders, and delivering of hay. Otherwise there is little or nothing for them to do. But their desire and effort to do everything that they can whereby they may secure a little money and buy food for their families is most commendable, and the improvement in this direction is very marked.

Indian houses.—Forty-six houses have been erected, for which the Government furnished the lumber, the Indians paying the carpenter for putting the houses up. In my annual estimate for 1896 I substituted lumber in place of tepee cloth, and a few other articles, hence the furnishing of the lumber by the Government cost little or nothing more than the tepee cloth would have cost. Besides these 46 houses there has been built 51 houses, the Indians purchasing the lumber, in many cases also paying the carpenter, but in others the agency carpenter putting them up for them. In my annual estimate for 1897 I dropped the tepee cloth, overcoats, and other articles, and asked for sufficient lumber to put up about 100 Indian houses. The Indians have already deposited with me nearly sufficient money to pay the carpenter for putting up the same. When these houses are completed there will not be a family of Indians on the reservation who will not have a house.

The field matrons, and all other employees who are traveling about the country among the Indians, take a great deal of pains in showing them how to fix up their houses, and it is not unusual to find them as nice and clean as those of most of the white people surrounding us. Many are improving their homes by inclosing a small lot about their houses and planting fruit trees, and even shade trees. Taking everything into consideration, the progress of the past year in their efforts to improve their home surroundings is very encouraging.

Schools.—The abandonment of the Kiowa school on account of the dangerous condition of the building leaves the Government with only three Government schools: Riverside, Rainy Mountain, and Fort Sill. The last year these schools were run with an attendance of more than 30 per cent above their comfortable capacity. The five mission schools were also much overcrowded, making it imperatively necessary that greater school accommodations, to accommodate those who have been in school, comfortably, as well as to take in the children on the reservation who have had no school privileges on account of want of room. Last spring, in open council, the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians appropriated $25,000 of their money toward building a new school plant with the capacity to accommodate 250 to 300 children; this was done with the understanding that the Government would put up the balance of the money necessary.

The site for this school has been selected on Medicine Bluff Creek, at the foot of Mount Scott, in the Wichita Mountains, which is suitable in every respect for this purpose, and from correspondence with the Department we feel quite encouraged that the building will soon be commenced. The Indians are very anxious that this should be done, so that they may have a place to send their children to school near home and not be obliged to send them away until they have arrived at a more mature age. I can not imagine anything that would show more positively the desire of parents to have their children attend school than the actions of these Indians in setting apart a per capita of nearly $9 a head for the purpose of providing school facilities for their children. Not to my knowledge is there another instance of this kind on record in the history of the Indians of the United States.

Both the Government and the mission schools on the reservation have done most excellent work in the past year in their efforts to improve the condition of the children, and with most successful results.

That the children and employees of the several schools might come together, thus enabling the one to see what the other was doing, a convention was held at the

agency, and all the employees and the children of each school on the reservation were invited to attend, and were present on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of May, each school having a certain period of time assigned them, during which they went through such exercises as they saw fit. There were present over 500 children, and as the parents of these children had been invited to attend there was in the neighborhood of 1,500 relatives of the children present. This was the first opportunity that has ever been given the parents and relatives to see their children in their school exercises. It was very amusing as well as impressive in many cases to watch the expression of the father or mother as their child was called out, and as they almost invariably did well, to observe the look of gratification which was as strongly expressed as it could possibly have been by a white mother or father.

And now, instead of having to force children into school, we find no one who has a child of school age that is not presenting it for attendance in school; and all the schools on the reservation will be opened the coming year with more children than they can possibly accommodate.

All the buildings of the three Government schools, which will be occupied the coming year, are in good condition, as well as the majority of all other public buildings on the reservation. With a little expense the capacity of the Government schools could be increased by from 25 to 30 per cent each. This matter has been made a subject of communication with the Department, and it is hoped may be authorized very soon.

Police.—The police force consists of two officers and twenty-three privates. They are doing fairly good service. With few exceptions, they are changed frequently, that they may work on their farms and improve the same.

Indian courts.—But few sessions of the Indian court were held, as occasion has not required it. Their action has had a beneficial effect in all cases tried.

Resurvey of pasture lands.—Under authority of the Department the resurvey of the pasture lands which are now under lease for grazing purposes is under way and will be complete soon. It is believed that this will show much greater acreage under fence than has been paid for in the past, and will add to the income of these Indians, which is the only source of revenue to them outside of what they earn themselves. I would recommend a re-leasing of these pastures another year, and that the fact be made known early so as to insure that the entire surplus lands not required by the Indians may be leased for grazing purposes.

I wish to invite the earnest attention of the Department to the great uneasiness of the Indians, both the tribes living on the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, as well as those living on the Wichita Reservation, caused by the treaty signed by them during the month of September, 1892, before a commission of which the Hon. D. H. Jerome was chairman, providing for the opening of their reservations. The question is one which is the subject of constant talk, and is the source of a great deal of discontent. That a great many of them who signed the treaty did so under more or less compulsion is certain, as they persist in their avowal that they never signed any paper of that kind, and all of the younger element say that they did not sign the treaty at all, although their names may appear on the document. They urge me on every occasion to write what they say to the authorities and ask them to not open the reservation, and request that their memorial (see Senate Mis. Doc. 102, Fifty-third Congress, second session) be considered as again presented to you for your consideration. They tell me that as soon as they can get started and able to take care of themselves that they will be able to sell the balance of their lands, or such as they do not require for their own use.

These people are in no condition to meet the requirements of civilized surroundings; they are unable as yet to support themselves, solely because they do not know how. For the past two years they have in the main worked hard and are struggling to do for themselves. and have made good progress in every direction. What they need is help in the line of instruction that will enable them to cope with the white man, which they willingly follow. They realize that the time is not far distant when they will be thrown upon their own resources and must meet the requirements of civilization alone; and to force them into that condition until they are educated up to it will be forcing them into a position of degradation which must and will be prevented if there is any humanity left in the hearts of a great Christian people.

Two years ago these people, to a great extent, could be classed as blanket Indians. A few were living on lands selected by them as homes, but a larger portion were hanging around the agency and roaming about the reservation with not the slightest idea of what it meant to work and confine themselves to a small tract of land of not more than 160 acres, a thing wholly at variance with inherited habits. From time immemorial, in their wild state, they gathered their food from and enjoyed the freedom of the vast expanse of an unsettled country, scarcely knowing

any boundary lines beyond which they could not go; and to suddenly confine them to an allotment before they are educated to realize something of what it means is like confining the wild deer to a pen, and will result in their becoming restless and indifferent, and instead of educating and diverting their proud spirit into the road of civilization and advantage it will be destroyed and broken like the wild horse, which can be made submissive by brute force, but will lose all of his beauty and usefulness, whereas by kind and judicious handling he will become attractive and useful without the loss of his natural power and strength.

The same can be done with the Indian, and this within a few years, and it is earnestly urged, in the true interest of this people, that Congress do not enact any law that will open this reservation to settlement for at least five years. Should it be opened before, we will experience even a worse condition of affairs on this reservation than has existed and now exists on the Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation. In five years' time, nothing unforeseen occurring, these people will be in good condition to take their places side by side with whites of good character.

One more important matter I will call the attention of the Department to:

Graduates who return to the reservation.—It is a notorious fact that graduates from nonreservation schools are sent back to the reservation without a cent in their pockets and not more than two suits of clothing and with little or no disposition to go to work at farming or stock raising, absolutely dependent upon the Government or friends for their living. Often they are fully competent to fill positions in schools, but none are at the disposal of the agent except subordinate ones and with small pay, and places which they are capable of filling are not vacated for them as they should be.

The superintendent of every nonreservation school should be required to give the agent at least one year's notice of the proposed return of a student, that some provision may be made in the way of gathering such articles as may be available to be given to the party so that he could have a start, and the arrival of such student should be so timed that he will reach the reservation at a seasonable time of the year.

As a whole, a general and satisfactory improvement has been made by the Indians of this agency during the past year in every direction; but to accomplish this has proven no sinecure to any employee, every one of whom, both white and Indian, having been called upon to their full ability in the work. I am under obligation to all for their hearty and intelligent support. I desire also to acknowledge the complete support of the Department in all of my efforts.

Very respectfully,

FRANK D. BALDWIN,
Captain, Fifth Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF RAINY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.

RAINY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL, *September 7, 1896.*

SIR: In obedience to instructions I hereby respectfully submit my second annual report of Rainy Mountain School.

It affords me pleasure to state that the past school year has been distinguished by earnest and harmonious work of employees, enthusiastic and unflagging industry upon the part of pupils, with lively interest and ready cooperation from Indian parents. The results of this concerted action are all that could be desired.

Need of additional buildings.—I have purposely delayed this report beyond the date of reopening school that an accurate statement might be made of the number of children actually present and the immediate necessity for additional accommodations. Our school has now been in session only two days and we have 83 children enrolled and present, while almost as many are in the camps ready to come to school if proper encouragement were given and means of caring for them provided. It is needless to say that with buildings intended for 50 only we do not feel warranted in giving these children the necessary encouragement, and only accept the most favorable specimens of those that present themselves. Our dormitories are now packed with single beds pushed so closely together as to preclude passage between them, and each bed has two or more occupants. The only means of ventilation for these overcrowded rooms is by windows, and as soon as a change of season compels the closing of these at least a third of the children must of necessity be sent home.

This course is greatly to be deprecated, not only for the reason that a large number of children will thus be wholly deprived of school privileges, but also because of the ill effect upon the Indians generally. The present favorable sentiment of the Kiowas toward schools is of such recent development that it needs careful encouragement. From their point of view they have paid the school the highest possible compliment in so promptly bringing in their children without the intervention of the school policeman, usually so important a functionary in reservation schools. To refuse to keep the children would be considered an ungracious return for their confidence.

A temporary building of sufficient size to accommodate the culinary department would afford us adequate room for the pupils already present, but nothing less than a duplication of our present school building will provide for the future needs of the school.

Improvements.—The pressing demand for a water supply for the school has been successfully met by the new water system introduced just at the close of the past school term. The source of supply is a well which during the present unusually dry season has furnished a generous quantity of excellent water. The water is stored in a reservoir excavated from the mountain side at a height of 75 feet. From this height the pressure is sufficient to throw the water to the top of the main building, thus affording protection in case of fire. The capacity of this reservoir when completed will be 1,000 barrels.

The appropriation granted for the water system was unfortunately too small to include the cost of a sewer, and a later estimate has been submitted to supply this urgent need.

The authority recently granted for repairs, fencing, etc., will put our school building and grounds in excellent condition.

Crops.—The severe drought of this season leaves us little to report in the way of crops. About 20 tons of millet and sugar cane have been secured. The Kaffir corn is still in the field, but the yield will be light as compared with last year.

Vacations.—The innovation of last year prohibiting the children going home during the Christmas vacation was attended with such excellent results as to the health and general conduct of the school that I believe a further step in advance might be successfully taken, that of keeping the schools open the year round and permitting home visits of only two or three days' duration during the summer months. The reluctance with which many of the children leave at the close of school, their constant inquiries about the time of reopening, and their evident pleasure in coming back when allowed, all lead me to think that such a plan could be successfully operated.

As long as pupils are abandoned to the demoralizing influences of camp life for two months in the year much of the work done by reservation schools will, of necessity, be thrown away, and it is largely this annual relaxation of effort that places the work of these schools at a disadvantage when compared with that of nonreservation schools.

The proposed plan would at first naturally meet with some opposition from the parents of the children and possibly from school employees also; but a compromise could be effected with the former by allowing an occasional interchange of visits, and the latter, when assured that their annual thirty-day leave is in no danger of abrogation, would certainly take pleasure in the prospect of increased efficiency in their work. I trust that this suggestion may at least merit consideration.

Very respectfully submitted.

CORA M. DUNN,
Superintendent Rainy Mountain School.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Capt. F. D. Baldwin, Acting Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF FORT SILL SCHOOL.

FORT SILL, OKLA., *July 3, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the Fort Sill Boarding School.

Location.—The school is located about 4 miles south of Fort Sill, on an elevated site, which gives us very good natural drainage, with a farm of bottom land for cultivation on a stream which is called Cache Creek. The farm is without doubt an excellent one, so far as the quality of land is concerned, but the great lack of rainfall not infrequently causes a partial, if not a complete, failure of crops.

Buildings.—The buildings and fences are in reasonably good repair, presenting a very attractive appearance. The frame buildings have all been repainted on the outside during the year.

Farm.—The school farm consists of a section of land which has been set apart by the Government for the use of the school, most of which is now under fence. Our purpose is not so much to farm many acres of land as it is to do the work well. Our present crop consists of the following, as reported by the industrial teacher and farmer:

Crop.	Acres.	Remarks.	Crop.	Acres.	Remarks.
Oats	19	Failure.	Sorghum	3	Small.
Corn	19	Medium good.	Potatoes, Irish	5½	Failure (too dry).
Pop corn	½	Very good.	Millet	2	Do.
Rye	7	Do.	Melons	1	Very good.
Alfalfa:			Cotton	¼	Very good prospect.
Old stand	4	Do.	Other vegetables	1½	Medium.
New stand	4	Not good.			
Kaffir corn	9	Small.	Total	76	In cultivation.

Pasture fenced this year, 550 acres; very good.

Industries.—The older children, through monthly details, are taught how to do the work in all the industrial departments. The purpose in every department has been to have the children realize that they are not simply detailed to assist in doing the work of the department, but that they are detailed for the purpose of receiving instruction that will fit them for the duties and responsibilities of civilized life.

Attendance.—The attendance has been remarkably good. School opened on the 9th day of September, 1895, with an enrollment of 74 children present. This number was increased to 124 before the end of the month. There seemed to be not only a perfect willingness, but an anxiety on the part of many of the children to enter school as soon as an opportunity was afforded. The enrollment for the year was 133, with an average attendance of 121+ for the ten months school was in session. Four of our children were sent to Chilocco in the early part of January.

No epidemic has visited the school during the year save a light attack of the la grippe, which for a short time affected the girls. But one of the enrollment has died; she died at her home of consumption.

Schoolroom work.—The schoolroom work of the past year has been very satisfactory. The school is now pretty well graded, and the children are coming to have some definite conception of where they are in the course outlined. While excellent work has been done in the literary department, I have endeavored to instill into the minds of the pupils the fact that their success in life depends most largely upon their industrial education. For this reason it has been our purpose to give the children the most definite and thorough instruction in domestic and farm industries that our limited equipment would allow.

Needs of the school.—The school is very much in need of a building separate from the others to be used exclusively as a cooking and dining department. As our buildings are at present arranged, the kitchen and dining room are in the same building that is occupied by the girls and most of the employees. This very much crowds the girls, aside from the constant dread of fire, of which we are in great danger. We are also in very great need of a complete sewerage system and bathing accommodations.

Official visitors.—During the year we were favored with pleasant visits and words of encouragement from Dr. W. N. Hailmann, superintendent of Indian schools, and Col. C. C. Duncan, inspector.

Closing.—With a kind acknowledgment of the faithfulness of the employees of the school, and their earnest efforts in the performance of the arduous duties which have devolved upon them, and an expression of my hearty thanks to Capt. F. D. Baldwin, acting agent, for his deep interest in the school, his strong support and cordial friendship at all times,

I am, very respectfully,

W. H. Cox, *Superintendent.*

The Superintendent of Indian Schools.

Report of Superintendent of Riverside School.

Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency,
Anadarko, Okla., June 30, 1896.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to hand you herein my fifth annual report for the Riverside Boarding School.

At the opening of school, September 1, 1895, we found the camps full of children, but no room in school for them. By the advice and consent of Maj. Frank D. Baldwin, acting agent, we improvised two sleeping rooms, 16 by 50 feet, and one room, 16 by 60 feet, for a play room for the boys. We took the old building for the girls and general purposes. By this shift we were able to raise the capacity of the school from 60 to 100 pupils. Notwithstanding the small kitchen and dining-room capacity we have kept the school full through the year.

During the month of September 28 of our most promising boys and girls were transferred to Haskell and Chilocco.

The schoolroom work during the year has been fairly good, but we hope to make it better another year.

The kindergarten has been a great delight to the small children. They like it so well that it will be no trouble to get all the little ones for another year; but if we take in all the small children, it will be absolutely necessary to have another schoolroom and another teacher, who undertands how to use the kindergarten methods. I think I am not exaggerating the facts when I say that one year of kindergarten training is worth two years in any other kind of training known to the service.

The children have been very healthy throughout the year, and have made good progress in all branches of manual training taught here.

It has been another hard season for all kinds of farm and garden truck. Notwithstanding an early spring with fairly copious showers of rain, the long drought of one and two years ago so dried out the soil as to make it slow to produce without a thorough soaking to a good depth. This we have failed to get; consequently our crops are short, gardens are drying up, so we can not expect anything in the way of late vegetables. We have, however, enough grain in the way of corn, oats, rye, kaffir corn, and sorghum to take the stock through the year. I expect also to have an abundance of provender, such as straw, millet, corn fodder, and hay to take us through the winter.

The school stock has done well this year. We now have 40 head of fine hogs and 70 head of cattle. We have sold during the year 25 head of hogs. We have sent to Fort Sill school 6 head of hogs, and butchered 15 head for the children. We sold to the agent 5 head of beef steers over and above the 70 head. We have also large flocks of chickens and turkeys, so that the whole school is always supplied with poultry and eggs. Stock and poultry raising is the strong box for this country. The fruit was all killed by late frosts in the early spring.

We have improved the school farm during the year by extending the pasture fence to the fords of the Washita River on the south. The pasture now embraces 300 acres of good grass, besides a river of living water. We have also fenced and set off 80 acres of good bottom land for meadow.

The greatest and best thing we have accomplished this year is a complete system of water works. We now draw our water supply from a well dug near the bank of the river and extend it all over the school campus and to the stock yards. The quality of the water is as good as can be had on this side of the river and is fairly good.

We have also supplied ourselves with a carpet loom for making rag carpet, so we need not estimate for carpet, which is so much needed in certain parts of the school building and which the Department is never willing to furnish to a school like this. We are now negotiating for a cream separator, so as to be able to utilize the product of our herd of milch cows. This will also add greatly to the comfort of the children. We have striven at all times to keep up good feelings among the employees and cooperation in the work. In this I think we have succeeded.

Respectfully submitted.

G. L. Pigg,
Superintendent Riverside School.

W. N. Hailmann,
Superintendent Indian Schools.

REPORT OF OSAGE AGENCY.

PAWHUSKA, OSAGE AGENCY, OKLA., *October 2, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report on Osage and Kaw tribes for the year ending June 30, 1896.

The Osage Agency is at Pawhuska, 30 miles south of Cedarvale, Kans., which is the railway and shipping point, although the mail and telegraph station is at Elgin. The Kaw subagency is 35 miles west of Pawhuska and 15 miles east of Kildare, Okla., which is the nearest railroad station.

The Osage Reservation lies in the northeast corner of Oklahoma Territory, is bounded on the north by the State of Kansas, on the west and south by the Arkansas River and the Creek Nation, on the east by the Indian Territory.. The Kaw Reservation lies in the northwest corner of the Osage Reservation, the two containing about 1,600,000 acres of land.

The census of the Osages shows their number to be 1,716, of whom 800 are mixed bloods, a total net increase over last report of 59. The Kaws have increased since last report from 208 to 210.

The Osages own the land occupied by them, having purchased it from the Cherokees for 70 cents per acre cash. So, too, with the Kaws who bought of the Osages about 100,000 acres at the same price.

The Osage Reservation is generally broken and hilly, especially as to the northeastern part, which is rough and rocky, with a sparse growth of post oak and black jack on the hills. Hickory, walnut, and other valuable timber is to be found along the smaller streams and the Arkansas River. These valleys, with a narrow strip along the eastern border and a few favored spots among the hills, comprise the agricultural lands of the reservation, which amount to about one-fifth of the whole, the balance being useful for grazing purposes only, and the timbered part almost useless for that. The same description applies to the Kaw Reservation, except that the proportion of tillable land is somewhat greater.

The Osages have a national organization of which they are quite proud. The government is vested in a principal chief, an assistant chief, 15 councilors, and 5 district sheriffs, who are elected by the people for a term of two years each. That of Kaw is similar but on a smaller scale. These institutions produce a fine crop of politicians, but I have yet to see that they are of any real benefit to the people at large.

Farming is carried on almost entirely by white men, under a system of yearly leases for a share of the crop. The mixed bloods, as a rule, reside on their farms and many of them have comfortable, well-furnished homes. The full bloods are showing more interest than hitherto in their farms and stock, and while neither of these classes are in love with manual labor, I think they are improving in that respect.

It has been my constant endeavor to impress upon their minds the necessity of at least looking after and caring for their property if they wish to secure its proper management and safety, and I think my efforts have met with some degree of success. At all events, there has been less of loafing about the agency, less dancing this year than in the two years previous; and the full bloods especially show an increasing desire to take farms, to encourage which, and pursuing previous custom, I have allowed them to lease their raw land for the term of one year with privilege of yearly renewals approved by the agent, for four years additional.

Under such leases the lessee breaks out the land and fences it, builds a house, stables, and corn cribs, digs a well, all of which improvements must be of good substantial character. In addition, he is required to plant a specified number of fruit trees, and deliver all this to the Indian free of incumbrances, and in good, condition, at the end of the lease. In order to protect the Indian from lawsuits, all renters agree to make no bills against the Indians, except on the approval of the agent, nor to bring any suits at law against them. I find this course to be absolutely necessary, for without it the Indians would make all sorts of contracts and debts, collection of which is invariably enforced by the courts, in which the Indian stands but little chance. If these contracts are enforced, each Indian at the expiration thereof will find himself in possession of a well-improved farm.

Both tribes hold their land in common, tribal custom giving to each individual as much land as he wishes to occupy.

Education.—There are four industrial schools under this agency, namely: Government school for boys and girls at Pawhuska; capacity, 160; attendance, 149. Government school at Kaw subagency for boys and girls; capacity, 60; attendance, 52. Catholic school, boys, contract; capacity, 125; contract, 40; attendance,

45. Catholic St. Louis school, girls, contract; capacity, 125; contract, 50; attendance, 63. In addition to the attendance as above stated, 65 children attended the public schools in Kansas, and 72 were at other public and private outside schools.

Knowing your earnest desire for the education of the Indian youth, and being in full sympathy therewith, I have given particular attention to this matter, and although at first I met considerable opposition from the people to putting their children in school, and to their industrial training while there, I think this has to a great degree been overcome, and the result as shown is highly gratifying. All the schools have been well conducted, and I feel that marked progress has been made in all branches, and that the people have taken a deeper interest in the education of their children than ever before, the average attendance having been about 90 per cent of the school age. This result has been obtained only through hard and persistent effort, but each year has shown improvement over the one preceding.

All of the school buildings are of stone, commodious, well ventilated, and well arranged. The completion of the waterworks at Osage schools gives them an ample supply of water for all purposes, including ample bathing facilities, and we have about completed an effective sewerage system in connection therewith. The new water supply at Kaw, including a well, windmill, pump, and elevated tank, which supplies water to each floor of the school building, is about completed, and promises to be effective.

The sanitary condition of all the schools has been very good, and there have been no deaths during the year.

Missionary work.—A priest at each of the Catholic schools conducts religious services for the sisters and pupils. Catholic services are also held for the people in the church at the St. Louis school.

The Methodist society has a church and school at the agency at Pawhuska, with a minister in charge. This work is maintained by contributions of the people here, supplemented by donations of the church missionary societies. Of general missionary work there is none.

Road making.—No new roads have been made during the year, and such work as is requisite to keep the roads in repair is nearly all done by white renters.

Health.—The services of the physicians are more in demand, but in most cases the sick do not follow directions after the physician leaves the patient. Often all the medicine prescribed is taken at once or left until the doctor returns.

I think the appointment of a field matron to each district would be a blessing; one at Grayhorse, one at Hominy, and one at the agency. Such persons, if competent, could do these Indians a vast amount of good. The mortality among full-blood young children especially, consequent upon the ignorance of their parents, is very great. For instance, there were 65 full-blood births during the past year; the deaths were 47; half-breed births, 44; deaths, 14. These figures show the necessity for intelligent home nursing.

Whisky traffic.—There has been much less drinking by the Indians during the past year. It is a common remark that there has been less than ever before. The class of Keeley graduates has been increased from 12 to 40, most of whom were the worst drunkards in the tribe. No effort has been spared in detecting and punishing the whisky peddlers, and with proper support from the courts I think the business could be entirely broken up.

The police and constables have arrested 12 Indians, 4 negroes, and 90 whites, for "introducing;" 2 whites for robbery; 5 whites for assault; 11 whites and 4 negroes for larceny; 1 Indian and 1 white for murder; 2 whites for timber theft. Total number of arrests, 128. In addition to these, many arrests of Indians for "introducing" have been made by the United States marshals.

Courts.—There is no Indian court, such as is contemplated by section 580, Indian Regulations, but there is an Osage court, with jurisdiction under Osage laws over all offenses committed by Indians as against Indians on the reservation. In addition, the Territorial courts exercise jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases between whites and Indians, and Indians of different tribes, and in all other cases when possible.

Leases.—On March 14 last the council authorized a lease of the unoccupied land of the reservation for ten years to Mr. E. D. Foster, of Rhode Island, for mining purposes. Nineteen Osage grazing leases, upon which all dues had been paid to date, were extended two years from March 31, 1896.

Fifteen leases which were unpaid were annulled. Under your direction, these delinquent lessees were reported to the United States attorney, district of Oklahoma Territory, with a request that legal proceedings be instituted against them; but no steps have been taken by him up to this date to collect such dues. With but two or three exceptions, these delinquents are Osage citizens by marriage and half-breed Indians, and, therefore, I am informed, out of the jurisdiction of the

Territorial courts. The amount involved is about $35,000, which appears to be a dead loss to the nation.

Four leases, covering all the lands not required for farming, were made by the Kaw council on behalf of that tribe, for two years from April 1, 1896, at the yearly rental of 8 cents per acre. All of these leases have received the approval of the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

As this will be probably my final report, I think it proper to submit some remarks upon the past and present conditions of the Indians under my care.

The Osages came to this reservation in the spring of 1872, and at that time numbered about 4,000 souls. Their cash annuity amounted to about $2.50 per capita; in addition they were given clothing, rations, and farming implements. From the sale of their surrendered lands in Kansas the cash annuity gradually increased, and in 1876 or 1877 the issue of rations and clothing ceased, and payments were made thereafter entirely in cash, the annuity at that time being about $40 per capita. By accumulation of funds from the sale of their Kansas lands, the annuity has increased until it is $220 per capita.

From various causes, difficult to ascertain, the Osages steadily decreased in numbers until 1890, when the agent reported them at 1,500. In 1895 they had increased to 1,657, and the census for this year shows them to number 1,716. This increase would seem to indicate that they are in harmony with and are assimilating their new conditions of life.

The large amount paid to the Osages (about $90,000 quarterly) attracts a swarm of persons, who seek by hook or crook to divert this money into their own pockets.

The legitimate wants of the Indians are supplied by the licensed traders, whose prices are regulated by law, and who treat the Indians fairly. From them the Indians purchase nearly all the necessaries of life, including provisions, clothing, farming implements, fencing wire, etc. The licensed traders have built nearly all the Indian houses on the reservation, from the commodious well-arranged house of the wealthy half-breed to the less expensive ones occupied by the full bloods. All of this business is done on credit, and as the accumulated cost is much larger than the amount of the annuity, the Indians are in debt to the traders from small amounts up to $800, which is the greatest per capita debt to the traders. At each payment the annuitant hands his check to his trader, who returns a small amount in cash, governed somewhat by the amount of the indebtedness, but generally about $5 per capita.

In addition to this debt to the licensed traders is another to merchants in the little towns along the border of the reservation, who seek the Indians' trade, and give them extensive credits, for which they take notes and afterwards secure judgments. Peddlers of sewing machines, organs, and various other things, dodge in, leave their goods, taking notes, upon which they bring suit and collect as described. It seems impossible to keep these Indians out of debt. The licensed traders try to keep them down, but when they refuse credit the Indians go to outside traders. A good many of the half-breeds are, in this respect, no wiser than the full bloods.

I cite the case of one who told me he had bought a pair of horses for $125, giving his note for three months at 10 per cent; at the end of the three months he could pay neither principal nor interest. The holder of the note passed it to a firm of money lenders in Caney, Kans., in whose hands, at 4 per cent a month, the note rose in a short time to $250. It was then settled by the half-breed taking a pair of horses at $250 and a small amount of money, and giving to the money lenders a ten-year lease on his farm of 110 acres bottom lands and a large pasture, all lying near the state line of Kansas, where the yearly cash rental of the farm was worth at least $3 per acre. Of course such a lease was not approved by me, but with the connivance of the half-breed the money lenders are able to use the land.

No inconsiderable portion of the indebtedness of the Indians to the licensed traders has accrued from the payments by the traders of debts and judgments due these outside parties, including fines for "introducing," and attendant lawyers' fees.

When I came to this agency on January 1, 1894, I found among other things 30 or 40 orphan children whose annuities were being drawn by a ring of so-called guardians, who pocketed the money, from which the orphans derived but little benefit. Under your directions, this money is now held in the United States Treasury until the children become of age, and in the meantime they are kept in schools, off and on the reservation. There were many cases where, under one and another pretext, individual annuities had been withheld and afterwards paid to the annuitant on condition that he would pay from 25 to 50 per cent thereon to a legal firm in Washington for procuring the payment of such arrearages.

A number of persons were put on the annuity rolls on payment by them of large sums of money, after which claims were made for back annuities amounting in

some cases to as high as $6,000, upon payment of which the amount was divided between the annuitant and the parties above mentioned. Most of these persons had undoubted blood right to citizenship, but were unable to secure consideration until the money was forthcoming. In other cases the signatures of annuitants who were absent were apparently forged on the rolls, the money drawn, but not paid to annuitant. In the case of one Fred Penn, a full-blood Indian boy who was attending Carlisle School, these facts were ascertained so clearly that the money wrongfully taken was afterwards paid to Penn through your office; and two similar cases involving $200 to $400 each are still pending.

Another evil grew out of the presence on the reservation of a number of white men who, in connection with certain citizens of the nation, used the reservation as a private estate, holding cattle and land without making any payment therefor. One of these, who was also a licensed trader, and who in order to secure more trade than he could legitimately control under his license, established a trading post outside of the reservation just across the Arkansas River, some 30 miles south of Pawhuska, and without authority cut a road from the agency to the river, where he was operating a ferry, also without authority. This was before I came here.

The passage of the river giving him some trouble, he proposed to bridge it. Not receiving the requisite authority, the Arkansas River being a navigable water of the United States, and there being no apparent use or necessity for the bridge except for the purpose stated, he proceeded, nevertheless, to bridge it in defiance of the law and your orders, hiding himself under the name of a half-breed Osage. When these facts came to my knowledge they were reported to you, whereupon you ordered me to stop the building of the bridge. I did so; but an injunction was obtained by the half-breed, Frank Prudom, from the court in Oklahoma Territory, forbidding me to interfere with its construction. Under this injunction the bridge was completed. Nearly every stick of timber in it was taken from the Osage Reservation, most of it from the private holdings of Indians against their earnest protest at the time.

Papers purporting to have been signed by the Indians, stating that they wanted a bridge, were presented to the court. The Indians have since told me they signed no papers and did not want the bridge. Parties who were caught in the act of hauling timber out of the reservation for the bridge were arrested and taken before the United States commissioner at Pawnee, Okla., over one year ago, but the cases have not yet been acted on by him. Last fall a demurrer to the injunction was filed and argued. In addition to the laws governing Indian reservations, it was shown that the Arkansas River was a navigable water of the United States, which it was not lawful to bridge without the consent of the Secretary of War. The court denied or overruled the demurrer and sustained the injunction.

Another person having obtained from the council a contract, whereby he was to be paid 15 per cent of all moneys thereafter paid to the Osages, including the accrued interest already to their credit in the United States Treasury, presented the contract to me, requesting that I should recommend it to you for approval, which I declined to do. He then applied to you personally. You also refused, giving therefor the same reason as myself, that it was illegal and unnecessary, in that the Osages required no outside assistance in obtaining that which was acknowledged to be due them. He afterwards presented for my recommendation an expense account incurred in the trip to see you in the interest of his private contract! This also I declined to recommend for approval.

These men, whose animus I have thus briefly outlined, have made charges of corrupt conduct on my part, without specification of time or place, and have been able to secure investigation thereof by two inspectors of the Interior Department, Inspectors Faison and Duncan. Both of these gentlemen came here entire strangers to me. The prosecution, assisted by an attorney, was given every facility, and in both cases failed to substantiate a single charge which they had made, although nearly every person who had transacted business at this agency was examined; and because their testimony was not what was expected or desired, their veracity is assailed by the parties who called them. All of this is a matter of record in the Department.

It is one of the difficulties of the Indian service that when an agent opposes the schemes of such men they immediately charge that he is corrupt or dishonest.

During an experience of many years in connection with Indians and Indian reservations I have understood that the Interior Department had full control over Indians and Indian affairs, except in case of existing hostilities. That is a proposition which I had never heard questioned prior to the decision in the bridge case, when the court in Oklahoma declared, as I am informed, that the Indians had a right to make roads and build bridges, in fact, to bridge the Arkansas River the

length of the reservation if they wished, the Interior Department to the contrary notwithstanding.

While it is true that the court decided adversely to the application of Adams & Cadwell for an injunctiou restraining me from carrying out your orders regarding outside collectors, it took occasion to say that the law which compelled it to do so was an unjust law, as, in his opinion, was any law which restrained an American citizen from going where he pleased.

This decision in the bridge case, and a more recent one by the supreme court of the Territory, as shown in a letter from the United States district attorney, practically removes Indians and Indian reservations in Oklahoma from the control of the Interior Department, and if such control is deemed to be for the best interests of the Indians (to my mind there is no question but it is), legislation should be had which will decide the matter beyond the possibility of a doubt.

The following is the letter referred to:

Replying to your inquiry of July 30, will say that under the decision of the supreme court in United States *v.* Seagraves the penalty for returning into an Indian reservation after an eviction by its agent can only be collected by civil process. Offenders can not be proceeded against criminally. No property found in their possession would be subject to confiscation. This decision of course in this country practically makes the law inoperative, since very few of this class of offenders have any property at all. It is unfortunate, but our highest authorities have given this as their construction of the law. I think your Department should call upon Congress for some sort of relief in this regard.

I can not close without expressing my high appreciation of the work done during the past year by the very efficient corps of teachers and employees generally of the schools and agency. To their cheerful devotion to duties, not always pleasant, must be attributed very much of whatever degree of improvement over the past has been attained.

The statistical reports required will be forwarded as soon as they can be prepared.

I most heartily thank you and your assistants in the Indian Office generally for the support given me in this, the most difficult position in which I have ever been placed.

Very respectfully, H. B. FREEMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry, Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF OSAGE SCHOOL.

OSAGE BOARDING SCHOOL.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Osage Boarding School.

The buildings for this school are located on an elevation overlooking the village of Pawhuska. The natural drainage of the school yard is good. It was formerly dotted with oak trees, but lately many died and young trees are needed to take their places.

Farm.—There are about 75 acres under cultivation. About 10 acres are garden and orchard. The garden furnished a plentiful supply of vegetables for the school, and will do the same in autumn if the weather is favorable. The orchard yields some fruit, but the peach trees are old and need replacing, as nothing can be expected from them hereafter. The grapes are coming in good bearing condition and are nice this year. Ten acres of millet were sown, but it proved a failure. One acre of beans was planted, and the prospect for a crop is fair. The corn promises a good yield. The land needs draining to produce the best results.

Industrial work.—The buildings are so situated that the chore work is necessarily like two schools in many respects. The girls are monthly detailed to do the chores at their building and the boys are detailed the same way to do the chores at their building and to attend to the outside chores at the girls' building, school building, hospital, and other places. The children are cheerfully doing the work, and opposition from parents to having children work is becoming rare.

There were 1,585 new garments and articles made, besides the repairing and garments made for which the children purchased the materials. Special care was taken to have good work done.

The matrons instructed the girls in the duties of housekeeping by having the older ones take special care of their own rooms, decorating and cleaning them. The cooks and laundresses had regular details of girls and instructed them in the work in their departments.

Two boys worked with the carpenter, and he with their help made the repairs for the school and agency and painted some of the agency buildings.

Three boys worked with the engineer, and he with the assistant and the boys laid the sewer pipe and made the connections for it and the new waterworks system, and took up part and changed the old system into a hot-water system connected with the regular system.

The remaining boys worked with the industrial teacher and farmer alternately in their lines of work.

Improvements.—During the year an excellent waterworks system with sewerage system was added to the school.

Improvements needed.—The hospital needs thorough repairs or a new one in its place. The boys' building needs roofing in the near future, and two caves should be built to be used to keep the milk and butter in during the warm weather.

Health.—The health of the school has been excellent during the past year. No case proved fatal.

Educational.—The work in the schoolrooms was directed so as to develop the faculties of each pupil. Special efforts were made to inculcate habits of politeness and good behavior at all times. English received its full share of attention. Singing and calisthenics were enjoyed by the pupils. The pupils taking music lessons were interested in their work and made good progress. The work in the kindergarten was interesting and instructive. The children soon forgot self and took part in the plays with pleasure, while at other times they were interested in paper folding, clay modeling, or drawing.

During the year we were favored by visits from Inspectors Paul F. Faison and C. C. Duncan.

In conclusion I thank you and the Indian Department for the support given me in my work during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

S. L. HERTZOG, *Superintendent.*

Lieut. Col. H. B. FREEMAN,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE, AND OAKLAND AGENCY.

PONCA, PAWNEE, OTOE AND OAKLAND AGENCY,
Ponca, Okla., July 15, 1896.

SIR: Complying with your request of June 1, 1896, I have the honor to submit my report of the affairs of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1896.

Condition.—The general condition of the Indians under my charge I consider better than at the time of my last report. They have been peaceable, quiet, and I may say extremely industrious for Indians, and notwithstanding the almost entire failure to raise crops last year they have put a larger acreage to wheat and corn and worked with more determination and energy than before, only to meet partial failure once more. This is enough to discourage a more persistent and hopeful individual than the average Indian; but they take it philosophically and will try it again this fall with the hope of better success. Of course we, like any others who are interested in the work before them, have not seen the improvement desired, but are glad to say that there really is an improvement, which sounds very much better than to have to own up that the Indians are either on a standstill or have slipped a cog and gone a step backward.

While our efforts to improve the condition of these Indians have not been attended by any wonderful transformations from long-haired, blanket, dancing, and Indian-speaking individuals to short-haired, citizen-dressed, and English-speaking, thrifty, and flourishing farmers, a few of the worst characters have been induced to begin work on a small scale and promise improvement in the future. Some Indians, like some white men, will make good farmers, while others never will. They do not take to the work kindly, and are not satisfied with it. Young fellows come back fresh from school fitted for something else that suits them far better than tilling the soil. It is hard to do away with the years of training they have had and make farmers of them. It is not suited to them nor they to it. When we can give each Indian something to keep him occupied in the particular line of industry for which he is best fitted we will get results that are desired and that will be satisfactory to the most enthusiastic Indian worker, and not before.

Agency and location.—This agency comprises Ponca, at which place the agent has his headquarters, located 3 miles southeast of White Eagle, a station on the Santa Fé Railroad, 36 miles south of Arkansas City, Kans. The post-office address is Ponca, Okla., and the telegraph address White Eagle, Okla. Pawnee is 33 miles southeast of Ponca, Otoe is 8 miles south, and Oakland 15 miles northwest; all nicely located on healthy and well-watered sites. The buildings are old timers and nearly all of them poorly built, but, with considerable repairing in the past and more asked for in this year and promised, they will be made comfortable, if not very beautiful to look upon.

Population.—The census taken June 30, 1896, which accompanies this report, shows the following:

Poncas, 596:	
Males	290
Females	306
Males over 18 years	139
Females over 14 years	173
Children between 6 and 16 years	172
Pawnees, 702:	
Males	317
Females	385
Males over 18 years	191
Females over 14 years	224
Children between 6 and 16 years	171

Otoes, 354:	
Males	173
Females	181
Males over 18 years	89
Females over 14 years	100
Children between 6 and 16 years	91
Tonkawas, 55:	
Males	24
Females	31
Males over 18 years	14
Females over 14 years	23
Children between 6 and 16 years	10
Males all ages	804
Females all ages	903
Grand total	1,707

Agricultural.—As I said in the beginning of this report, the seasons for this and last year have been everything but favorable, resulting in an almost total failure of all crops last year and a very light yield in wheat and oats, amounting to almost a failure this year. The prospects are that we will have an excellent crop of corn, and we ought to be thankful for that.

The Poncas farmed about 1,800 acres, from which they will get about 4,550 bushels of wheat, 10,000 bushels of corn, 550 bushels of potatoes, 190 bushels of turnips, 110 bushels of onions, 85 bushels of beans, 180 bushels of other vegetables, 5,000 melons, and 3,000 pumpkins. The Pawnees cultivated 2,125 acres, which will yield them, it is estimated, 296 bushels of wheat, 450 bushels of oats, 58,740 bushels of corn, 800 bushels of potatoes, 45 bushels of onions, 400 bushels of beans, 4,000 melons, and 900 pumpkins. The Otoes had in cultivation about 2,276 acres, and will receive, as a result of their labor, 3,050 bushels of wheat, 30,000 bushels of corn, 500 bushels of potatoes, 40 bushels of onions, and 75 bushels of beans. The Tonkawas, a very few of whom are really able to do farm work and the balance very much averse to doing work of any kind, only tended in a manner 25 acres of ground, and they expect to get 50 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of corn, 10 bushels of onions, 22 bushels of beans, and 200 melons.

The Poncas always have worked hard, and they have kept up their reputation the past year. The Pawnees and Otoes, especially the latter, deserve special mention for the interest, energy, and application displayed. They have worked more than ever, and promise to do better in the future. The farmers (agency) are to be complimented upon the management of the Indians.

Allotments.—The Poncas have all been allotted and the reservation lines preserved, which is, in my belief, the proper thing to be done, and I trust the lines of this and the Otoe reserve will be preserved until the Indians are ready for citizenship, which will be some years yet. The Pawnees and Tonkawas have been allotted, their surplus lands sold to the Government and opened up to white settlement. With these two tribes can be seen the evil coming from premature citizenship. The ignorant Indian is to a great extent thrown upon the tender mercies of a cold world, and let me assure you that right in this particular spot in this respect the world is way below zero, and he is minus most everything he has before he begins to learn that all is not gold that glitters, and that the average boomer does not at all times sacrifice self-interest for the benefit of poor Lo. This condition of affairs gives those who are sent out to protect the Indians much worry and a deal of unnecessary work, and at the same time prevents them doing for the Indian that which would be possible if the reservation lines were not torn down. These Indians do not know how to be citizens, nor will the older ones ever know how, and they should be kept under an agent, strictly speaking, until the new generation can be brought up, prepared to meet the emergencies and responsibilities that must be met by an American citizen.

A few of the Otoes accepted their allotments and the balance were assigned land under direction of the Secretary of the Interior. This work was finished in December, 1894, and the schedules forwarded to your office. I understand you approved the allotments some months ago and the schedules have been in the Secretary's office since that time, awaiting approval or disapproval. I do not know why these allotments are not approved, but do know that the delay is very detrimental to the allotment cause with the Otoes. Those who accepted their allotments in the first place have come to the conclusion that they will not be given their lands in severalty, and some of them have succumbed to the influences of those opposed to the idea and joined their forces. If these allotments had been approved at the same

time the Ponca allotments were, I am of the opinion that many of those bitterest against the cause would now be living upon and cultivating their land, while many acres would have been leased to white farmers, and instead of sunburnt prairies there would be waving fields of grain and the allottees' exchequer greatly enhanced thereby.

Farming and grazing leases.—Two large cattle pastures on the Ponca Reservation containing 33,000 acres each and one pasture on the Otoe Reservation estimated to contain 40,000 acres have been leased for grazing purposes for the year ending April 1, 1897. Some difficulty was had in getting renters for the pastures, as few cattle were coming this way and pasturage was cheaper and more plentiful elsewhere; but finally takers were found, and though the rental to be paid is not what it should have been it will help the Indians out considerably and is better than letting the pastures lie idle. The two Ponca pastures went for $4,000 and the Otoe for $2,600. The fences around the Ponca pastures belong to the Indians and revert to them at expiration of lease, while the Otoe fences belong to cattlemen and will be their property when the lease expires.

A large number of the Ponca and Pawnee and nearly all of the Tonkawa allotments have been leased to white farmers at prices varying from 25 cents to $1.50 per acre per annum for farming and grazing purposes. This gives quite a nice revenue to the individuals who have these allotments and at the same time builds up good homes for themselves and their children. A difference of opinion as to the rental value of these lands exists between me and your office, but a compromise rate has about been reached, and much more of this land will be leased to good, practical farmers before another year rolls around.

In this connection I would say that it would be far better if the payments for farming lands could be made in advance instead of at the end of each six months. This sort of an arrangement would practically do away with the necessity for bonds, the majority of which are actually not worth the paper upon which they are written, and would make collections much easier and safer, especially those toward the end of the life of the lease. No doubt but this would be the better way to arrange for payments. The money could be collected in advance by the agent and placed to the credit of the Indian owning the allotment and paid him at the end of each six months.

Industries.—The industries of these Indians consist almost entirely in tilling the soil. A little stock raising is done by the Pawnees, and as this is a stock country strictly, this industry should be encouraged. The Indians could do more and better farming if they had more and better machinery.

Transporting Government supplies from the station to the various schools has added very materially to the income of the more industrious Indians. The Poncas have transported 91,191 pounds, for which they were paid $90.99; the Pawnees, 87,812 pounds, receiving therefor $351.13, and the Otoes 93,835 pounds, which gave them $187.59. Besides this, sundry Indians furnished the Government employees and agency and schools what wood they used and some of the hay and corn for the subsistence of the Government stock, for which they were paid the highest market price, while one enterprising Otoe got the contract for furnishing corn for the Ponca and Otoe schools. I endeavor to buy everything possible from them, thus encouraging them in their work.

Annuities.—During the year there has been paid in cash to the Poncas, $6,331.80; to the Pawnees, $51,047.81; to the Otoes, $24,754.87, and to the Tonkawas, $1,286.88. These cash payments are very detrimental to the Indians, and the sooner they can be discontinued the better. A few articles (principally farming implements) are issued to the Poncas and Otoes, but none to the Pawnees and Tonkawas.

Tribal visiting.—This demoralizing custom has been quite successfully discouraged the past year, and I find it a good thing to make the Indians stay at home, confining their visits to neighboring tribes to perhaps one a year, and make that as a reward for industry and application to home duties. I find this tends very much toward breaking them of their nomadic ways and gets them to thinking more of home and their work, and less of dancing, smoking, giving and receiving gifts, and feasting on eatables bought with money that should be put to far better use.

Houses.—There were several houses erected during the year, yet there is a demand for more. Several have been asked for for the coming year, and as the material for them has been allowed, I presume they will be built. The Indians are taking more to houses than ever before and the day is near when a tepee on an Indian reservation will be a curiosity.

Kansas and Nebraska lands.—After some hard work and several visits from commissions, etc., the Secretary of the Interior made it possible for me to get the Otoes and Missourias to agree to a rebate to the purchasers of their lands in Kansas and Nebraska that will likely bring about a settlement of this matter that has been

on hand so long and will place about $300,000 more to the credit of these Indians in the United States Treasury. These Indians, like others, are easy to deal with when they can be convinced that a thing is for their good, and an agent in whom they have confidence can do more with them than all the commissions that can be sent to treat with them.

Field matrons.—In the positions for 1897 authority has been granted for the employment of a field matron each for Ponca and Pawnee. The field is large and the good to be done by the right kind of a woman inestimable. It remains to be seen what kind of an employee these places will get. They will get the hearty support of the agent.

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good during the entire year. While we have had no serious epidemics, some severe cases have been attended by the agency physicians. I desire to thank these gentlemen for the prompt, willing, and very efficient manner in which they have conducted their practice throughout the year, and to them be ascribed the praise for the very healthy year through which we have just passed. The good work that has been done by them can not be attributed to luck alone and their record tends to prove the fallacy of the belief of many that the white "medicine man" fills the graveyards and hastens victims into the "happy hunting grounds."

Speaking of the Poncas and Tonkawas, Dr. H. W. Newman says:

Twenty-four of the Poncas died and 36 were born during the fiscal year 1896. Of causative agents, consumption heads the mortality list, closely followed by the bowel disorders of childhood. One death was the result of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and two of capillary bronchitis complicating whooping cough. The only case of puerperal fever I have seen in Indian practice occurred during the year. Malarial manifestations are becoming more common.

The school children, as a rule, have had excellent health. One very severe case made a good recovery, the result of untiring attention and very careful nursing.

I believe the infant mortality could be lessened by the more plenteous use of cows' milk by the Indian mothers and, when necessary, by the child. There are but few cows on the reservation and consequently milk is scarce. In its stead the nursing bottle is sometimes filled with strong coffee.

Of the sanitary condition of the Pawnees, Dr. C. W. Driesbach says:

A good supply of drugs was sent according to the estimate, and nearly all needed medical supplies could be furnished when requested. In consequence, the calls for medicine were more numerous and a larger quantity of drugs has been used by the Indians than in any of the past three years. These conditions have, to some extent, crowded out the "medicine man" and his methods, and advanced the cause of modern medicine among the Pawnees.

The general health has been above the average and the death rate is about one-half less than last year. The number of cases of specific disease, which increased very much after the settlement of the country, has been decreasing, due probably to the teachings of the school of bitter experience.

The water supply has been very good, and a thorough cleaning and disinfecting of the outbuildings has done much to make the sanitary conditions first class. The purchase of milch cows for the school has been the means of furnishing a valuable addition to the diet of the children.

Dr. John F. Turner says in regard to the health of the Otoes:

Dysentery, so fatal with this tribe formerly, is almost controlled by appropriate treatment and by educating the Indians to instigate treatment in the early stages of the disease. Consumption is prevalent with the adults, while capillary bronchitis and acute pulmonary affections, caused by exposure, claim a few small children in camp each year.

There were 21 births during the year.

The most serious cases occurring in school were of dysentery, pneumonitis, and an epidemic of purulent ophthalmia, resulting in the recovery of all. The sanitary condition of school and agency is reasonably good.

Indian police.—The police force consists of one captain and three privates at Ponca and the same at Otoe. The work of policeman at Pawnee is done by one employee, carried as laborer, who has a commission as deputy sheriff in the county in which the agency is located. These employees are loyal to the Government, and generally speaking have been obedient to orders and efficient in carrying them out.

Court of Indian offenses.—We have a court of this character at Ponca and Otoe made up of the best material in the tribe. They have had little work during the year, but they are always willing to punish the guilty and clear the innocent; yet it takes work sometimes to convince them which is which.

Liquor and crime.—As these two things travel hand in hand in everyday life, I place them together in this report. There has been very little drinking with the Poncas and Otoes, and I am glad to say the Pawnees have shown much improvement in this line. We have had no trouble with whisky peddlers worthy of note.

The only crime of consequence during the year was in April, 1896, when two Pawnees got on a big drunk, and in a row one of them beat the other to death. The authorities pursued the murderer until he was overtaken. When he saw that capture was inevitable he deliberately took his own life, thereby cheating the gallows. This affair is greatly regretted.

Another Pawnee attempted suicide, but before his awful work was completed he changed his mind about wanting to go into the "happy hunting grounds" just then, called on the agency physician and made a good recovery. There have been several suicides among the Pawnees since I have been here, nearly all of them for slight causes. Physicians say this weakness may be traced directly to the pernicious influence of the "ghost dance." This dance is kept down as much as possible.

Marital relations.—Plural marriages are strictly prohibited and offenders are promptly punished. This has had a tendency to not only make the Indians have more respect for marriage vows, but to lessen very materially the number of crimes of this character.

Missionary work.—The spiritual welfare of these Indians has not been looked after as it should have been. The Woman's Home Missionary Society has a representative at Ponca who is sent to preach to the Poncas and Otoes. They have a nice home at Ponca in good repair. The present missionary is too old to do the work that should be done by one sent among the Indians. He is energetic to a high degree in cultivating and caring for the mission home, but does very little for the spiritual welfare of the people to whom he is sent to minister. An active, energetic, and conscientious young missionary, with the aid of a good field matron, could do something for the Indians in this respect, and such a man or woman would receive the hearty support of the agent and his employees.

The missionary work at Pawnee has been done by a member of that tribe and his wife, and is done as well as they could do it, and I have at all times been willing to give them all the assistance needed. The missionary society has turned the work at this place over to the territorial conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and they anticipate building a church on a plat of ground that has recently been set aside for the purpose on the Government reserve.

Education.—I feel highly gratified at the progress made in the three schools of this agency and point with pride to the record of each. Some needed repairs on the buildings will be made this vacation, and an effort will be made to improve in the ensuing year over the good work that has been accomplished in the year just passed. I refer you to the reports of the superintendents of these schools which follow.

Employees.—A very large majority of the employees of both agencies and schools have, indeed, been satisfactory, and with a few exceptions, which have heretofore been noted, the number has been adequate to the successful conduct of the work before us. The greatest apparent need is for more farmers, especially at Pawnee. These Indians are scattered over so much territory that it is utterly impossible for one farmer to give them the attention they should have.

Official visitors.—We have been favored by visits from the superintendent of Indian schools, Dr. W. N. Hailmann, Inspectors Paul F. Faison and Clinton C. Duncan, and Special Agent James G. Dickson. These visitors were very pleasant to us, and the words of encouragement and commendation spoken by each were as lights to our footsteps and worth volumes of cold, comfortless criticism.

Conclusion.—Looking backward over the year's work, I can see plenty to be thankful for; looking forward over the work to be done in the year to come, I see much to be hoped for. We start in on the new year with renewed energy and flattering prospects, and with a continuance of the very able assistance I have been recipient of from the Department and my employees, especially the gentlemanly and very efficient clerks, to all of whom I desire to return my sincerest thanks, I can but look for a prosperous, pleasant, and progressive year.

Hoping the work at this agency in the past as well as hat to be done in the future will meet your approval, I am, sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. P. WOOLSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PONCA SCHOOL.

PONCA BOARDING SCHOOL, *Ponca, Okla., June 30, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of Ponca Boarding School for the year ending to-day:

School has been in session during the ten months with the exception of the holidays specified in regulations. The pupils have made no visits to their homes except in cases of severe illness in the family, and in other ways the general policy of my first year here has been continued. The regularity of attendance has been, perhaps, unexcelled. With a total enrollment of 97 we have had an average attendance of 95.1, and there were but four days' absence of an enrolled pupil from any cause. All pupils of school age and of proper physical condition on this reservation have been enrolled. This gratifying exhibit is made possible not entirely by the universal popularity of the school, for we make no such claim, but the utmost diligence has been exer-

cised to prevent runaways and to promptly return all pupils thus offending. While there is no positive opposition to the school the support of a portion of the tribe is apathetic. But about one-half of the pupils were voluntarily brought to the school by their parents at the beginning of the session. The parents have been easily managed and are friendly to the school, but usually make strenuous efforts to remove sick children from school.

A few cases of hereditary tuberculosis have developed, but the general health of the school has been good. Medical attendance and the nursing have been prompt and efficient. The nursing has been done by the matron and her assistant. The sanitary condition of the school plant has been improved in the matter of ventilation, plumbing, and the arrangement of emergency closets adjoining dormitories.

Many improvements have been made about the buildings and on the farm. The main building was almost entirely refloored, repainted, and calsomined during last August. A bath house was built in February with complete plumbing and equipment. This move gave additional and much needed room for a boys' lavatory. The large cattle shed from the pasture was removed and reconstructed at a place convenient to the other farm buildings and to feed. A windmill and tower were transferred from Otoe and erected in the pasture where a well had been dug by employees. Nearly 3 miles of pasture fence and a half mile of hog fence have been added to the farm. With the exception of repairs to the school building the work above mentioned was done by school and agency employees. Many minor conveniences have been devised with little expense to the Government.

In the literary department the two teachers on duty at the close of last year have been retained and the vacancy existing at that time has been well filled by a primary and kindergarten teacher. In my efficiency report I have attempted to speak with discrimination of the good work done by all these teachers; their successful efforts are strongly attested by the activity of mind and body of the pupils under their charge. At the beginning of the school year the entire fourth reader grade was transferred to Chilocco as per my previons plan and recommendation. At the close of this year the school is divided into classes as follows: Below first reader, none; first reader, 16; second reader, 29; third reader, 33; fourth reader. 18. The average age of pupils is 9 years and the oldest pupil is 15 years of age. We have five pupils now ready for transfer, there being but that number who have reached the age of 14 years.

The industrial details have been drawn from the 44 pupils of the advanced room, the details being made to harmonize with schoolroom classes. The character and amount of industrial work done by the pupils will compare favorably with that of white children of the same age. They are always willing and usually apt. The household affairs were last year spoken of as ably conducted and, although there was a change in the head of this department on October 1, the commendation may be repeated with added emphasis.

The work and the results on the farm and garden show some improvement. Crops were poor last season, but not from lack of care and effort. This year wheat yielded about 10 bushels an acre, being much damaged by drought and bugs. Oats and millet were similarly affected. Kaffir corn is being grown for the first time on the school farm and the present prospect is very encouraging. A good crop of onions and a few other vegetables were grown in the garden this summer. The garden can never be depended on till it can be irrigated. Hogs were sold from the farm, and the proceeds amounting to about $150, invested in athletic goods, in addition to the equipments of the dairy, sewing room, and kitchen. The entire herd of cattle was slaughtered and eight good milch cows purchased. These cows produced since March 1, 1,766 gallons of milk, from which 468 pounds of butter were made. From Chilocco Training School and from the forest we obtained 150 apple trees and 1,100 shade trees, which were planted on the school grounds and are now growing finely.

We have been aided and encouraged by various circulars from the Department and particularly by the visit of the superintendent of Indian schools and by suggestions in his annual report. The circulars on sanitation and the outlines for school work have been followed as nearly as practicable.

Discipline has been good. There have been no scandals real or imaginary. The personal example of employees has been in most cases especially commendable. Active interest in the welfare of the school has been general; there are one or two exceptions which have been mentioned in previous reports. Eight of the twelve white employees have been two years or more in the school.

A commissary building has been asked for, and a sewage connection with the river should be provided. The commissary, if provided, will render available for dormitory room the attic rooms now used as store rooms. The dormitory rooms for boys are already crowded and the congestion seems likely to become greater during the ensuing year.

I am again indebted to nearly all school employees for loyal assistance and to Agent J. P. Woolsey for continued aid in securing needed equipment and for his general support of the school's management.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. B. BROWN,
Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS,
(Through Agent J. P. Woolsey.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PAWNEE SCHOOL.

PAWNEE, OKLA., *July 10, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of Pawnee Boarding School, located at Pawnee Agency, 1 mile east of Pawnee, the county seat of Pawnee County, Okla.

Attendance.—One hundred pupils were received on the 2d of September, 1895, and the average of the thirty days of the first quarter was 120.87. During the year there were enrolled 55 boys and 73 girls, total 128. One boy and two girls were dismissed on account of their health, and the average attendance for the year was 124.91. The pupils average 9.23 years of age. Every Pawnee child of school age and suitable health has been in school. either here or at some training school. The attendance was regular and the spirit of contentment manifested by both pupils and parents most gratifying.

Sanitary.—There have been no deaths and but few cases of severe sickness during the year. An epidemic of chicken pox in the spring left no serious results. The children entered last fall in much better condition than the year before, and much credit is due to the nurse for her fidelity in carrying out sanitary instructions and watching for the first indications of illness. It is well known that the Pawnees are constitutionally weak, and succumb to attacks of disease more readily than many other tribes. But while still decreasing in numbers, the decrease has been less marked this year than for several years past.

Farm.—While this has been a fairly good crop year the yield has not been large. On the school farm were raised 251 bushels of wheat, 60 bushels of oats, and 2 tons of millet. These crops were much damaged by chinch bugs. An attempt was made to destroy them by propagating the white fungus infection, but without success. I do not however consider our test a conclusive one. The infection was supplied through the courtesy of Chancellor Snow, of the Kansas State University, and the Agricultural Experiment Station at Stillwater, Okla. Corn promises well and the crop is estimated at 300 bushels. In addition, 80 acres of school farm were rented and a fair crop is expected, the school share being estimated at 600 bushels. A large garden was planted and well cared for, and the children had an abundance of radishes, lettuce, pease, beans, onions, beets, potatoes, and sweet corn. A small field of alfalfa was successfully started in the early spring, and has made a fine growth. The crop of peaches and grapes is good. There are no apple trees and but few cherry trees in bearing, but 150 fruit trees received from the Chilocco nursery were set out and have made a good growth. As reported last year, the farm had become overrun with weeds and burrs, but a steady fight at close range has been kept up not only in the field, but in the streets, fence corners, and back yards, and every reasonable effort made to keep grounds neat and improve the condition of the tillable land.

Stock.—There were slaughtered from the school herds 14 head of cattle and 27 head of hogs. There will be 25 head of hogs for sale this fall, after supplying all pork required for school use. During the winter 10 milch cows were purchased, and the children have appreciated the addition of butter and milk to their bill of fare. The dairy has produced 2,863 gallons of milk and 469 pounds of butter. Two spans of mules are employed in farm work, and the old and unserviceable team of horses has been replaced by a team well suited to the requirements of the school.

New buildings.—During the last quarter there have been erected a cow shed to take the place of the one destroyed by fire in March, 1895, and a mess cook room. The cook room was built entirely by the labor of the employees and is a much appreciated improvement. The cow shed put up by irregular labor, is substantially fitted up with stanchions and mangers, grain and hay rooms.

Industrial work.—In addition to ordinary school work a 600-foot drain from the laundry has been relaid with 6-inch tiling, and a new drain built from the girl's bath room. New sidewalks have been constructed, and fences, roofs, and new buildings painted. An item of considerable importance with so few large boys in attendance is cutting and splitting 250 cords of wood for school use.

In the shoe shop 355 pairs of shoes were manufactured and 545 pairs repaired, besides work on harness. Two boys were instructed in the trade. In addition to the above excellent record the shoemaker worked about one-tenth of his time outside of the shop assisting in butchering, thrashing, etc.

In the sewing room 1,838 new articles were manufactured and the repairing done for the entire school. In addition the girls received instruction one evening each week from the seamstress and other employees in crocheting, knitting, embroidery, and fine needlework. in which they were deeply interested, many girls spending much of their spare time in this work.

The laundry work was fully up to the former high standard, and work usually hated by Indian boys and girls seemed this year to be really enjoyed by them.

Schoolroom exercises have been uninterrupted for ten months with the exception of two weeks during the holidays and one week in the spring when the teachers were allowed to visit other schools. Every afternoon, for an hour, in suitable weather the primary pupils accompanied their teacher in a walk to the woods, these outdoor lessons proving advantageous to the health and advancement of all. The Pawnees are thought by many to be below the average of Indians in mental caliber, but to excel in drawing and kindred branches. The teachers, by recognizing their skill in form and color work, have come into closer sympathy with their pupils and have accomplished more in other branches.

Miscellaneous.—All holidays have been observed with appropriate exercises. The children were made especially happy at Christmas through the kindness of the ladies of Smith College and the "Earnest Workers" of New York in sending boxes of toys and useful articles.

Wednesday evening has been devoted to special sloyd work. the material used being paper and card board. In some grades such work was also undertaken in day sessions. This was an attractive and profitable part of the course, and we hope to follow it with regular work in wood.

A kindergarten teacher has been allowed for next year, and a much needed department will thus be added.

A good Sunday school has been maintained by the hearty cooperation of employees, who have furnished all the literature required. In November we adopted the plan of taking up class collections to teach the children that it is blessed to give as well as to receive. By the end of the year $14.55 had been collected and forwarded to the Woman's National Indian Association to help other Indian boys and girls.

A large upper room adjoining the matron's quarters was set aside for girl's reading room and a substantial rack and a bookcase were made for school library and periodicals. Below these cases were constructed individual cupboards for all of the larger girls, where each one may keep her private belongings. This room was used for class in fancy work and as a home room for large girls.

During the holidays, at Otoe School, a convention was held by the school and agency workers of the combined agency, including several representatives of the Chilocco Training School. The advantages of such meetings are many, and they should be encouraged in all agencies.

Official visitors.—This school was much favored by encouraging and helpful visits from the Superintendent of Indian Schools, Dr. W. N. Hailmann, Inspectors Paul F. Faison and C. C. Duncan, and Special Agent James G. Dickson. A word of commendation and kindly advice is often worth more than a page of cold criticism.

School needs.—The chapel and two schoolrooms are small for their intended use and poorly lighted and ventilated, being shaded by porches and the light coming from both sides. These rooms are needed for girl's play rooms, music room, reception room, and employee's quarters, and the room in the boys' building reserved for the kindergarten properly belongs to the large boys for a sitting room. A modern school building containing a large assembly room and four class and kindergarten rooms is the great need of the Pawnee Boarding School. This would be in keeping with the rest of the plant, is the only way properly to provide for our 125 pupils, and was, I believe, heartily indorsed by the Superintendent of Indian Schools, on his visit to this place.

In conclusion, my thanks are due and heartily given to all the employees who have labored faithfully and given me their hearty cooperation; to Mr. W. B. Webb, clerk in charge, and yourself, for your friendship and support which have made the work of the year so pleasant.

I have the honor to be yours, very respectfully,

C. W. GOODMAN, *Superintendent.*

J. P. WOOLSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF CLERK IN CHARGE OF OTOE SCHOOL.

OTOE, OKLA., *July 6, 1896.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Otoe Boarding School.

Location.—The school and agency are located 7 miles from the Santa Fé Railroad eastward from Red Rock station and about 8 miles south of Ponca agency. Being almost surrounded by Red Rock River, a dirty stream at all times and stagnant most of the year, the location is unhealthy and is particularly trying on employees who are not inured to the situation.

Statistical.—Within the school year, ending June 30, we enrolled 34 boys and 38 girls, besides several other boys and girls who were with us several days before being transferred to Chilocco in September. Some irregularity in the attendance of these, together with an absence of five days (caused by sickness) on the part of our only day pupil, brought down our average attendance, which would otherwise have been perfect, to 71.30. This is not only the largest annual average we ever had, but gives a percentage of 99.02, the highest ever made by the school. There have been no runaway cases nor any attempt at such throughout the year. The average age of pupils is 8.48.

Employees.—We have a corps of competent and faithful employees. There have been only three changes of employees within the year, and all of these on account of sickness. One of them, the assistant seamstress, died soon after she resigned. The position of nurse for this school has been recently created, and we look forward with gratification to the new appointment for this place.

Improvements.—Last summer our buildings were improved by repairs and paint, and their attractiveness and comfort greatly enhanced thereby. An ice house and granary were built and 300 feet of sidewalk laid during the year by our own employees alone. Also without extra assistance we have moved a large cattle shed from the agency to the school barnyard, and thus from beyond the bounds of utility to where it serves an excellent purpose for the cows. The entire school reserve of 640 acres has been fenced in and furnishes abundant pasturage for our cattle.

The school yard is badly in need of a new fence, and material for constructing it has been estimated for, also pipes for a new sewerage system, as the old ones are old and worn out. We are still in need of a hospital.

Educational.—In the schoolrooms there has been decided advancement, and our closing exercises were thought to be the best we have ever had.

The national holidays have been observed. On February 22 16 of the pupils without formal preparation volunteered a story of Washington's life of their own accord, intimating a desire to participate in the narration and carrying it on without hesitancy to its close, which was rather remarkable considering their cautious timidity in venturing long paragraphs of English.

The convention for Indian workers, held by our agent regularly at Christmas, convened here on December 26 and 27. It was generally considered to be a meeting of unusual interest and edification.

We have recently received for the school a baseball outfit, Indian clubs, and dumb-bells. We hope to use them to great advantage during the next term, as some weeks ago we received from Dr. Hailmann an excellent manual of instruction in such things.

Ten pupils have completed the course prescribed for applicants for transfer; only four of them are of the prescribed age, however; we have asked for permission to transfer the entire class, and hope to obtain it.

Sanitary.—Apart from many cases of sore eyes among both boys and girls and a few cases of pneumonia, the health of pupils has been good and among them there have been no deaths.

Farm.—On the farm the 65 acres under cultivation were planted in wheat, oats, millet, and corn. The prospect is encouraging for a good crop of corn. The wheat, oats, and millet failed entirely on account of the drought. From the garden of 5 acres we had an abundant supply of onions, lettuce, radishes, pease, and potatoes.

Stock.—Our long-felt need of milch cows was supplied about the 1st of February, since which time we have had an ample supply of milk, 2,036 gallons in all, and 424 pounds of butter have been made.

Also through our agent's kind endeavors we now have a span of beautiful horses in substitution for a team of mules, which have been issued to a worthy Indian, formerly a student of Carlisle, who is earnestly striving to make for himself a good home on his allotment.

We have a total of 32 head of cattle. During the year 16 head were slaughtered, making 7,807 pounds of beef net; 1 hog, making 223 pounds of net pork. We sold 7 hogs for $63.45.

Industrial.—The industrial work has been well conducted in all departments and the pupils have made marked progress in the lines of industries in which our school affords instruction. In the sewing room, besides the mending, 1,117 garments have been manufactured.

Official visits.—We have been favored this year by visits from Dr. Hailmann, Inspectors Faison and Duncan, and Special Agent Dickson, and have been much encouraged and strengthened by their kindness and assistance.

Water supply.—Our windmill and waterworks are all that we could ask, but we have often felt the inconvenience of too small a tank, holding as it does only 200 barrels of water, and from this both the agency and school must draw a supply, whereas a 400-barrel tank would no more than meet our demands.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you many times for your thoughtful care and consideration at all times in aiding us in all measures whatever that have conduced to the furtherance of our comfort and advancement.

Very respectfully,

W. J. MILLS,
Clerk in Charge.

J. P. WOOLSEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SAC AND FOX AGENCY.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA., *September 10, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

The five tribes of Indians in this agency, to wit, Sac and Fox, Iowa, Shawnee, Pottawatomie, and Kickapoo, have their lands allotted to them in severalty, and, with the exception of Big Jim's band of the Shawnees, the "Kicking" band of the Kickapoos, and a few of the Kansas Sac and Fox Indians, have gone on their allotments

and in many instances are improving them as homesteads for their families. A large number of them are doing more work on their lands than heretofore.

I am fully convinced that the large number of leases which have been made to white lessees has already been of great benefit to the Indians. Not only is it proving a good source of revenue to the lessor, but many of them have seen what can be done with their lands and thus induced to plant a few acres and cultivate them without aid from the white man.

The direct contact between these lessees and the Indians will, I am confident, cause the latter to become more industrious and economical, as well as to elevate their moral and social status, and in this way make them useful citizens.

Those Indians who have refused to take their allotments have begun to realize what benefits accrue to those who have accepted them from the leasing system. I am satisfied it will be but a short while before all of them will go on their allotments and receive the profits and benefits which will follow.

After investigating the matter fully I am convinced that the large sale of lands by the Pottawatomies and Shawnees has proven considerably more injurious than beneficial to them. Thousands of dollars have been paid them on the sale of these lands, yet it is seldom, indeed, that a dollar of the money has been spent in building up a home or improving in any way the homestead land which they are not permitted to sell. It has proven injurious by increasing their profligate habits and encouraging them in indolence and intemperance. If further sales are prohibited I am sure that the semiannual payment of rentals from lessees will be a deal more beneficial financially, while the associations of the Indian will cause him to become more industrious and useful.

The census taken at the end of last fiscal year shows the following:

Sac and Fox	522
Iowas in Oklahoma	97
Absentee Shawnees	573
Citizen Band of Pottawatomies	751
Mexican Kickapoos	272
Total	2,215
Sac and Fox:	
Males over 18 years of age	133
Females over 14 years of age	177
Males and females from 6 to 16	152
Absentee Shawnee:	
Males over 18 years of age	135
Females over 14 years of age	181
Males and females from 6 to 16	185
Pottawatomies:	
Males over 18 years of age	204
Females over 14 years of age	226
Males and females from 6 to 16	247
Mexican Kickapoo:	
Males over 18 years of age	63
Females over 14 years of age	90
Males and females from 6 to 16	89
Iowas in Oklahoma:	
Males over 18 years of age	26
Females over 14 years of age	31
Males and females from 6 to 16	19

While there is very little change in the number since my last report, yet it is very noticeable that the manner of life of the Indians is improving and the health of the various tribes has been better than heretofore.

A considerable improvement has taken place among the older members in regard to the education of their children. A large number who had previously refused to send their children to school brought them in during the last session, and seem to manifest an interest in their training and education.

The two boarding schools in this agency, the Sac and Fox of Mississippi at the agency and the Absentee Shawnee about 40 miles south of the agency, are doing splendid work. The two very competent superintendents with efficient corps of teachers have inspired the pupils to greater effort. The pupils are learning to love the schools as sources of profit and pleasure.

The Kickapoo mission, located 45 miles from the agency, is doing good work for that tribe. Miss Test, the field matron, has been very zealous in the discharge of

her duties, and has conducted this mission school without expense to the Government. The school is supported by the Society of Friends, and by its influence largely these Indians are acquiring habits of industry. Many of them are cultivating parts of their allotments.

The Sacred Heart Mission is located 65 miles from the agency. It has a school for girls under the control of the Sisters of Mercy, and has done much to train the girls to useful work and habits of life.

As the laws are being enforced more readily, the thieves and rascals who flocked to this Territory are brought to justice and punished more rapidly now. This is fast removing an influence that much hindered the progress and civilization of the Indian. As the conditions become more settled, and the people become more attached to the Territory as their home, the Indian will likewise become more elevated and enlightened into a useful citizenship.

Permit me to thank you for the kind treatment and ready assistance given me in the earnest efforts I have made to discharge my duties as agent, both to the Department and to the Indians under my charge.

All of the employees have faithfully aided me in these efforts, and all of them have been earnest and diligent in the discharge of their several duties.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

EDWD. L. THOMAS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN OREGON.

REPORT OF KLAMATH AGENCY.

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG., *September 25, 1896.*

SIR: Marshall Petet, ex-Indian agent, having failed to submit his annual report of the condition of this agency, the work done, and its wants, and as it would be a misfortune, if not a serious damage, to all the interests of this reservation not to have a place in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I take up the work that ought to have been done by another and submit for your consideration the following report:

Number of Indians.—From a census just completed I find the number of Indians to be 961—463 males and 498 females. The Klamaths outnumber all others. There are possibly 150 pure Modocs, 100 Piutes, or Snakes, and 40 Pitt Rivers on this reservation. The Ocheho band of Piutes left this reservation twelve years ago. The old chief, now blind, wishes to return with his people and secure allotments. They number 120. This will swell the number of our Indians to about 1,100.

Location.—The Klamath Reservation is situated in southern Oregon, just east of the Cascade range of mountains. The reservation contains over 1,000,000 acres of land. The lowest valleys are more than 4,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Three-fourths of its surface is mountainous, covered with forests of pine and cedar. The other one-fourth is made up of sagebrush plain, broad stretches of grass land, and extensive marshes.

Climate.—On account of the great altitude of the reservation and the nearness to the snow-crowned peaks of the Cascades, we have a dry, frosty climate. The summers are delightful, the air pure and bracing; the days warm and the nights cool. The winters, are not usually severe, yet sometimes the snow falls to great depths, remaining on the ground until late in the spring.

The reservation abounds in fountains of water, pure as "the crystal sea." Its streams are full of fish, mostly the rainbow trout. These can be caught at all seasons of the year. Within the bounds of this reservation are found the finest fishing grounds on the globe.

Agriculture.—This can not be considered a first-class agricultural country. On account of its altitude we are visited with frosts, which sometimes cut short the crops; but from an experience of four years on this reservation I find that the crops are affected more from droughts than frosts. I am satisfied if we had the moisture we could raise remunerative crops four years out of five.

This can be supplied by means of irrigation. Ten thousand acres of good agricultural land can be irrigated at comparatively small cost. We have now in contemplation the construction of a ditch conveying the waters of Crooked Creek, which is always full, across the Fort plain, watering some 2,000 acres; thence to the agency school farm, watering 1,200 acres; thence to the Indians' land lying

adjacent to the lake, and extending to the Williamson River plain. This ditch will afford irrigation for 5,000 acres of land. A ditch can also be constructed tapping Williamson River and conveying its waters to the Modoc plains, the best body of agricultural land on the reservation, affording irrigation for 5,000 acres more. This would insure good crops of grain and of the hardier vegetables sufficient to supply the entire tribe.

But little grain has been harvested this year; 150 acres was sown. Not more than one-half of that amount has been cut for grain. Fences are down and fields grown over with weeds where I once saw smiling harvests. My experience is that Heaven helps those that help themselves. We purpose to go to work again, rebuild these fences, and cultivate these grounds and sow and plant, firmly believing that God will give us a harvest that will feed these famished, stricken people and make all hearts glad. But to do this the Government must needs come to our help once more. We need 50 plows, 2 seeders, and 1,000 bushels of seed grain. This grain will cost 50 cents a bushel.

Improvements.—At the agency a dwelling house has been built for the use of the physician, and a commodious office erected and completed. Also 2 laundries—one at the Klamath School and one at Yainax, neither of which has been finished.

Among the Indians, I find but little improvement has been made during the year. Some four or five houses have been built. A few miles of fence have also been erected.

Stock raising.—Klamath Reservation is noted for the great variety and rich abundance of its grasses. Stock raising will always be the most remunerative occupation on this reservation. There is grass sufficient to support all the year round 30,000 head of cattle. This would furnish annually 5,000 head of beef cattle for the market, which at $20 a head, a low estimate, would amount to $100,000. These facts indicate the great natural possibilities for the self-support of these Indians, and yet they are poorer and more destitute of the necessities of life than at any other period of their history for the last thirty years. They own 2,500 head of horses and ponies, 2,000 head of cattle, and 150 head of hogs.

Education.—We have two large boarding schools on the reservation—one at the agency and the other at Yainax, 40 miles east of the agency. Not being in charge last year I can not speak from personal knowledge of the work done by these schools. I am glad to report that they are now in the hands of able and faithful teachers and employees, and am safe in predicting a year of great prosperity both in the school room and in the industrial departments.

I herewith transmit the able report of W. J. Carter, superintendent of the Klamath Boarding School. I would call the attention of the Commissioner to the wants of the school as set forth in his report, and recommend that they be granted.

Superintendent Harpold failed, before leaving his position for another field of labor, to make out his annual report of the Yainax School, as required by the regulations of the Department. I regret not to be able to furnish any satisfactory report of this school, for the reason that all the registers were lost and all the old school employees either resigned or were transferred to other schools.

Civilization and morality.—Civilization and morality go hand in hand. If this postulate be true, then the advance of these Indians outside of the schools has been backward toward barbarism and the bestial practices of their forefathers, the Indians themselves being judges. Immorality of all kinds has been prevalent among them. Gambling, drinking, horse racing, profanity, and licentiousness abound. The Christian religion which had been taught them by self-denying missionaries, and which the large majority had accepted and were taking as their guide in morals and religion, discarding their own idolatrous superstitions and degrading practices, was scoffed at and derided by at least one in chief authority, and their churches and schoolrooms turned into dance halls. I find a spirit of insubordination among some of the would-be leaders of these Indians that will take a strong hand to correct and hold in check.

Missionary work.—The Rev. Mr. Starns, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is doing missionary work among these Indians. By order of the Commissioner, I have issued to him one of the old barracks at Fort Klamath, from the lumber of which he proposes to construct a church and a parsonage, the church to be built for the benefit of the Modocs and the Piutes, on the east end of the reservation.

Allotments.—United States Allotting Agent Charles E. Worden, reports that up to September 1, 1896, 630 allotments had been made. As nearly all the desirable land has been allotted, the work has become difficult and unsatisfactory to the allottees. If the Williamson River were lowered, as recommended by Mr. Worden, allotting agent, thereby draining 90,000 acres of land, all the Indians could be speedily given their lands, and the work of allotting be completed within another year.

Urgent needs.—The greatest want is for more room for pupils and employees at the Yainax Boarding School. I earnestly recommend that two dwellings be built during the coming spring and summer—one for the doctor and one for the farmer; also a dormitory building for the girls, with apartments for school employees. Had we the room we could increase the number of pupils of this school to 140, needing the addition of only one more teacher.

At the agency we stand greatly in need of a new and commodious commissary building for the reception of all supplies. Our principal commissary building is an old log house constructed twenty-six years ago, and is in a dilapidated condition. Government goods stored therein are damaged every winter. Our present barn could be converted, at a small cost, into a good commissary, and a new barn built farther away from the school buildings. This would be a good sanitary move and has been recommended by Inspector McCormick.

Carpenter and blacksmith shops are in a tumble-down condition. They have been recommended for condemnation as being unfit for use. These should be replaced with new buildings. It will also be necessary to construct a new fence around our agency school farm. The old fence was built thirty years ago and it is now rotten and will no longer turn the outside stock from our pasture and hay land. The lumber for all these buildings and the construction of the fence can all be sawed on our two mills, if the logs were furnished.

Employees.—I am pleased to say that our agency and school employees are universally courteous, capable, and faithful, and will give a good account of themselves this year, both in the schoolroom and in all lines of industrial work.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOSEPH EMERY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF KLAMATH SCHOOL.

KLAMATH INDIAN SCHOOL,
Klamath Agency, Oreg., September 17, 1896.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Klamath Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1896:

Location.—The school is situated near one of the Klamath lakes, surrounded by fine Oregon scenery, and in the midst of the best agriculture and stock country to be found in this portion of the State. The principal hindrance to gardening and farming is the high altitude, which, even in the middle of the summer, will at times produce frost. Turnips are a sure crop, and this year we raised 300 bushels on 20 square rods. We had no more planted, as we divided our seed with the Yainax school. Onions are produced in abundance from the sets, but we made the mistake of planting the seed, which has not sufficient time to mature.

Attendance.—We have had in attendance during the past year 63 males and 57 females from the different tribes, as follows:

Tribe.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Klamath	52	52	104
Pitt River	7	3	10
Modoc		2	2
Warm Spring	2		2
Molalie	2		2
According to age:			
Under 10 years	27	22	49
10 to 13 years	14	10	24
13 to 16 years	14	13	27
16 to 18 years	5	5	10
Above 18 years	3	7	10

Schoolroom and literary work.—I inclose the report of the principal teacher, in which I concur:

"SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following statements in regard to the schoolroom and literary work of this school:

"The school consisted of three departments—primary, intermediate, and advanced—which were, respectively, in charge of Miss Mary Harrington, myself, and Mrs. M. C. Watkins. The pupils made satisfactory advancement.

"Chapel exercises were observed each school day, and the exercises consisted of singing by the school, recitation by the pupils, lectures by the teachers, roll call, flag salute, etc.

"Study hour was observed in the advanced and intermediate grades each evening in the week except Sunday, which was devoted to religious services. During a portion of the year Friday evenings were devoted to a literary society, conducted by the employees and assisted by the pupils. A social gathering of teachers and pupils was held each Saturday evening, at which the amusements were march drills, games, etc. The other evenings were devoted to the preparation of the lessons for the following day.

"All legal holidays were observed by the school with appropriate exercises.

"The prospects for the future are favorable. The children are cheerful, obedient, and studious. The parents manifest an interest in the school and in giving their children an education. Many who have attended school in former years wish to take a more complete course. The superintendent and faculty have more thoroughly graded and raised the standard of the school, and will soon have completed a course of study. Each teacher is to plan the day's work before entering the schoolroom.

"Kindergarten work will soon be commenced.

"F. G. BUTLER, *Principal Teacher.*"

Capacity.—The capacity of the school at present is 125, but was not kept up to that amount, as the estimate for the year was too small. There are 150 pupils on this portion of the reservation who should be in school, and it is our intention to crowd the school to 135.

Industrial training.—While the work in this line was not all that could be desired, yet we feel that much has been accomplished. The boys, under the supervision of the industrial teacher, have looked after the farm and garden, prepared the wood for fuel, and attended to the cows, calves, and pigs. Under the direction of the teamster they have attended to the horses in a very satisfactory manner, besides cutting and hauling about 800 cords of wood.

The carpenter, with the assistance of the boys, did the greater part of the work on our new laundry, a residence for the physician, and an office for the agent. In the annual report from this agency last year I believe that a portion of these buildings were reported as complete at that time. Several of the boys became good painters, and one in particular a good carpenter. A great deal of general repairing was done.

In the sawmill the boys did good work, and were ever willing and faithful, as many of them liked very much to work with the machinery. I am confident that the sawyer could safely leave the mill to be run under the direction of any one of the seven boys who helped him almost constantly. About 200,000 feet of lumber were sawed for outside Indians. We have on the ground now a sufficient amount of lumber for a bath house, which we need very much, and I hope we can soon secure sufficient appropriation to build it.

Several of the boys received some idea of blacksmithing, but there was but one regular apprentice.

In the shoe and harness shop the main portion of the work was repairing, a large part of which was for outside Indians. The shoemaker instructed two of the boys so that they were able to manufacture a very creditable pair of shoes. They could also cut and fit.

The work done by the girls was pretty much the same as in all schools of this size and accommodations, and consisted of cooking, sewing, and laundry work. They also kept the houses neat and clean and made a few extra dollars at work outside. No better bread can be made from the grade of flour used by us than was made by the girls of this school, and the sheets and pillowcases when sent from the laundry were as spotless as a queen could desire.

Of the seven girls sent to the sewing room, usually four were so small that they could do little except mending, but the following work was accomplished:

Aprons	203	Dresses	250
Capes	52	Pillowcases	113
Chemises	25	Sheets	110
Combination suits	30	Skirts	85
Drawers	220	Tablecloths	16
Curtains	84	Towels	45

The boys and girls of this school are not lazy.

Moral and religious training.—The only missionary within reach of the school is supported by the Methodist Episcopal Church. He favored us with his presence twice each month. The native Klamath minister, Rev. Jesse Kirke, frequently visited us and gave good advice to the children. Presiding Elder Jones and Bishop Morris each visited us once. The Sabbath school was maintained throughout the year, and the children took much interest in it. Profanity was almost unknown, and during the past year I can recall but two cases of it, both of which were punished. The children seldom speak anything but English. The moral atmosphere here is as good as in any and much better than in many of our Indian schools.

Efficiency.—The majority of the employees were earnest and energetic. They have worked together as well as is possible in any school, and a large portion of the success of the school is due to their devotion. The three departments of the school are in perfect harmony.

Our prayer.—We need a teacher to be placed in charge of the kindergarten work. As it is, she has too much to do to make a specialty of that work. We need a larger capacity for children. This can be obtained at a small cost by rearranging the buildings and preparing the attics for use or by building a small house for sewing room and shoe and harness shop. The latter plan is preferable. We need a large woodhouse, as the wood which we burn in winter is frequently taken from beneath three feet of snow. We need a steamboat on Klamath Lake, which would land goods within a mile of the school and be a great saving in the way of cheaper freight. The price of it could soon be saved. We need frequent visits from such men as Inspector John Lane, Special Agent M. D. Shelby, and Supervisor A. H. Heineman. The advice given by them in various matters was timely and appreciated.

Very respectfully,

W. J. CARTER,
Superintendent.

JOSEPH EMERY, *United States Indian Agent.*

REPORT OF SILETZ AGENCY.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, OREG., *August 20, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my third annual report on the condition of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

The census roll submitted herewith shows a population of 498. Number of males, 263; females, 235; number of school children between the ages of 6 and 16 years, males, 54; females, 44. The record of the physician shows 34 deaths and 30 births, a decrease of 4 since last report. Six persons who were borne on census

roll for 1895 are dropped, from the fact of their allotments of land being rejected by the Department—not considered members of these tribes.

The following presents a brief history of work, progress, and events of the year: During the months of July and August the harvesting and thrashing of the grain crop of last year was done. In September three-fourths of the Indians were engaged in the hop fields earning quite a sum of money, about $4,000, the larger part of which was spent for whisky or gambled off. Some, however, saved their earnings and bought supplies for the winter. The class who do not drink were benefited by being able to earn money, while those who do drink were not, but were absolutely injured thereby.

During the months of October and November considerable farm work was done. Repairing fence, plowing and sowing, some repairs to buildings, and the cutting of some 25,000 feet of logs constitute the work for the period mentioned. During the month of December very little work was done, owing to the almost continuous rain.

The event of this month was the killing of one of the Siletz Indians. A full statement of the facts of this affair was made in my report for the month dated January 10, 1896. The party (an Indian) who did the killing was arrested, and an examination had before a justice of the peace. The evidence being deemed insufficient by the court to hold the prisoner, he was discharged. I afterwards consulted the prosecuting attorney and induced him to present the case to the grand jury, who also considered the evidence insufficient, so no indictment was returned.

In connection with this matter I deem it my duty to make a statement in regard to the reluctance of State and county authorities to prosecute crime among the Indians. They pay no tax; very few have more personal property than is exempt by law. The result is that taxpayers and officers are very loth to incur expenses on the public to protect a people against crime who pay little or no tax. This condition is unfortunate for the Indians just becoming citizens, as they need the full protection of the law. In civil actions it is different, as in these they are dealt with justly and fairly.

During January very little was accomplished. In February, as in the preceding month, but little work was done, save that some saw logs were cut and hauled. The event of this month was the first payment of interest funds made under treaty agreement amounting to $3,408.75; also paid $1,650 to 22 Indians, those who were not paid at the former payment and to those becoming of age, making a total of $5,058.75 paid them in this month. In the month of March some farm work was done, but the larger part of work done was in cutting and hauling saw logs and sawing them into lumber, about 125,000 feet being sawed.

The remainder of the fiscal year was spent mainly in farm work. Thirty thousand feet of lumber were sawed and 270 cords of wood cut for school and agency use, for which they received $641.25.

In May a second payment of interest was made to these Indians, amounting to $4,974.25; in addition to this seven persons were paid $75 each as per agreement, a total of $5,499.25 paid them at this second payment.

Following is a summary of cash receipts and the sources from whence derived:

Annuity payments	$10,558.00
Sale of beef and salmon for school use	1,106.50
Sale of wood for agency and school use	641.00
Earned picking hops	4,000.00
Earned laboring for white people	2,000.00
Sale of cattle and hogs	1,000.00
Sale of lumber	700.00
Total	20,005.50

The annuity receipts are a little above $20 per capita, the receipts from earnings near $20, showing they have had $40 cash to each Indian. The value of all products (natural and produced by labor) will about equal cash receipts.

Lands of deceased allottees.—In my letter on this subject, dated November 9, 1895, I stated the confusion and caviling among the Indians as to who the heirs are. It is clear that only the courts of the State can determine who the heirs are. In such cases there must be a representative of the estate in order to get this matter before the courts; and here arises another difficulty. The lands are not assets in the hands of an administrator to pay court expenses, and if any of the deceased were possessed of personal property they have almost invariably disposed of it before death. The result is that no one is willing to advance the court fees unless he is absolutely certain of securing the land. Very few of them are able to do this. After a careful study of this matter I am still of the opinion that my suggestion,

in the letter referred to, that the law be so amended as to allow the heirs to sell this particular class of land is the only or the best method of settling the matter.

Drunkenness.—At least one-half of the male population never fail to get drunk when they have money to buy whisky with. This is an unfortunate condition, but we are powerless in the matter. I have consulted the United States district attorney in regard to the affair, and he advised me that it is useless to present these cases to the United States court.

Educational work.—We have one (the Siletz) boarding school on the reservation. I have given every attention and encouragement to the work that it was possible to give. I feel that our success has not equaled the previous year. The main cause of less success has been the opposition of the Indian parents to the school, or, rather, their opposition to sending their children to this or any other school. Some of them have encouraged their children to run away and have concealed them from us to prevent their return to school. To this and the frequent changes in employees can be attributed our failure to reach the standard of the previous year. Our average attendance for the ten months school was in session is 70, considerably less than the year preceding.

The industrial work has not been affected as the literary work has. In this branch the work has been equal to that of last year, if not better. Our grain crop is not quite so good as last year, the season and not labor being the cause. The crop of vegetables is better than any we have had. The work has been so conducted as to be instructive to the boys. The management and care of the school stock has been satisfactory.

School buildings.—The boarding house is in need of repairs to roof, doors, and windows. The roofs of the barns need repairing very badly. The remainder of the school buildings are in a fairly good state of preservation. With the repairs made that I have mentioned there would be but one serious objection to the buildings—that is, that they are too small, the dormitories too much crowded.

Sanitary conditions.—I regard the sanitary condition as fairly good, with one exception. Our water supply is inadequate. This we hope to have remedied by October 1, as we now have the pipe on the ground to bring water from a spring about a mile distant. We have the surveying done and grade stakes set ready to commence the work of laying pipe. With an abundant supply of water to flush the sewer it will be found entirely satisfactory. Last year when it became necessary to repair the sewer I gave the work personal supervision. In laying the tiling I had all connections cemented. Traps were provided for all connections from the buildings with the sewer to prevent the escape of sewer gas. The waste from the buildings is now constantly being discharged into the river nearly a quarter of a mile from the school. I see no serious defect in the sewer system.

All employees have faithfully performed their duties, and if we have not made the progress we desired, the conditions that surrounded us were the cause and not the lack of faithful work by employees.

Agency buildings.—These are all very much in need of repairs, and can not be occupied much longer unless the roofs are repaired.

Conclusion.—My thanks are due to all employees, both school and agency, for faithful and earnest efforts for advancement, and especially are my thanks due the Indian Office for the support given me in my efforts and the uniform kind treatment.

Very respectfully,

BEAL GAITHER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF UMATILLA AGENCY.

UMATILLA AGENCY, *August 26, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my third annual report of the Umatilla Agency. The past year has been an uneventful one and everything has moved along comparatively smoothly.

Progressing Indians.—I can discover a spirit of progress and enterprise in a few of the full-blood Indians; 7 built houses for themselves during the past year, a few are trying to raise cattle, and I notice some taking an interest in the cultivation of potatoes and vegetables.

Census.—Below is as nearly correct a census as I can get at present. Owing to the migratory habits of the Indians it is exceedingly difficult to obtain an absolutely

correct census. My personal acquaintance with a great majority of the Indians and many diligent inquiries proved of great service in the compilation of the present census.

Tribe.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Over 18 years.	Under 18 years.	Over 16 years.	Under 16 years.	
Cayuse	100	69	169	41	379
Umatilla	43	28	85	24	180
Wallawalla	114	100	156	96	466
Total					1,025

Lands, farming and renting.—A system of summer fallowing has been inaugurated at the commencement of my administration, and at my urgent request this system is followed still. Rents are seemingly low, but they are the best obtainable, and in a number of cases the renter derives no profit. I would like to see more land cultivated by the allottees, but the addition to that cultivated by them will necessarily be slow. If there were much profit in the raising of wheat the addition would be much more rapid.

Crops damaged.—Hot winds have cut the crop about one-third short this year, and the bulk of the crop is not first grade.

Intemperance.—This subject has been exhaustively treated in my communications to the Department, and I think it will suffice to mention that during the past year one Indian, while drunk, fell asleep on the railroad track, upon the reservation, and was found next morning scattered in shreds along the track over a distance of about a quarter of a mile. Two others were found frozen to death while drunk.

Education.—The Government school is a potent factor in civilizing the Indian children; there they are taught many a lesson of industry and economy. I find from experience of nearly three years, and from almost daily practical demonstrations, that those who use the most simple, common-sense methods with Indians, either children or adults, are by far the most useful in civilizing them. Such have been the methods employed by the two teachers, Miss Bushee and Miss Holmes, and as a result, they, after the public examination given by the school children last June, carried off the praise and admiration of the large number of visitors.

The contract school.—The children at the Kate Drexel contract school are doing as well as at the Government school, and the teachers of that institution deserve to be praised for their good efforts.

Transfers of school employees.—I find from experience that the greatest drawback to schools arises from transfers made by the Department. I respectfully submit that Indian agents who are familiar with their agencies are best qualified to judge of this matter, and teachers as well as other employees whom the agent nominates, if the agent has the good of the Indians at heart, in nine cases in ten ought not to be transferred.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. HARPER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF UMATILLA SCHOOL.

UMATILLA INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Pendleton, Oreg., September 23, 1896.

SIR: The following report of this school is respectfully submitted for the year ending July 31, 1896. Looking backward now over the three years of my connection with this school, I am gratified to note its steady growth and prosperity.

Attendance.—As in previous years the school last year was late in filling up, but once full, the attendance was exceptionally good. The vacation time having been changed—school closing this summer a month later and vacation not ending until the last of this month (September) instead of, as heretofore, in August—we hope the attendance from the first school day this fall may be greater than in any past year.

The use of English.—We now rarely hear an Indian word on the premises. Every means is employed to encourage the use of English, and the children—proud of and eager to exhibit their skill in it—acquire English so readily and so willingly as to obviate entirely all compulsion in the matter.

Health.—The health of the school has been good, with the exception of an epidemic of la grippe for a time last winter. The agency physician, Dr. Perkins, has shown himself attentive, skillful, and kind.

Industrial training.—Special progress has marked the advance of our pupils in the various industrial occupations under the conscientious tutelage of the several instructors.

Garden.—Our garden of 10 acres, cultivated by the boys, has well-supplied the school with all usual summer vegetables, and will furnish a quantity for the coming winter.

Sewing room.—Here the girls have done such credit to the skillful and painstaking instruction of our expert seamstress, Miss Briggs, as to render further occasion for an assistant unnecessary.

Military drill.—The military drill, which has been kept up since last year, has much improved the bearing of the boys, and proved of equal value and interest to the girls.

Public entertainments.—The school gave four entertainments during the year under the efficient management of its teacher, Miss Bushee, doing itself credit and eliciting at the closing one the warm encomiums of many of the best citizens of Pendleton who composed the audience.

Needs of the school.—Our most urgent need is a steam engine for sawing wood and for pumping the water into the tank. The windmill is good and very useful; but owing to the irregular and intermittent character of the winds and the continually great demand for water, it does by no means supply the need and must in consequence be frequently supplemented by the slow and laborious method of hauling, performed by the boys, whose time and strength are already overtaxed in sawing the wood for and supplying it to the 27 stoves necessarily kept going during winter—many of the boys, owing to their tender years, being deficient in the requisite strength for such laborious employment. Besides, their time and strength could be used otherwise very much more to their benefit.

Christmas tree.—Our children look forward to Christmas with as much interest as do any white children. Each year we have a beautiful Christmas tree, thanks to the loving interest and generous liberality of kind eastern Christian ladies who have done much to aid us in our work of civilizing these little ones

Religious instruction.—Besides the semimonthly services kindly conducted at the school by the clergymen of the various churches of Pendleton, we have an organized Sunday school. In this our able and efficient matron, Miss Hattie M. McDowell, assisted by others, devotes herself in a conscientious spirit, rarely found in any one, to the moral and intellectual development of our charges. In fact she does not confine such efforts to Sundays, but by example and encouragement is rapidly forming a real taste for reading among those young enough to be influenced by her, so that I feel convinced, as these young people advance in years and the older ones disappear from the school, a notable change in the intellectual standing of this school will exhibit itself.

Closing my report, by expressing my warm appreciation of the cordial support and gentlemanly treatment accorded me at all times by your office,

I remain, sir, very respectfully,

MOLLIE V. GAITHER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Mr G. W. Harper, United States Indian Agent.)

REPORT OF WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREG., *August 20, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of this agency.

From the fact of my coming here so recently, having been here but little more than two months, and because I have been unwell and unable to go about the greater portion of that time, it is impossible for me to report at any great length upon the condition of affairs at this agency, nor have I been able to gather as much practical information in such a short time as I might have done had I been in the enjoyment of better health. Although confined to my bed for some time, I have yet managed to fully direct affairs here, but have of course been prevented from getting about as much as I would desire.

Location and climate.—This reservation is situated in middle Oregon, on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range, along the summit of which runs the west boundary. The northern boundary is nearly 50 miles south from the Columbia River in an almost direct line, and the agency lies in the southeastern part of the reservation only a mile or two from the Des Chutes River, which bounds us upon the east. The nearest railroad station is The Dalles, situated upon the Columbia River and directly upon the line of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's railroad, distant 75 miles from this agency, for which it is the shipping point.

Altogether upland, with but a very small area of arable bottom lands lying along the creeks and rivers, this country offers but poor opportunities for the successful raising of crops. Added to this, the northern end of the reservation is annually visited by a swarm of crickets which utterly annihilate the few struggling crops of the Indians in that section and discourage all attempts at farming. The soil is everywhere of a good character, in some localities being excellent, although very rocky, but owing to the aridity of the climate and the deficient rainfall is but poorly adapted to the uses of the agriculturist. Taking the climate into consideration, however, good crops are raised on the water supply furnished by winter rains moistening the soil and rendering a fair return of grain, especially of that sown in the fall.

Tribes.—The total population, according to the last census, was 945, divided among half a dozen different tribes, viz, Warm Springs, Wascos, Teninos, Pi-Utes, and John Days.

It is gratifying to note that a large number of these people are given to habits of industry, paint and blankets being unknown except among a few representatives of one tribe. Many of the Indians are well to do and have accumulated almost entirely by their own efforts considerable property. Nearly all the Wascos and Teninos are provided with frame houses, comfortable though small, and the number owned by the Warm Springs is increasing. A considerable number of cattle and sheep are raised here, the former being owned in small bands by numerous individuals and the latter being the property of one man, who is quite well off. A great number of the Indians residing on this reservation are good farmers and with proper and judicious instruction in some directions would put to shame the white farmers in this vicinity.

There is, however, a considerable number of the poor, decrepit, and sick among them, bearing out the Scriptural injunction, "For ye have the poor always with you." Attention must be given to their relief. For years they have been sadly neglected, and but little has been done by the Government for the betterment of their condition. Clothed in scanty rags, housed in tents or mere hovels, with an uncertain diet of fish, roots, and berries, they manage to eke out a scanty existence.

Considering the country inhabited by these people, the aridity of the climate, the absence of rainfall, and the slight assistance received, they have progressed well. Three-fourths speak some English, fully one-half of them good English, and all are able to understand although perhaps unable to speak it. This is a law-abiding people, the vast majority of them good, some few—very few—bad.

Missions.—Mission work among these Indians has been a success. The United Presbyterian Church, indeed, deserves unstinted praise for the work it has done here. Two churches, one at the agency and one at Simnasho, have been built, both of them handsome and substantial structures, and two mission houses or parsonages have also been erected in connection therewith, and also a missionary steam sawmill, which has rendered valuable services in enabling the Warm Springs Indians to get lumber at their doors with but little cost for house building, fencing, etc. A chapel among the Pi-Utes, located some 10 miles southeast of the agency, is now in course of erection by the same denomination. Both places are well equipped with godly men and women, who have done much to bring these tribes to a state of civilization and enlightenment. A great interest is manifested in this religious work by the Indians, and the attendance at all services is very large and gratifying.

Schools.—This subject at the present time seems to be the great trouble. For two years the accommodations have been inadequate, and for one year no school at all, excepting a small day school, has been in operation here. The destruction by fire of the boarding school at Simnasho and the determination on the part of the Department to build a school at the agency seems to have given rise to discontent among that tribe of Indians known as the Warm Springs, who, indeed, number one-half the population of this reservation. These Indians are in bad humor and bad blood with regard to this affair. Excuses of distance from the agency and loss of the chance to sell beef and supplies to the school are put forward by them, all the time forgetting that the Government can not be at the expense of maintaining two schools for them.

Everyone says that this discontent and strife can not be healed. So far, owing to my illness, I have made no effort to allay it and failure is predicted for me when I shall attempt it. It is said that it will be difficult to get these Warm Springs to consent to bring their patronage to the new school. No doubt it will prove a hard undertaking, but it must be done. We have met with and encountered more bitterness and strife in the past and have come off conqueror.

The day school conducted at Simnasho has received but poor patronage, owing somewhat to the prevailing discontent in that quarter. The new school buildings are now under way here and work on all of them will soon be in progress. No day school has been maintained here in the absence of a boarding school, but I am now investigating whether or not it will be profitable to run one until the new boarding school is completed.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court of Indian offenses seems to be composed of good and true men, the best I have seen in an experience of ten years. They do not hesitate to punish severely when it is necessary, in which respect they are unlike Indian courts encountered in the past. Attention is given to their duties and they afford no trouble to the agent. There is but little crime committed on this reservation. Some disputes as to land allotments and ownership of property come up for adjustment, which indicates that these Indians are advancing in the ways of civilization. There are also other troubles which occur in civilized communities and come before the courts for settlement, but to the credit of these people it may be said that they are less in proportion to the population than among

whites, while at the same time they are much easier managed. The decisions of the court are binding and are abided by, as but one appeal from a decision has been made to me since my arrival.

Indian police.—Of them it can be said, as of the judges, that they are good and true men and well deserve the pittance they receive as compensation for their services. Prompt to act and obedient, they demean themselves well and reflect great credit on the force. From past experience I thought that Indian police could not be brought to such a state of efficiency as I find that of the Warm Springs Indian police to be. It is a pity that these men are not granted full rations, but every year it seems that less rations are furnished them than are allowed by the regulations. I regret to note it.

Irrigation.—This seems to be out of the question upon this reservation, but not, however, for lack of water. A number of creeks and rivers of excellent water flow through the reservation. The trouble is that the bottom lands only can be watered, and they constitute but a very small percentage of the area. The uplands are so situated with reference to the streams that water can not be gotten upon them. Crops of wheat, barley, and oats are grown, however, and yield a fair return to the labor of the farmer, but if irrigation were possible the yields would be enormously increased and many more acres would be available for agriculture. At the present time but few Indians own land which could be irrigated, and the major portion of the reservation can never be otherwise than arid and of but little account for farming.

Buildings.—Agency buildings are assuming quite a respectable appearance, thanks to the efforts of the two military officers who preceded me. They made a start in tearing down the old shacks and in putting up new buildings, viz, a blacksmith shop, commodious warehouse, and comfortable agent's house. They did what they could, but of course could not do all that was needed, and more work along this line is still required. Three new dwelling houses for employees should be erected here as soon as there is money available for that purpose. Good buildings serve as an object lesson to the Indians.

The buildings used by the old school are still occupied, for the lack of a school here causes the agent to store goods in these old buildings. Under the circumstances the warehouse is too small, but when the new school puts into use a great deal of property now stored it may be found large enough.

Many workmen are at present engaged in getting up some of the new school buildings, and they will soon be at work upon them all. I regret to note that the Indian Office has omitted to provide two important buildings. Quarters for the seamstress, wherein the clothing of the school is made and repaired, is as great a necessity as a school building itself, and a building for superintendent's office, school commissary, and cold-storage room is also an absolute necessity. There are now no buildings here which can be used for these purposes, and the office has failed to provide any. They must be furnished, and I shall soon make them the subject of another communication.

Water supply.—I have not as yet fully decided upon the manner of a water supply for the agency and school. However, I much prefer the plans of the office with regard to a reservoir to the ideas of my predecessor. As soon as I am able I shall examine the proposed site and report upon it, so that the water supply may be done with the buildings.

Employees are few in number—indeed, too few, especially as to labor. The agency has practically no more than three employees, viz, physician, clerk, and blacksmith. These men are true, as they have been tried, both the physician and clerk being here some two years. I find them willing to do and to work for the good of the service—much more so than might be expected from men receiving such small compensation. Both physician and clerk are deserving of better, at least this is as I now view it from experience, and I hope, should I remain, I will be of the same opinion after many months to come. What is said of physician and clerk will apply to Dr. Dean, the teacher of the Simnasho day school, and his excellent wife, who, from all I can learn, have been faithful to their trust.

Allotments.—These lands were allotted a couple of years ago. In the majority of cases it is well, although in some instances it might better have been delayed, for necessary attention has not been given and as a consequence but little done by allottees, some giving one reason and some another, as being destitute and too poor, and many have been careless.

Roads—I could not use language too strong in commendation of these tribes in this regard. They make, have made, and work all roads within the confines of the reservation, one thoroughfare being more used by the public than by themselves and running some 30 miles north and south. The roads will compare favorably with those in civilized communities and in some cases are far superior. Though

the grades from necessity in a mountainous country like this are in many places steep, still the roadbeds will be found to be very good.

A gristmill, judging from our property return, would seem to be a portion of our heritage here, but really there is none, for not a grain has been crushed in many years. The entire affair, building and all, calls for new machinery and buildings commensurate with the wants and necessities of the tribes. But like some other matters mentioned, this will receive from me further notice in a separate paper.

Very respectfully,

P. GALLAGHER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

REPORT OF CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 15, 1896.*

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter of June 1, 1896, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.

The census just completed shows the population of mixed and full-blood Indians of this reservation to be 2,577, which shows an increase of 38 over last year, due partly to an excess of births over deaths and to the return of several families of renegade Indians from Canada, who left during the stampede of 1890-91. Of the whole number of Indians there are 1,241 males and 1,336 females, divided as follows: Males over 18 years of age, 678; females over 14 years of age, 922. School children between the ages of 6 and 16 years: Males, 328; females, 299.

The Indians of this reservation are known as the Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle bands of Sioux, who have, however, so intermarried of late years that it renders it almost impossible to make a definite distinction or classification as regards the different bands. Many of them continue to live in camps along the various streams and near the wooded portions of the reserve and are comfortably located in fairly good log houses, while some of the more thrifty have substantial and commodious frame buildings, with good log stables and sheds for their stock, which latter, however, are used only in extreme cold weather, and then only for their horses.

The agency buildings, while not as commodious and comfortable as they should be, have been kept in a good state of repair by the agency employees, and just recently several of them received a much-needed coat of white paint, which has freshened the appearance of each building and added very much to the appearance of the place generally. A limited quantity of paint, however, has prevented the continuance of this work to its completion. It will, however, be resumed and completed as soon as material for that purpose can be had.

The lumber sent here during the past year, while inadequate to supply the needs and wants of all, has been used to the best possible advantage and distributed with a view to adding to the comfort of as many as possible, and in consequence many of the Indian houses have been furnished with board floors, good roofs, and additional windows, both of which are much needed to improve their sanitary condition.

A new slaughterhouse and corral have been built at the agency to supplant the old and dilapidated structures heretofore in use. Beef cattle can now be properly handled in the corral, and when the slaughterhouse is furnished with the modern appliances asked for, such as windlass and overhead runway, it will greatly facilitate the handling of beef.

A long-felt want and much-needed improvement has just been completed in the erection of an addition to the hospital building, which heretofore contained but one small ward and was otherwise wholly inadequate to properly care for the number of patients a reservation of this size would naturally furnish; but since its enlargement and with its more commodious ward, affording better ventilation and more light, and with the attendance of a skilled nurse, patients can now be properly cared for and, in the absence of the agency physician, given such medical treatment as may be required.

Sanitary condition.—The sanitary condition of these people the past year has been fairly good, and fortunately there has been no epidemic during the year. With so large number of people, scattered all over a reservation of this size and many of

them at remote distances from the agency, makes it almost impossible for the physician to visit many of them at the proper time and give them the attention they should have. The agency physician reports that he treated during the year, for various ailments, 998 Indians, and that during that time there were 102 births and 58 deaths.

Agriculture.—I can not say that any great progress over last year has been made in this direction, which, however, is not wholly the fault of the Indians, for they continue year after year to plow, plant, and cultivate their little fields, in the face of repeated disappointments of reaping a harvest, with a spirit that would be commendable in their pale-faced neighbor. The past season has been an exceptionally favorable one to the grass and growing crops, and as a result quite a good many vegetables have been grown, while of the small cereals comparatively no effort is made at raising them on account of the uncertainty of the seasons. At this time the Indians are busily engaged in cutting hay for use of their stock during the winter months, although for the last several years past mild winters have favored them and little or no hay was required to be fed.

Stock raising.—As has been stated many times before, this reservation is not adapted to agriculture, but purely to stock raising, and by diligent and judicious pursuit of this industry there is no reason why these people should not become self-supporting in a very few years. They furnished, during the past fiscal year, nearly one-half of the gross beef required for issue at this agency, for which they were paid the contract price, amounting in the aggregate to $26,369.81, and aside from this they shipped a large number of cattle to various markets.

Police.—The police force of this agency consists of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 25 privates, all of whom are full-blood Indians. They have been faithful in the discharge of their duties, and are always vigilant and ever ready and willing to carry into effect the orders given them. They are selected from various camps and localities of the reservation, where they are presumed to be regularly on duty, though they are changed to the agency for duty every two weeks, where a force of four men is stationed at all times. The experience of two of their members a little more than a year ago had for some time thereafter a very intimidating effect upon them in the performance of their duties. They have, however, about overcome that feeling and are now becoming more self-reliant.

Court of Indian offenses.—This court consists of three fair-minded men, whose decisions as a rule are fair and satisfactory, thus relieving the agent of much annoyance in the investigation and settlement of many trivial disputes and petty offenses. They are given such instruction and advice from time to time in the investigation of their cases as is deemed necessary for the promotion of justice. I regret that no provision has been made for the employment of an official clerk for this court, for as it is now a clerk is regularly in attendance for the convenience of the judges and keeps a record of all the proceedings, but receives no compensation for his services.

Allotments.—No allotments have as yet been made on this reserve, though it is hoped this work will soon be commenced, inasmuch as the last Congress has made an appropriation for the purpose of surveying a portion of this reservation. This work, in my opinion, will b · a step in the right direction, as it will certainly have a civilizing influence upon these people as a whole, and more particularly upon the younger generation, who begin to realize and see the necessity of holding their lands in severalty.

Artesian well.—After nearly four months of continuous work a successful flow of water has been reached at a depth of 1,337 feet. It has a flow of 500 gallons per minute and a pressure of 202 pounds to the inch at this time, which has gradually increased from 80 pounds, when the well was first tested after completion. The character of the water is slightly saline, and has a temperature of 79° F. Considerable gas was encountered during the progress of the work, and I believe if it could have been utilized the quantity was sufficient to have either lighted or heated the school buildings. Now that a satisfactory flowing well has been obtained, I hope to put in and have in operation this fall a system of waterworks for fire protection of both the school and agency buildings, and also to utilize it for domestic purposes and in irrigating the school garden.

Field matrons.—Two female industrial teachers have been allowed this agency for this work, one since November and the other since January last. While the assistance rendered many families and work accomplished has been very beneficial in this direction, yet I think at least one more matron for this service should be allowed this agency. The distance necessarily traveled with only two in the field is very great, while with an increased number, of even one, this will be decreased very materially, thus leaving each more time which can be spent to better advantage among the people in actual work. I am heartily in s mpathy with this work

and feel confident that with the right kind of women in the field—women who will enter into the work with the right spirit—great results will be accomplished and more rapid strides taken in the direction of civilization.

Education.—This work is conducted among these people through the agency boarding and three day schools, besides three mission boarding schools just off the reserve, which draw their supply of pupils from among these people.

The Government boarding school located at this agency can accommodate 130 pupils and has been filled to its capacity the greater part of the entire year. Some little trouble was experienced at the beginning of the school year in securing a full and prompt attendance of pupils, but after they were once in school they soon became interested in their work and little or no further trouble was experienced on that account. The accompanying report of Superintendent Smith is further and more fully descriptive of the work in this school during the past year.

Day school No. 5, located on the Moreau River, at On the Tree Camp, about 48 miles northwest from the agency, has an enrollment of 16 pupils, and during the past year has been under the management of Edson Watson. The school has been in operation ten months during the year and in that time a very favorable showing has been made, considering that this is Mr. Watson's first year among these people. The enrollment was somewhat diminished by some of the older pupils being transferred to the agency boarding school, though I anticipate that new pupils becoming of school age will fill it to its capacity the coming year. It has been maintained at a cost of $962.30 during the school year.

Day school No. 7 is located on the Moreau River, near the mouth of the Little Moreau River at White Horse camp, about 35 miles northwest from the agency, and has been under the supervision of Mrs. Marcia DeVinney, who has been at this school for several years, and has just closed the year's work after being in successful operation for ten months. Her work has been very satisfactory at this school and highly satisfactory to the Indians of this camp. This school has an enrollment of 21 pupils, and has been maintained at a cost of $1,015.43.

Day school No. 8, located on Cherry Creek, about 80 miles southwest from the agency, has been in charge of John F. Carson, who has been here for several years, and in his untiring efforts to make a showing each year better than the former I am pleased to say that he has not fallen short of his aim in this particular during the year just closed. As in the case of the other day schools this one also was in session ten months, with an enrollment of 33 pupils, and the cost of maintaining it was $1,032.93.

Of the three mission schools referred to, St. John's is located near Fort Bennett, about 50 miles south of the agency, and is exclusively for girls. It is owned by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and maintained in part by the Government. Under the management of Supt. E. J. Warner good results have been accomplished at this school during the past year. It has a capacity for 60 pupils, and has been maintained at a cost of $6,439.59.

The Plum Creek School is located about 80 miles southwest from the agency, and is conducted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, under the management of Rev. T. L. Riggs, with Rev. W. H. Griffiths in charge. Eighteen pupils can be conveniently accommodated here, and the cost of maintaining it has been $1,750.11.

The Oahe Boarding School is located about 60 miles south of the agency and is sustained by the American Missionary Association, under the supervision of Rev. T. L. Riggs. An enrollment of 25 pupils has filled this school to its capacity, and it has been maintained at a cost of $4,292.61. Good work has been done at each of these schools, and the pupils are always happy and willing in the duties of school work.

Missionary work.—This is carried on by the Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Congregational churches, and the result of the labors of those having the work in charge has been very satisfactory.

The work of the Protestant Episcopal Church is under the direct supervision of the Right Rev. W. H. Hare and under the immediate charge of Rev. E. Ashley, who is assisted by 1 deacon and 9 catechists. The catechists hold services each Sunday and at such other times as directed by the minister in charge. During the year 106 persons were baptized, making a total of 1,907 since the church was established on the reserve. This church has 8 neat chapels, all free from debt, and valued at $15,488, and a membership of 432 communicants. Twenty-two marriages were performed, and $3,000 contributed and expended for educational and $2,872 for religious purposes during the year.

The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church is under the direction of Right Rev. Bishop Marty, while the work at this point is conducted by Rev.

Father Finton, with one assistant, who reports a communicant membership of 300. Three neat buildings are used as places of worship; 22 marriages were performed, and $500 was contributed for religious purposes during the year.

Rev. T. L. Riggs, representing the Congregational Church, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, has this work in hand here, and during the past year was assisted by 6 male and 8 female missionaries. He reports 27 marriages, 243 communicant members, and 5 church buildings where services are regularly held; $5,450 has been expended during the year for educational purposes and $3,500 for religious purposes.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks for the courteous treatment, due consideration, and hearty cooperation always extended to me by your office in all matters pertaining to the management of the affairs of this agency.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER COUCHMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEYENNE RIVER SCHOOL.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 1, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1896.

School opened September 2, 1895, with 38 pupils present. This number was increased at various times during three months. Fifty-six were enrolled the first week; 94 the first month. In October, 18 were added, in November 25, when the enrollment was 137. Such tardiness in entering school is a serious interference with the work of pupils who have entered earlier, and an annoyance to teachers. The total enrollment for the year was 98 boys and 50 girls.

Attendance, after enrollment, was more regular than last year, less than one-half as many being excused on account of sickness, and a ten days' ride over the reservation demonstrated to me the absence of any necessity for children going home to "help" parents.

The attendance by quarters was as follows:

	I		II		III		IV	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Enrolled	67	27	92	47	92	48	90	44
Average	51	21+	83	37+	89	45+	87	43+

A gratifying improvement in general health of pupils was noted during the year, though constant watchfulness was necessary to combat in its earliest stages the wasting away so common among these people. Scarcely one is free from germs of scrofula or consumption which one condition—too close confinement—is sure to develop.

A vexatious siege of sore eyes in the early months of the year interfered with the work of the school. At one time 30 pupils were excused from duty from this cause. The trouble was aggravated by a report circulated by Indian parents that any children whose eyes became sore would be sent home. There is no doubt that many cases of sore eyes at this time were deliberately induced on account of that report. During the last five months sore eyes have been comparatively few. I credit individual towels with no small share in securing this result.

An epidemic of la grippe or allied malady caused a practical suspension of work for one week in February. Three pupils did not recover from the effects of this and were discharged; one, a bright girl of 14 years, dying a few weeks after leaving school. Otherwise there has been no serious illness.

Industrial training.—All pupils of suitable age have been regularly detailed for work one-half of each day, the boys at farming, gardening, care of horses, cattle, and swine, and at general work about the place. In this work the industrial teacher has earnestly sought to instruct boys upon their work, as well as to require them to do the work.

Girls have received instruction in housekeeping, cooking, dairying—i. e., care of milk and making butter—sewing, and laundering. The girls have been cheerful, willing, and industrious. Their work has been generally commendable. It has been particularly so in the sewing room. A few have done fine work in cooking and laundering.

The discouraging feature of the year has been the lack of industrial sentiment among the large boys. They are unwilling, heedless; their apathy is impenetrable. They work, because work is required, without spirit or interest. It has been impossible to instill the idea of a property value in things, or to supplant the firmly fixed notion that whether they work or not, Government will furnish food and clothing, and that the more property they can consume, the more they are likely to receive. That Government will some day cease to provide for them has no terrors; they can not comprehend it enough to believe it.

Classroom work has been carried on along the lines of the course of study and "suggestions" received from the Superintendent of Indian Schools, conforming thereto as closely as seemed practicable, but with a constant aim at closer grading next year. This can be done unless there shall be an unwarrantable change in the enrollment.

Evening study hour.—Three evenings of each week were spent by all but the youngest pupils in their respective classrooms engaged in such work as the teacher deemed best, usually language work in various forms connected with the regular work of the day. The remaining evenings were devoted to miscellaneous exercises; once in two weeks a talk by the agency physician; talks by the resident missionary; talks by the principal teacher; music, socials, and games. The latter became a nuisance by driving from the minds of pupils, especially the larger, thoughts of all else, and were discontinued. After the advent of warm weather, in May, evening

session was discontinued as a regular exercise, it being considered the benefit to the health of pupils during that—to Indians—trying period would warrant the change.

Improvements.—An unused day-school building was removed to the boarding school and transformed into a class-room building containing two fine large rooms, which was a welcome change to both pupils and teachers from the small ill-adapted rooms used last year.

An addition to the boys' dormitory has made that building commodious for 85 boys.

The laundry building was enlarged so as to afford a drying room and plenty of space for work. This extra room, with the steam generator and mangle furnished were found a great help in getting work out promptly, though the latter with Indians to manage them are often out of order.

A sewer of ample capacity has been laid and an artesian well put down. The well did not begin to flow until the day school closed. It furnishes a large amount of clear, soft water, suitable for laundry, bathing, scrubbing, stock, and irrigating purposes, but can not be used for cooking or drinking.

A large out-door cellar for storing vegetables is being constructed.

Needs.—The kitchen is entirely too small for the work that must be done in it. An addition is very necessary. A bath house would be a great improvement over the present means for bathing.

It is a pleasure to state that the improvement in conduct, appearance, and ability of pupils has been a subject of frequent comment.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SMITH,
Superintendent Agency Boarding School.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through the United States Indian agent.)

REPORT OF CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Crow Creek, S. Dak., August 1, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular letter of June 1, 1896, I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of the agencies in my charge.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

This agency is located on the east bank of the Missouri River, 25 miles from Chamberlain, S. Dak., the terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and is accessible by daily stage or private conveyance.

Census.—The census of Indians on this reservation, taken June 30, 1896, shows a total number of 1,055. Of these, 960 are full-blood Indians and the remainder mixed bloods.

General condition of Indians.—These people, encouraged by a partial crop last year, have worked faithfully in their fields, and the prospect for a fair return in certain localities on the reservation is flattering. Many vegetables have been raised, and it is estimated that there will be harvested about 4,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000 bushels of oats, and 8,000 bushels of corn.

Hay making is just being commenced, and it is believed that fully 6,000 tons will be put up by the Indians, which will be ample for their stock during the winter months. All stock cattle came through last winter in better shape than usual and are now in splendid condition. It is most gratifying to note that these people are now taking much better care of their stock than they formerly did, which fact, I believe, justifies the recommendations which I will make in another paragraph under the head of stock raising. About 2,000 calves and many colts dropped during the past spring.

Much improvement is observed in the dress and customs of these people. None of them now wear the Indian costume, and very few of the men wear long hair. Polygamy has been entirely abandoned except in three cases, in which for a number of years there has been a plurality of wives and a family by each.

Nomadic instincts.—Perhaps one of the greatest hindrances to the more speedy civilization of these people is their instinctive disposition to constantly wander from their homes, but this will no doubt lessen as they become more interested in their stock and domestic affairs.

Health.—The Indians have escaped any serious epidemic during the year, but deaths have again been in excess of births, there having been 52 deaths and 49 births. Of the deaths 27 were from consumption.

Condition of the agency.—The agency, excepting the fence and some of the dwellings, is now in excellent general condition and repair. The office, while an old building, is believed to be the most complete in the service.

Agency reserve.—For the past year the Missouri River has been changing its course and cutting away the beautiful grove just south of the agency. It is most important that some action be taken to stop the ravages of this stream in that direction. Willow jetties would probably do so, but as this work would probably

be done by another Department, and the expense of it would doubtless be chargeable to the river and harbor appropriation, I can only suggest your immediate action in the matter to protect the grove and the agency buildings, which will eventually be taken if something is not done.

Agency gristmill.—The gristmill has done satisfactory work, having manufactured all the flour consumed at the Crow Creek and Lower Brulé agencies and schools during the year. The new roller system has proved most satisfactory. The flour manufactured was a straight grade and gave entire satisfaction in use.

Police.—The police of this agency have been watchful and prompt to report any misdemeanors occurring on the reservation and in every respect faithful and efficient in the performance of their duties.

Judges.—The Indian judges have rendered efficient service and relieved me of many small annoyances. Their decisions have been generally satisfactory.

Farmers.—The farmers have done valuable work, and a marked improvement is noticeable in the homes, fields, and stock of the Indians. They have again had each Indian's house whitewashed—a sanitary measure which will undoubtedly have a good effect on the general health of these people.

Female industrial teacher.—During the month of May a female industrial teacher was appointed for field service in the person of Miss A. J. Wells, who has taken hold of the work with commendable energy and is endeavoring to establish better conditions in the reservation homes. It is a lamentable fact that the Indian women are far behind the men in civilized habits, and yet it is not to be wondered at when so little is being done to advance them. All branches of the Indian work, certainly including this one, should be pushed together. Two more women for field service are urgently needed at this agency.

The ration system.—Nothing could be more degrading than the issuing of rations, and I again earnestly urge that the same be commuted into cash payments, to be made quarterly. It can not be best to be always dealing out rations to able-bodied men. There are old people here who will need to be helped, but they are few. If the issuing of rations is stopped it will, I am confident, begin an era of prosperity at this agency.

Stock raising.—Cattle raising is the only very profitable occupation for these people. If the Government would put a four-wire fence around this reservation, which could be done for $15,000, purchase a few more cattle, and then direct the farmers to pay special attention to this industry, I am convinced that in four years, with the start they now have in cattle, these people could be made self-supporting. I earnestly recommend the adoption of this plan.

Artesian well.—On May 9, 1896, a contract was entered into with James W. Sanford for the sinking of an artesian well on the school farm at this agency. Work is now going forward on the same and it is expected that an abundance of water will be obtained for irrigating the school farm and for other purposes.

Schools.—The schools of this agency have been so fully discussed during the past year in quarterly reports as to need only brief mention at this time.

The Crow Creek boarding school has had a most successful year. The report of Superintendent Avery is submitted herewith.

The Immaculate Conception school had the misfortune to lose by fire one of the main buildings, but aside from that the school work has been uninterrupted. The school has maintained an average attendance of about 55 during the year and has done satisfactory work.

The Grace Mission school has also had a successful year, maintaining an average attendance of about 33 pupils.

All in all, the year's work just finished has been the best ever accomplished at this agency, for which fact credit is due to the faithful and efficient employees of the several schools mentioned.

Religion.—The Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches represented on this reservation have successfully handled their important work, are all exerting a most wholesome influence upon these people, and have given me most cordial support in my work.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY.

This agency is located on the west bank of the Missouri River 30 miles from Chamberlain, S. Dak., and 7 miles from the Crow Creek Agency. It is accessible by stage or private conveyance.

Census.—The census taken June 30 last shows a total of 953, of which number 145 are mixed bloods.

Condition of Indians.—The Indians at this agency have done fairly well. They have built houses and tilled their farms. Their stock has done well, and on the whole

the outlook for them was bright until Congress passed a bill allowing them to move to the Rosebud Reservation. Coming as it did, when a new agency and school plant had just been built, allotments completed, and treaty stipulations fulfilled, this can not but work harm to the tribe. A people who were just settled are given an incentive to take up their old nomadic habits, which it will require years to eradicate. The bill is certainly ambiguous as to where these people will be enrolled after they reach Rosebud, and at least 500 will make the change.

After all attempts to arrange with the Rosebud and Lower Brulé Indians for the settlement of this matter had failed, the bill as passed appears a little arbitrary and, I believe, is in direct violation of former treaties. (See sec. 16, Sioux agreement, approved March 2, 1889.) Certainly it is not conducive to the welfare of the Lower Brulé Indians.

Issue of stock cattle.—Under article 17, Sioux agreement, 1889, I have just finished issuing all the stock cattle and agricultural implements provided for in said article to 350 heads of families and persons over 18 years of age. The stock was in splendid condition and in a fair way to do well, but those who went to Rosebud have in traveling there and back every two weeks for their rations lost many of these valuable animals.

Fifty dollars per capita.—This money was paid directly to the Indians, and if the news of their being allowed to go south of White River had not reached them just when it did would doubtless have been more judiciously expended.

Police.—The police have rendered satisfactory and efficient service. The cowardly shooting by Handsome Elk of two of the members of the police force was a crime that calls for immediate punishment. The police were clearly in the line of duty, and it is to be hoped that the United States court will suit the punishment to the crime.

Judges.—The judges of this agency, for some reason, have not rendered very satisfactory service. An entire new force has been appointed, and it is believed that better results will follow.

Farmers.—The work of the farmers up to the time of the departure of the Indians for the Rosebud Reservation was highly satisfactory, but since then the Indians have been too scattered for effectual work.

Health and sanitation.—Here, as at Crow Creek, the death rate has exceeded the birth rate, and consumption and scrofula continue to make the usual inroads on the lives of these people. Whitewash for their houses, with disinfectants, has been freely applied and will no doubt be beneficial.

Schools.—The Lower Brulé School has been so fully reported on during the year as to only require that attention be called to the report of Supt. George W. Nellis, which is submitted herewith.

Religion.—The Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Episcopal churches are each represented on this reservation, and their work has generally been of a commendable nature.

Conclusion.—Generally I have been well supported by my employees, who in their several places have proven trustworthy and efficient. I regret to state, however, that this has not been true of the clerk in charge at Lower Brulé, who is physically incapacitated for clerical work as the result of an injury to his right arm. While the gentleman is honest and of good morals, his inability to do clerical work has thrown unusual additional duties upon other employees and myself.

I am under many obligations to your office for the cordial support given me, and to my employees for their hearty cooperation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED TREON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CROW CREEK SCHOOL.

INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL,
Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak., July 28, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to report as follows concerning the Crow Creek Agency Boarding School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896:

Attendance.—The school opened September 1 with an enrollment of 120, which increased within a few days to 130, practically the entire number of pupils then available on the reservation. It is encouraging to note that the opening enrollment and the attendance throughout the year were practically voluntary and entirely cheerful. There was but one runaway during the year. That was a boy who was promptly and voluntarily returned by his father as soon as he reached home, after two or three hours' absence from the school. His feelings had been injured in a dispute with another pupil.

The average attendance, by quarters, has been as follows:

First quarter	$128\frac{1}{6}$
Second quarter	$120\frac{13}{92}$
Third quarter	$131\frac{27}{91}$
Fourth quarter	$125\frac{63}{87}$

The average for the second quarter was reduced by ten days' vacation during the holidays. Every pupil enrolled when the school was dismissed for this vacation returned the day that it ended without having to be sent for or notified to come. It is barely possible, however, that this gratifying celerity was partly due to a previous announcement that there would be a New Year's dinner and a Christmas-tree entertainment on the said date of return.

Health.—The average health of the pupils has been good, except during a very serious epidemic of la grippe in January and February. Two died during this epidemic, and many others were very seriously sick. The attitude of their parents toward the school at this time was admirable, and would have done credit to the most intelligent white community. Those having sick children were allowed to visit them in the hospital at all times, and never gave the nurses or physician the slightest trouble. In many cases they rendered much assistance in watching and nursing, being careful to obey instructions exactly and faithfully. The parents of those who died were careful to let us know, even in their first grief, that they did not blame anyone, and felt grateful for what had been done. Many white parents who love their children no more than these love theirs would find it difficult to do so well as that, I think.

In stating that average health has been good, reference is made only to freedom from acute ailments. Scrofula, weak lungs, easily broken-down constitutions are always with us.

Schoolroom work.—The teachers worked harmoniously, and were competent and faithful. The suggestions received from the Indian Office as to methods and course of study were approximately followed, with obvious profit, and I think that excellent work was done in the class rooms throughout the year. The kindergarten work was a surprising revelation of what can be done with the youngest pupils. After this year's initial trial of that department I should rather see any other schoolroom work abandoned than have it discontinued or put into inefficient hands.

The closing schoolroom exercises extended through two evenings in a programme which was exceedingly creditable to teachers and pupils. The parents of the pupils attended these exercises and were highly delighted. Partly to secure this result, the exercises were largely of a spectacular and musical character, such as could be appreciated by them. The Indian mother of one of the little kindergartners reported after the first evening's entertainment that she had been unable to sleep at all during the following night because she was so proud of her little boy. This mother is one who can not speak English.

Industrial work.—The industrial work done and the industrial training given during the year have been worth more than everything else the school has accomplished, I think. I am also certain that there has been much improvement along these lines during the year. Not only has the necessary domestic, farm, and miscellaneous work been better done than heretofore, as evidenced by added neatness, cleanliness, and comfort everywhere, but the discernible educational results obtained have been most gratifying.

Every girl in school over 14 years of age can cut, fit, and make neatly, without assistance, every garment she wears, and, as a rule, does so. A large and increasing number of them, without any assistance whatever, make most excellent light bread and pastry, not to mention ordinary cooking, and they are filling books with receipts for future use at home. Each is, during a part of the year, matron of some table in the dining room, and has the entire care of it except laundering the table linen, which she learns at another time. Each large girl has learned to take milk just as it comes into the dairy, to take care of it properly, and, with ordinary farm appliances, such as she can easily have at home, to make the best of butter. Each rotates regularly through every domestic department, and all are learning to take pleasure and pride in the work.

The one department which is still dreaded is the laundry, where the work necessarily loses much of its educational value, not because it is unpleasant, but because it is too very heavy, and can not be made otherwise with the present equipment. We greatly need some steam machinery. A full equipment of it is not desired, but we are unable to understand why the urgent and insistent recommendations on this subject made by yourself, by the school physician, by me, and by every inspecting officer who has recently been here are entirely disregarded, though other smaller schools are in the meantime getting fully equipped steam laundries, if I am correctly informed.

The boys are becoming thoroughly reliable and competent in all the miscellaneous outside work, particularly including care of the milch cows and other stock, to which very especial attention is being paid. My report is becoming tedious and I will say less in regard to their training than I have regarding that given to the girls, but I believe it to be about equally valuable and appropriate. If a larger number of the boys could rotate through the agency shops without detriment to the school work, I should be glad, and should also be glad to try the outing system to some extent for both boys and girls, if practicable, as perhaps it may be in the near future.

Employees.—As have been evidenced by my efficieney reports during the year, I have felt that the school has had an exceptionally satisfactory corps of employees. There has been practically no friction of any kind, nor failure to meet all reasonable requirements. That is stating the case less strongly than many of them deserve to have it stated. The one person whom I have unfavorably criticised in the reports mentioned will, I think, do better in the future perhaps, and I hope for few changes in the corps other than earned promotions.

New buildings, etc.—As these will doubtless be mentioned in your own report, I will only allude to them by saying that the extensive cattle sheds and the model dairy built during the year are particularly valuable additions to the school plant; and the artesian well, on which work has begun, will probably be of almost revolutionary importance.

The purchase of a piano with money realized from the sale of increase of school stock was an object lesson of a desirable kind, and the piano is a most welcome addition to the school equipment.

Detailed information regarding live stock, poultry, farm products, etc., will be found in my statistical report and doubtless need not be mentioned herein.

In conclusion, I can not too heartily thank you, on my own behalf and on behalf of the other employees, for your active support and cooperation throughout the year and your generous appreciation of everything accomplished or attempted. And in this vote of thanks I might very properly include as voters the pupils, who also fully recognize the kindness of your attitude toward the school and toward themselves, and, to my personal knowledge, have a warm regard for you.

Very respectfully,

FRANK F. AVERY,
Superintendent.

Dr. FREDERICK TREON,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LOWER BRULÉ SCHOOL.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK., *July 15, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, through United States Indian Agent Fred. Treon, the following report of the Lower Brulé Industrial Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

The enrollment, average attendance, and classification are shown by the following table:

1896.	First grade.		Second grade.		Third grade.		Fourth grade.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First quarter	40	40	9	6	9	8	8	9
Second quarter	40	37	10	6	10	8	7	10
Third quarter	38	37	9	6	11	6	7	8
Fourth quarter	7	15	10	8	17	12	11	11

1896.	Fifth grade.		Sixth grade.		Seventh grade.		Enrollment.	Average attendance.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
First quarter	3	6					138	132.1
Second quarter	4	6					138	129.4
Third quarter	4	5					131	128.9
Fourth quarter	10	5	9	7	3	5	130	127.1

Total enrollment, 148; average attendance for the year, 127.8.

The work in the schoolroom was, on the whole, successful. Special mention might be made of the excellent work done by Miss Clara D. True in room No. 4.

A pleasant and certainly profitable feature of the school work was the organization and biweekly meeting of the Brulé Band, a literary society whose membership was made up of pupils of the school. The exercises consisted of solo and chorus singing, declamations, recitation of memory gems, essays, reproductions, etc., and the reading of the Brulé Bulletin, the school newspaper.

Industrial work was carried on in a manner similar to that described in former reports. Particular attention was given to stock raising and dairying, although for the latter we are poorly equipped. Our cattle herd was increased by 15 head. Choice butter to the amount of 2,184 pounds was made, while at the same time the children were given all the fresh sweet milk they would drink. Not less than 25 cows were milked at any time during the year. A nice lot of butter is now being made by employees and stored away for use of pupils when school reopens. Eleven hogs were slaughtered, netting 2,110 pounds of fresh pork.

The garden is a success. Sixty bushels of vegetables—onions, lettuce, radishes, beans, and pease—were used for the subsistence of pupils prior to their going home in vacation. The oats (10 acres) are a total failure, and the corn (12 acres) only a partial success. The potatoes, owing to irrigation on a small scale, will, I believe, make a fairly good yield.

The sewing, cooking, and laundering departments were successfully administered, and excellent service was rendered by the matrons.

Among the improvements made during the year might be mentioned the completion of the waterworks system—a perfect success in every way—the building of hog and poultry houses and meat refrigerator, the making of a large root cellar for the storing of vegetables, and the setting out of 150 shade trees, nearly all of which are at the present date alive and thrifty.

There are still, however, some very urgent needs, foremost among which is a hospital. The importance of this matter must be appreciated by anyone familiar with Indian-school work. Fourteen pupils were excused from this school during the year because of lack of proper hospital accommodation and service.

Next in importance is a steam-heating plant. This is asked for in the interests of comfort, cleanliness, health, safety from fire, and economy. A well-equipped dairy building is also a prime necessity.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. NELLIS,
Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF PINE RIDGE AGENCY.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, *August 15, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, as follows:

I assumed charge of the agency on January 1, 1896, relieving Capt. Charles G. Penney, U. S. A., late acting agent.

The reservation is about 60 by 95 miles in extent, and contains approximately 3,250,000 acres. It is located along the southern border of South Dakota, east of 103° west longitude, and also includes a tract of land 5 by 10 miles in extent situated in Nebraska and temporarily made part of the reservation by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, promulgated in Executive proclamation dated February 10, 1890.

Some conflict of jurisdiction has arisen regarding this tract, the local authorities in the county of Sheridan, Nebr., of which it is a part, claiming that the agent has no authority thereon. It is hoped that an authoritative decision may soon be had determining the force and effect of the act referred to and the proclamation of the President thereunder.

For administrative purposes the reservation is divided into six districts, under charge of five additional farmers, who are located as centrally as possible, and who exercise general supervision and control over the Indians living within their districts, also making to them all issues excepting annuities. These employees to succeed must necessarily be men of character and good judgment; able to decide troublesome questions constantly coming up, and to maintain peace and good order among their people. In view of their responsible duties it is to be regretted that their compensation has been reduced for the ensuing year to a sum entirely inadequate.

The population by districts is as follows:

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Wakpamini	492	540	1,032
White Clay	644	666	1,310
Pass Creek	443	468	911
Medicine Root	456	535	991
Porcupine	390	452	842
Wounded Knee	662	733	1,395
Total	3,087	3,394	6,481

There are 1,772 children of school age—824 males and 948 females.

Agriculture.—The reservation is fairly well watered by streams running northerly into White River. The surface is broken, generally rolling prairie, with, in some places, extensive tracts of "bad lands." Abundant grass is found everywhere and furnishes nutritious food for stock at all seasons except when deeply covered by snow. As a consequence cattle do unusually well and keep in good flesh during winter without artificial food or shelter. There are occasional hard winters, when considerable loss occurs, but these are rare.

The reservation lying within the semiarid belt, and rainfall being inadequate, crop raising can never be made a success. Everything (excepting roots) planted or sown either withers from lack of moisture or is burned up by hot winds before it matures. As a proof of this it may be stated that a large portion of the farmers in counties adjoining the reservation on the south are abandoning their holdings and going elsewhere. Over 600 are reported to have left one county during the year. Under such circumstances the Indian, always unthrifty and improvident, can not be expected to succeed.

These people are slowly learning the value of cattle and becoming anxious to increase their number. They, however, require to be strictly controlled in this respect, as the old Indian instinct to wastefully slay and eat is yet strong in them. No killing or sale of cattle, except of steers that have reached maturity, is permitted, and as a result the quantity of horned stock is increasing rapidly. At the spring round-up this year 6,535 calves were branded, being a decided increase over any previous year. This number would have been much larger but for the depredations of wolves, which destroy many young cattle and colts. These pests seem to be increasing, and there appears no way of exterminating them except by offering a scalp bounty sufficiently large to induce organized efforts to kill them off.

Allotments.—No allotments of land in severalty have been made on this reservation, and none should in future be made, because the raising of cattle being the only practicable industry the land must remain unfenced to afford adequate range. Were the land allotted, and such as remained open to settlement, white men would monopolize the range, and the only industry now possible for the Indian would be hopelessly ruined.

Education.—There are 25 day schools on the reservation which were in operation during the year, with another in process of erection, which is expected to open September 1 next. These schools are located near the centers of Indian settlements and furnish the best means for primarily instructing children. They have a capacity for 1,000 pupils without crowding. The enrollment is 940, and the average attendance has been 726.

Although advancement in these schools is less rapid than in nonreservation schools, such advancement as is made is more lasting and therefore more valuable. Each day school properly conducted confers a constant benefit upon the adult

Indians as well as upon their children. The day school exerts a potent civilizing influence in the camps where located, and the teacher becomes a local missionary, teaching constantly by precept and example the gospel of better living, cleaner homes, more rational treatment of the sick, especially of sick children, something of frugality, honesty, and altruism, all of which underlie and precede the successful efforts of the regular missionary, and in the absence of which the seed he sows fails to bring forth fruit.

Children there instructed daily take to their homes some small portion of what they have learned from their teachers, and the result is plainly apparent. They remain more contented amid the conditions under which they inevitably must live; they make better men and women than had they been educated at nonreservation schools and then had been returned to the reservation, because, among other things, they avoid the load of disappointment the others bear. They have not been taught, like them, to believe that having learned to speak and write English, with some imperfect knowledge of a few other things, they are competent to fill all positions at an agency, even the highest; which teaching is in most cases the extreme of cruelty, because there are but few positions to be filled, and for the important of these few returned students are qualified. They doubtless have sufficient knowledge, such as it is, but are greatly lacking in self-reliance, in the ability to direct and control others, or in the independence of character and judgment necessary in such positions.

These nonreservation students, with educated tastes and an appreciation of proper living gained by some years of life at distant schools, return to their friends and the squalid life of these people with a sense of loathing, which, when once the joy of home coming is satiated, grows into despair and causes retrogression. One young woman, absent from the reservation for years, returned this year and now lives with an old grandmother (her only relative) in a teepee, with no prospect of a better home. Another, also back this year after graduating, found no better home than with a distant relative, whose family being large, crowded his cabin and made it necessary for the graduate to sleep out of doors in an old wagon box.

I am convinced that in the uplifting and civilizing of the Indian, each dollar wisely spent on reservation day schools does more good than three expended at any nonreservation school, no matter how or by whom conducted.

Day schools should, however, have more encouragement, in my opinion. Among other things, in regard to a noon lunch for pupils, definitely established and provided, furniture for cottages, tools and implements for teaching industrial work, and places provided in which to use them. Teachers and housekeepers should be continuously in service, instead of, as now, for ten months only, in order that buildings and premises may be looked after, and that responsibility for property may be continuous. Much valuable property for which the agent is responsible is located at day schoolhouses, and during vacation is left unguarded when teachers are absent. Should one die or conclude to leave the service, and the property be found short, the agent is left without redress or adequate means for making up the loss.

For a detailed report of the several day schools attention is invited to report of Mr. W. B. Dew, day-school inspector, herewith.

Missionary work.—The missionary work on this reservation is conducted by representatives of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, all of whom are zealously engaged in trying to Christianize the Indians, with, so far as I can observe, the usual amount of success.

Court of Indian offenses.—There are four Indian judges allowed at this agency, and courts are held twice each month. The court is a valuable aid in preserving order, and its decisions are generally respected by the Indians. Most of the cases coming before this court are caused by domestic infelicity and what they call "girl stealing." The old custom of "throwing away" wives is hard to overcome, and most frequently girls are willing to be stolen.

Provision should, in my opinion, be made for enlarging the authority of Indian courts to the extent of giving them jurisdiction in divorce cases, or if this is not practicable, other remedy should be provided. There are constantly arising cases where either husband or wife is entitled to a divorce, to lawfully obtain which no means are available. The Indians can not resort to the State courts, not having the necessary money, and when denied redress much immorality results. As a lesser evil Indian courts have been allowed by agents to grant divorces, but in my opinion no decree of such a court can give a valid divorce.

Road making.—During the spring of 1896 a more than usual amount of work was performed by Indians upon roads. This consisted in building bridges where needed, cutting down banks, and lessening grades. The work was systematically

conducted by district farmers, who report the Indians as appreciating the improvements made and as having worked well.

Industries.—The reservation being without timber, barren of mineral resources, unsuited for agriculture, and yielding nothing but native grasses, the Indian's sole industry consists in consuming his rations and waiting for his cattle to grow. It is not apparent what else is open for him. There is no retrogression among these people, and in all respects there is visible improvement, but it is necessarily slow, and made slower by the very means intended to benefit the Indian.

First, he is given so much to eat that he need not work, the necessity for doing which is a blessing rather than a curse.

Second, under the guise of religious convocations and gatherings, large numbers are allowed to visit in great parties at long distances from their homes, and thus the spirit of unrest and a desire to tramp is fostered. As I write, this agency is afflicted by several thousand such visitors from distant agencies, who are here to attend a religious convocation. They are hungry and travel worn and expect to remain at least a week. There are swarms of children, dogs, and ponies, and they have before them many days return travel with its attendant misery, scanty food, and resulting sickness. Measles, whooping cough, and often more serious diseases are spread by such gatherings. The reservation visited is swept clean of food for man and beast. The locality in and about which such a meeting has been held is littered with débris, defiled, and rendered unfit for use for a long period. The good results of such convocations, if any, are unknown to me.

Vital statistics.—During the year there were 264 births and 172 deaths among these Indians, being a birth and death rate of 39.7 and 26.8 per 1,000. It is noticeable that the death rate is much less among mixed-blood Indians, due no doubt to better sanitation and more rational treatment of the sick among them.

Owing to the great extent of this reservation and the fact that the Indians are widely scattered, it is impossible usually for the agency physician to visit or attend patients in distant districts. There is all the work he can attend to in and about the agency. As a result patients at remote points are almost entirely neglected. This condition is peculiarly unfortunate with regard to the schools, where, if accident or sickness occurs, the sufferers are many times beyond the reach of medical aid.

If the services of a physician could be had the Indians generally would abandon irrational treatment of the sick. Any step in this direction is much to be desired as lessening the influence of the medicine man, whose efforts are constantly directed toward keeping alive old superstitious and fetich practices. So long as these are believed in, progress toward civilization is greatly retarded. In view of these facts it would appear to be a wise expenditure of money to employ two additional physicians, one to be located in Porcupine district, distant 25 miles from the agency, where he could attend the sick of Porcupine and Medicine Root districts, and the other at the issue station of the Pass Creek district, distant 45 miles from the agency, from which attention could be given the people of that district. The first of these could attend 7 schools and the second 5 schools, where their services are much needed, especially in connection with scrofulous pupils and the numerous cases of sore eyes constantly occurring. This would leave the districts of White Clay, Wounded Knee, and Wakpamini to be attended by the agency physician.

To carry out this plan would, however, involve some expense, as two dwelling houses at the points to be occupied, sufficiently large for a small family, with a room for keeping and dispensing medicines, would require to be erected. Such dwellings would cost from $1,200 to $1,500 each. The expense would not, however, be worth considering compared with the great advantages to the Indians and the schools that would certainly result from such an arrangement.

A serious drawback in the work of civilizing these or any Indians, however, is found in the universal custom of relatives and connections by marriage considering that what one has belongs equally to all. As such relations are usually very numerous and for the most part idle and improvident, no one family can accumulate anything. Let a man be in receipt of a salary, no matter how large, or let him by industry raise a crop, and he gets no real benefit from it. His own relations and those of his wife swarm down upon him and consume everything, so that he has nothing for his industry. This not only discourages any attempt to be industrious and to accumulate property, especially things that can be used for food, but it puts a premium on idleness and unthrift, for he who idles not only saves his muscle, but fares as well as does he who works.

The effects of this custom are widespread. One instance will suffice. Many of the women can make excellent light bread, but none do so in their homes, because, if made, it would be devoured before it was allowed to cool. They must cook only

enough food for a meal, as anything more is looted by hungry relatives whom they can not, according to Indian custom, deny.

I take pleasure in reporting that all agency employees are faithful and competent, and all have been zealous in the discharge of duty. I am under obligations to the office for considerate support and most courteous treatment at all times.

Very respectfully,

W. H. CLAPP,
Captain Sixteenth Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF PINE RIDGE SCHOOLS.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, *August 14, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report on the day schools of this reservation.

There are 1,772 children of school age on this reservation, of whom 1,316 attended some school during the fiscal year 1896. The enrollment in the different schools was as follows:

Day schools	942
Holy Rosary Mission	151
Nonreservation schools	223
Total	1,316

Of the 456 who did not attend any school the majority were prevented either by chronic illness or too great distance from the nearest day school. With the opening of the Ogalalla Boarding School it is presumed that provision will be made for these.

The average attendance of those in the day schools was 726, or 77 per cent. This low rate may in some measure be accounted for by the prevalence of the measles, whooping cough, and influenza with their usual effect on children of Indian blood.

Literary work.—The progress of the pupils in reading, writing, drawing, singing, and any study learned by imitation is excellent. In arithmetic they do well whenever the right methods are pursued. The greatest difficulty consists in their ignorance of the English language, on account of which progress in any branch which requires thought based upon explanation of the teacher is necessarily slow. The main stress is laid on teaching the pupil to speak English, and the results are that most of them understand what is spoken to them, while very few will speak it. In the majority of the schools the children speak out and the racial timidity seems to have been overcome.

Industrial work.—Girls: Daily instruction is given the girls in dressmaking, cooking, laundry work, and housekeeping with most gratifying results. Each girl large enough makes her own clothes and to a large extent those of her small sisters, besides helping to mend those of her brothers. The work is generally neatly and well done and with not very much help from the housekeeper. The same may be said of the other industrial work. They show much fondness for all work of this kind, and when new dresses are being made sometimes reach the school as early as 6 o'clock.

Boys: Of the industrial work of the boys so much can not be said. There is neither the work nor the inclination as with the girls. The boys are required to cut all the wood, keep the premises neat, and do a certain amount of work in the garden, the results of the last being so uncertain on account of the aridness of this section and numerous frosts that not much inducement is offered. The season having been unusually favorable this year, nice crops of potatoes, beets, onions, pease, beans, etc., were raised, furnishing ample supplies for teacher and pupils, though as they did not mature but a short while before school closed the pupils did not get much of the fruits of their labor.

I should recommend that tools sufficient for simple carpenter and blacksmith work be furnished each school. If this were done, the boys could be kept constantly employed and at the same time acquire knowledge that would enable them to build better houses and mend broken tools, etc.

Raising of chickens and care of cows are also receiving commendable attention.

An inspection of the schools of this reservation and a knowledge of the conditions that obtain in them has convinced me that none but married couples should be employed. A woman is neither competent nor physically able to instruct boys in the industrial training required by the regulations, nor is she capable of doing the outdoor work necessary in the remote locations of the schools. As the home life of the teacher serves as an object lesson to all the members of the camp it should be as complete as possible. Furthermore, where two women are employed there usually arise irreconcilable differences which materially injure the working of the school. As both would be obliged to live in the same house, the employment of an unmarried man and woman at the same school would seem out of the question.

I find the teachers of Indian blood, with one or two exceptions, usually lacking in neatness of home and person. They also exhibit ignorance of the English language, or at least aversion to using it in conversation. In consequence their pupils are timid and will not answer when spoken to. Their houses are the loafing place of the Indians in the neighborhood, with whom they converse in the Dakota language at great length. This furnishes a most injurious object lesson to the pupils. If those of Indian blood were employed on reservations where they do not know the tribal language these objections would not obtain to as great a degree.

Under the present system the teacher during the months of July and August is not in Government employ, and it seems optional with him whether he remains at his school or leaves. If he adopts the latter alternative there is a considerable amount of valuable Government property left without anyone to watch over it. If they were employed permanently and leaves of absence granted, as in the case of boarding-school employees, there would be some one to look after the property and a greater desire inculcated in the teacher to make his surroundings more homelike.

There are many children on this reservation so afflicted with scrofula—having open sores constantly discharging—as would render them a source of danger to any that come in contact with them. As the exhalations from these sores soon contaminate the air of the schoolroom, they have been, under advice of the agency physician, excluded from school. Some of these afflicted

children are very bright and anxious to learn. If some place could be provided at which such children could attend school and at the same time receive medical treatment, it would result in much benefit and probably a diminution of this dread disease.

There seems to be at each school a crying need for additional rooms suitable for bathrooms and workroom for the boys. It is almost impossible to get the children to bathe at home, and there is not room in the present buildings. If a small room provided with common tubs were built, each child could be required to take a bath at least once a week, and the custom once thoroughly imbibed would probably stay with the child in after life.

During the four days beginning July 7 the day-school employees of Rosebud and this reservation met at this agency and held an institute. The papers and discussions were of matters pertaining to day-school work, and judging by the interest manifested and questions discussed were of great practical good. The attendance was between 70 and 80. An association of the employees was formed during this meeting, and resolutions passed in favor of holding annual institutes. The next institute is to be held at Rosebud Agency during the summer of 1897.

Situated as these schools are, far from civilization, out in the camps, the life of the day-school teacher it not one of ease, At some of them months elapse without a white face being seen, and great credit is due to those who take up this burden cheerfully, watching over the Indian when sick, advising him in his farming operations, directing him in how to build his hut, and, in fact, taking the place of a faithful missionary. I think that most of the teachers of this reservation are doing faithful work and expending their utmost efforts to advance the savage to civilized life slowly but surely.

A list of the teachers and housekeepers employed at the 25 day schools, with salaries paid; also enrollment and average attendance at each is as follows:

Teacher.	Housekeeper.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Salary per month.	
				Teacher.	Housekeeper.
T. H. Faris	Belle Faris	49	23.94	$60	$30
Mrs. Mary R. Brun	E. K. Robertson	46	30	60	30
E. W. Truitt	Mary E. Truitt	23	25.12	60	30
W. C. Garrett	Julia E. Garrett	43	36	60	30
Wm. Fasthorse	Anna Fasthorse	45	35	60	30
Elmore Little Chief	Martha Little Chief	35	29	60	30
E. M. Keith	M. G. Keith	62	47	60	30
J. S. Spear	Catherine B. Spear	24	19.51	60	30
Mrs. M. C. Prescott	E. D. Prescott	45	40.37	60	30
Mary Morgan	Mattie E. Ward	44	30	60	30
Frank D. Voorheis	L. R. Voorheis	42	32.58	60	30
H. A. Mossman	Nellis Mossman	19	11.09	60	30
Frank A. Virtue	Nellie Virtue	21	17	60	30
Thomas Black Bear	Emma Ruff	29	21.25	60	30
W. M. Robertson	A. A. Robertson	38	32.20	60	30
Mrs. E. W. Gleason	Alice Garcia	53	41.50	60	30
John F. MacKey	Evalyn MacKey	40	32.30	60	30
Lulu Ashcraft	Mollie E. Sullivan	45	35	60	30
J. B. Freeland	A. M. Freeland	35	31	60	30
Clarence Three Stars	Jennie Three Stars	36	27	60	30
William H. Barton	Angelique Barton	42	32.35	60	30
Stephen Waggoner	C. J. Waggoner	32	26.06	60	30
John M. S. Linn	Olive R. Linn	22	17.42	60	30
Mrs. Jessie Craven	Jennie Brown	35	25.28	60	30
E. C. Scovel	Mary C. Scovel	32	27.45	60	30

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks for the uniform courtesy and aid extended me by this office.

Very respectfully,

W. B. DEW,
Day School Inspector.

Capt. W. H. CLAPP, U. S. A.,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF ROSEBUD AGENCY.

ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 25, 1896.*

SIR: In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the report of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Agent J. George Wright, appointed inspector, transferred this agency to me June 1 last, and as I have been in charge less than three months my report will not be as complete as it otherwise would. I am pleased to state that, owing to the able administration and systematic business habits of my predecessor, my duties have been less difficult than usual at an agency of this size, and I have been able to take up and continue the work of Agent Wright without any friction, and I hope with a fair measure of success.

Rosebud Agency is 35 miles northwest of Valentine, Nebr., which is on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, and from which point all agency supplies are transported by Indian freighters. A stage conveys the mail from Valentine to the agency six times a week, and the two places are connected by a telephone line.

The agency is badly located, having been placed in a basin surrounded on all sides by high sand bluffs, and consequently is naturally difficult of access, which difficulty is increased by washings of the roads during a large portion of the busy season of each year. The prevalence of high winds causes a great deal of sand to be carried in the air, to the great annoyance and discomfort of the people here, and delaying the transaction of the necessary business of the agency. The buildings are old and for several years past only sufficient repairs have been made to render them habitable, and there is also a serious deficiency in the quarters for the accommodation of the employees.

In view of these facts I believe the time has arrived when it is necessary to build a new agency, leaving two or three of the best of the present buildings standing here for an issue station and removing the remainder to the site of the new boarding school, where the material could be used in stables and outbuildings, which is all the most of it is fit for; and with the erection of a few new buildings the Government would not be anything the loser by the change and a proper agency would be secured with sufficient accommodations for the employees, and where business could be transacted with a reasonable degree of comfort and satisfaction for all concerned.

The Indians of this agency belong to the Sioux tribe, and are much scattered in settlements along the timbered streams over the reserve, which contains over 3,000,000 acres of land lying between the White River on the north, the State line on the south, the Missouri River on the east, and Black Pipe Creek on the west, where the Rosebud and Pine Ridge reserves join.

The annual census of these Indians was taken on June 27 last in a very careful manner, and gives the following results:

Families	1,355
Males over 18 years of age	1,157
Females over 14 years of age	1,337
Males under 18 years of age	942
Females under 14 years of age	940
Males between 6 and 18 years of age	570
Females between 6 and 18 years of age	614
Children of school age (6 to 18 years of age)	1,184
Total number of Indians enrolled	4,376

The reservation is divided into six districts with an issue station and slaughterhouse in each, and a farmer has the general charge and oversight of everything in the district to which he is assigned under the agent's direction. The issue stations have been so established as to be convenient to the largest number of Indians in each district, and so as not to necessitate the Indians traveling long distances from their homes. Rations are regularly issued at each station, the supplies being transported by Indian teams and the beef cattle being driven from the agency to each. As far as possible, all repairs required by Indians to their wagons and machinery are made at these stations.

The Indians in each district are engaged, to as great an extent as practicable, in farming, but the main industries of the Rosebud Indians are stock raising and freighting. The most of the land is not such as can be classed as farming land, it being only in a few selected places that farming can be profitably pursued; hence the main efforts of the farmers are directed to inducing the Indians to pay great attention to stock raising, and a fair degree of success is attending their efforts in this respect.

During the year the Indians have transported with their own teams 4,887,623 pounds of freight, for which they have been paid $20,582.90, and they have furnished the Government 1,199,075 pounds gross of beef, for which they have received $35,534.01. In addition to the amount of beef supplied to the agency quite a large number of cattle have been shipped to Eastern markets.

The artesian well being put down about 20 miles east of the agency has now reached a depth of over 2,200 feet, with, at present, 6-inch pipe. The work has been continued with great difficulty for some months past, on account of the formation passed through being of such a caving nature that the use of the 8-inch pipe had to be abandoned for one having a 6-inch diameter, with which the work has been continued from about 2,150 feet. The indications now point to reaching the artesian water within the next 200 feet.

Missionary.—The missionary work on this reserve has been carried on during the year by the Roman Catholic, Protestant Episcopal, and Congregational churches, and the good results of their efforts are apparent on all sides. The Roman Catholic interests are in charge of Rev. F. Digmann, those of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Rev. A. B. Clark, and the Congregational Church of Rev. J. F. Cross,

who have made reports of their work, which are transmitted herewith and publication requested, as showing more fully the results attained by each than I am enabled to give.

Schools.—On this reserve the Government has maintained during the year 21 day schools, and the Protestant Episcopal Church has maintained St. Mary's Mission School, about 12 miles east, the Government issuing to the school only such rations and clothing as the pupils would have received had they remained with their parents; and the Roman Catholic Church has conducted St. Francis Mission School, 8 miles west of the agency, partially under contract, and aid for the remainder of the pupils in the way of rations and clothing the same as the children would have received at their homes. The report of Percy H. Mugford, superintendent of St. Mary's, is transmitted herewith, and that of St. Francis mission is included in the report of Rev. F. Digmann.

The Government day schools have been located in the various camps of the Indians in the most convenient places to accommodate the largest number of children; some of them are now overcrowded, while others have not had as large a number of pupils as they could care for, this latter condition being due to the fact that as the Indians abandon camp life to take their allotments parents with their children have to seek new homes, in some instances too far from any day school for regular attendance, especially during the winter months. It is to provide for such children and to relieve the overcrowded day schools that it is proposed to erect a Government boarding school about 14 miles from the site of the present agency. This school is designed to accommodate 200 children, and when in operation all the children of this reserve of school age will be provided for. It was not possible for me to visit more than three or four schools on this reserve before they closed at the end of June, and I can not, therefore, speak from personal knowledge of each school. Those I visited were doing excellent work, and I am informed and believe the schools I saw form no exception to the rule.

The name, enrollment, and average attendance during the year of each school are as follows:

Name.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.
Agency (day)	36	26
Spring Creek (day)	42	34
Ironwood Creek (day)	44	39
Upper Cut Meat Creek (day)	55	47
Cut Meat Creek (day)	48	42
Lower Cut Meat Creek (day)	40	37
He Dog's Camp (day)	32	29
Red Leaf's Camp (day)	32	26
Black Pipe Creek (day)	30	27
Corn Creek (day)	33	27
Little White River (day)	34	28
Pine Creek (day)	30	23
Upper Pine Creek (day)	26	23
Ring Thunder's Camp (day)	27	22
Butte Creek (day)	29	24
Oak Creek (day)	39	33
White Thunder Creek (day)	22	20
Little Crow's Camp (day)	19	14
Whirlwind Soldier's Camp (day)	30	26
Ponca Creek (day)	23	17
Milk's Camp (day)	36	30
St. Mary's mission (boarding)	50	48
St. Francis mission (boarding)	174	164

At each of the day schools a teacher and housekeeper has been employed during the year, and in addition five female industrial teachers have been employed who have rendered very valuable assistance to the Indians in improving their home life.

Allotments.—During the year 441 allotments have been made and reported by Special Agent Winder. This makes a total of 910 allotments made on this reserve. Quite a number of Indians are now waiting for the Government surveys to be made so that they can take their land in severalty also. There are, however, on this reserve quite a number who are opposed to allotments, and these persons include the Indians who are still living in the larger camps under the influence of the chiefs, but it is believed this opposition will gradually disappear and that all these Indians will soon see that it is to their advantage to hold the land in allotments.

The issue of 200 teams of mares, 400 cows, the wagons, harness, and implements provided in section 17 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, for those

who take their allotments, has been made and the cash payment now soon to follow will doubtless have its effect in deciding others to take their land in severalty.

Police.—The police force of the agency consists of 3 officers and 50 privates, and they have rendered highly efficient service. The men are carefully selected, well drilled, and present a fine appearance. From one-third to one-half of the force are constantly stationed at the agency, and in addition to their regular duties perform those of messengers between the agency, issue stations and schools. I have always found the police very prompt in the discharge of their duties and to yield ready and cheerful obedience to all the orders given them. The pay of this force should be materially increased.

Sanitary.—Dr. L. M. Hardin, the agency physician, submits the following report:

Having been stationed at this agency only during the past nine months, I am not informed as to how the health of Indians compares with that of previous years. However, there were treated during the past year 393 cases of such importance as to make a record of in sanitary reports. This does not include daily calls at office and dispensary for medicine and for treatment of minor ailments, such as headache, toothache, extraction of teeth, sprains, dressing of small wounds, etc., of which cases we have from 10 to 50 calls almost daily.

The total number of deaths reported during the year is 112, 46 males and 66 females. The greater number of these were unattended by physician and did not receive treatment, either because of the great distance to travel to reach patient or indisposition of those interested to call physician. The greater number of deaths result from some form of tuberculosis, either pulmonary or lymphatic. Many deaths result from pneumonia and acute bronchitis during the winter and spring months, and from infantile diarrhea during the summer months. More young children become the victims of their parents' indiscretions and want of judgment than from actual disease if properly attended to. Too often the physician goes to find that his directions are not carried out as given, and when medicines are not productive of immediate results rational treatment is abandoned and the native "medicine man" called in to continue his lasting hold upon his people.

One thing noticeable here is the comparatively few cases of venereal disease that come under the treatment of physician. Not that they are any more virtuous than other tribes, but they seem to have yet withstood contamination by the whites. Most of the cases the physician attends are those who have been more directly associated with the whites and are becoming "civilized."

There have been reported 162 births during the year, 84 males and 78 females. Of this number, 5 were whites, leaving a net increase of 45 births over deaths among the Indians for the year, as shown by the physician's record.

The physician has attended a number of obstetrical cases among not only mixed bloods, but full bloods as well, thus attesting the fact that the Indians are advancing, though it be ever so slow.

There has been an epidemic of measles prevalent over reservation since the early spring months, and while many cases have been reported very few have proven fatal. We had a diphtheria scare in January, but no cases developed on the reservation. The disease prevailed at our nearest towns and white settlements and a number of deaths resulted, but with a quarantine established no cases became infected on the reservation. Had the disease become prevalent many cases would have resulted and with fatal termination, because of the inadequate attendance of the physician and want of hospital and proper care and treatment. With a territory of over 5,000 square miles and nearly 4,500 people to attend, the one physician could have attended but few cases. As it has been, my travel alone over the reservation the past nine months has amounted to over 2,400 miles, besides attending the calls and duties of office and dispensary.

The Department having recently allowed us additional help in the employment of an assistant or school physician the medical service will now be much more satisfactory to all concerned and the work advance along all lines.

Day-school teachers and field matrons very materially aid the physician in the care of the sick in all the camps and schools, and a very noticeable improvement in the general health of pupils in school over children out of school is noted. The health of children in the two mission boarding schools of this reservation has been quite good throughout the year and children well clothed and cared for, and no deaths of pupils in schools have been reported to this office.

The medical supplies furnished have in the main been of a standard quality, though much of the estimate was inadequate in quantity.

The statistical reports are herewith respectfully transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MCCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF ST. FRANCIS SCHOOL, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ST. FRANCIS MISSION,
Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., August 1, 1896.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit my annual report of St. Francis Mission Boarding School for the past year.

The total enrollment was 177; boys, 74; girls, 103; the average for the whole year being 164. The system of discipline at this school is firm and uniform, yet mild. The pupils are taught to comply with the rules more by a sense of honor and duty than fear of punishment. A good proof of how children felt at home is that we had hardly any runaways throughout the year Formerly the runaways were encouraged by their own parents. Now even the old Indians, seeing how well their children are taken care of, are anxious to keep them at school. "I have come but seldom to see my boy," said one among others, "not to arouse his homesickness. I want him to become smart."

With the exception of four cases of aggravated scrofula, the health of the pupils has been

very good. Though we have two large play rooms, these children of the prairie prefer outdoor exercises, and we encourage them in it as much as the season and weather allow. Baseball for the boys and croquet for the girls were the most sought-for open-air exercises.

The schoolroom work has been highly satisfactory both as to the positive knowledge the pupils have acquired and the development of their faculties. The examinations held at the end of each term were a credit to the skillfulness of the teachers as well as to the diligence of most of the pupils. To promote emulation monthly reports have been introduced, the scholarship of each pupil being determined by a previous written examination. Those that attained the highest average were awarded prizes at the public closing exercises.

Bookkeeping was introduced for the more advanced boys and girls, and of these a few liked nothing better in the line of class work. The neatness and correctness of their books was acknowledged by visitors. Letter writing was encouraged and even made obligatory.

Adjoining the play hall there is a reading room. Good and wholesome reading matter has been provided for in the form of magazines and juvenile papers.

There being quite a number of little ones a kindergarten was organized. One of the Sisters, being especially qualified and having experience in the work, has made an unexpected success. We hope for good results in that direction the coming year. One great advantage of the kindergarten is that the little ones easier pick up the language and are not so bashful as those of more advanced age.

The closing exercises were largely attended, more so than ever before; in fact the large hall could not accommodate all. A new feature of this year's commencement was the lately organized brass band, under the direction of Rev. E. M. Perrig, S. J. For the short time they had practiced their performance was creditable.

The larger boys have been kept busy alternately on the farm, in the garden, and the different shops, as stated in former years.

Tables, bedsteads, cupboards, that went out into the camps, made by our boys under the direction and with the assistance of the Brother, mended wagons, implements, tinware, shoes, etc., could not be exhibited like the much and justly admired needle and crochet-work of the girls, but surely tended toward civilizing our Indians. For the past ten years the neighboring Indians have freely drawn on the time of our mechanics, carpenters, etc., without being requested to pay a cent for either work or material. Our intention, however, is—and it has been partially executed this last year—to have as much as possible work done for them by their own children, and make them pay for it. This will gradually prepare them for what eventually has to come—to form villages with different handicrafts, not obliging them any more to go for everything to the agency or neighboring whites.

The girls have been particularly diligent in the sewing room, but are encouraged to take hold of every kind of work, so as to fit them for good housekeepers.

J. George Wright, our late agent, whose kindness and interest for St. Francis School we will long remember, had only words of praise and encouragement all these past seven years of his administration, and especially on his parting visit. All inspectors that have seen with their own eyes the work done at this school agree that it is a good plant and an excellent school. The harmony existing between all the teachers and employees, the mutual attachment of children and teachers made especially this past year a real pleasant one. More than once I heard the remark: "Should this year be our last one, it would be like a beautiful sunset."

With regard to our missionary work I wish only to say that our St. Joseph's and St. Mary's societies, which I mentioned in a former report (1892), are gaining more and more ground and doing excellent work in civilizing and Christianizing these Indians. All of the members have declared their mind to take their allotment, facing boldly and not yielding to a strong opposition on part of the old-fashioned Indians, who tried hard to pull them back on the old track. For the past ten years we have been breaking prairie. However, the soil begins to yield gratifying fruit. The most necessary thing to help these Indians along on the way of self-support is at present to have wells dug or bored for them, else they can neither settle nor raise cattle on these long tracts of waterless prairie.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, yours,

P. FLOR. DIGMANN, S. J.

CHARLES E. MCCHESNEY,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF MISSIONARY, ROSEBUD RESERVATION.

ROSEBUD RESERVATION, S. DAK., *August 26, 1896.*

DEAR SIR: Under the direction of the American Missionary Association, I have continued the work on the reservation with the help of four native missionaries and their wives.

The work has not been as fruitful in results as in previous years, but there seems to be a change coming now for the better. The Omaha dance has had a marked revival during the past year, and the old men have tried to persuade the young men and women to keep away from church services and from a final separation from their dances, which is a requirement for church membership. It has been hard for the young people to resist the home influences, and the new dance houses have run a sturdy opposition to the churches. I think this influence has run its course and that it will now decline, and I trust we can win back our own share of adherents. The church members have steadily and earnestly stood for a better life and their influence is being felt.

At Ponca Creek we have built a neat and commodious church during the year. Unfortunately the wind has twice blown it from its foundation. I can not speak too highly of the work of Rev. Francis Frazier, who has charge of the work at Ponca. His life is pure and helpful, and his home is a model in every way.

I have tried to do some general work in the schoolhouses with the aid of a stereopticon. This has been very attractive and has proved itself worthy of continuation.

I have tried to study out some means for furnishing the young people some new amusements or entertainment. So far I have not been able to get much into working effect, but I still hope to see the Fourth of July redeemed from its wild and barbarous celebration.

The day-school system is so prominent and so efficient in its influence here on this reservation that I feel it deserves commendation and support, which I am glad to give to my best ability.

I inclose statistics requested.

Very sincerely,

JAMES F. CROSS,
For American Missionary Association.

CHAS. E. MCCHESNEY, M. D.,
United States Indian Agent.

Report of Missionary, Rosebud Reservation.

Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., *August, 1896.*

My Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, I herewith furnish certain statistics, and add some remarks concerning our work for the past year.

Our working force continues about the same. Missionaries, 12—males, 11; female, 1. The native helpers have been quite active and are generally leaders among the people in the way of progress. I strive to make them even more so. We have with us half the year the faithful missionary of twenty years' experience, Miss Jennie B. Dickson, whose visits to the guilds and meetings of the women bring cheer, comfort, and instruction, for she speaks their own tongue with ease.

The number of Indians who are communicants is 448, although some 1,800 are members of the church by baptism. The number of good, substantial church buildings is ten, besides some log buildings used for the same purpose. Another is now being built in a distant camp.

The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of this church and various other guilds and individuals have contributed and expended for education $4,000, for religious purposes, $2,000. The number of formal marriages solemnized by myself, 29; by Rev. D. Tatiyopa, 1. The number of baptisms recorded this year is 95, making the total on the register 2,332.

The amount paid to Indians, so far as I know, was, for freighting, $12; purchase of wood, $85; labor, $70; total, $167. The amount paid in salaries to Indian helpers was $920.

All of which is respectfully submitted by yours, faithfully,

A. B. Clark,
Missionary in Charge.

Dr. Chas. E. McChesney,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF SISSETON AGENCY.

Sisseton Agency, S. Dak., *September 29, 1896.*

Sir: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

The Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians located on this reservation have since 1892 exercised the franchise of American citizenship. Their progress under this freedom and independence has not been of a commendable character. Close observers who have the interest and welfare of the Indian people at heart express their opinion that citizenship is not desirable for our Indian people until at such time when they can more fully understand and realize the responsibilities which rest upon them as freemen. An agency maintained under such circumstances often proves a mockery to the authorities in charge, and yet it would be impossible for a majority of the Indians of this reservation to stand the attacks and schemes that are constantly practiced upon them by men of little or no regard for honesty and the well-being of their fellow-men.

When the news reached the Indians that the last Congress failed to provide for the maintenance of the agency employees, it filled them with anxiety and fear concerning their future, and at no time since I assumed charge of this agency have they been so unanimous in their efforts to appeal to the Department to protect them against this act, which they insist was passed upon representations of a fraudulent petition prepared by some unauthorized person of this reservation.

My reasons for opposing citizenship until such time as will not interfere with progress in education is that it requires almost a superhuman effort to maintain and conduct educational institutions among them, and unless Congress can, under our constitutional authority, pass an act which will require of all males under 21 years of age, educational qualifications before they can assume citizenship after they have reached their majority, I would oppose citizenship indefinitely. It is true that our schools make a very creditable showing for the past year, but the exertion and labor it requires to secure and keep children in our schools, can not be told. My other reason for opposing citizenship is the liquor traffic. It is impossible for the agent or superintendent to cope with this baleful influence, and with sorrow I see young men who have not reached the age of 21 standing at the brink of a drunkard's grave. The old full-blood Indians without education, and the better element of the mixed blood with education, are good citizens.

Arrests.—Forty-three Indians were arrested and punished during the year, 32 of whom were confined in the agency jail for minor offenses committed while under the influence of liquor. The remaining 11 arrests were of more serious consequences: an Indian woman was shot and killed in Browns Valley, Minnesota, by an Indian from this agency, who is now serving a life sentence at Stillwater, Minn., the mitigating circumstances being due to the excessive influence of liquor; 1 for assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do great bodily harm; 2 for burglary; 1 for forgery; and the remaining 6 being for selling mortgaged property and for minor offenses committed while under the influence of liquor.

Four white men are now under indictment by the civil courts for selling liquor to Indians; 7 are being held in the Federal courts for the same offense.

Police.—The police force, numbering 4 and consisting of excellent men well qualified for the position, is inadequate, owing to the vast amount of duties required of them.

Census.—

Indians and mixed bloods	1,867
Females	933
Males	934
Children between 6 and 18 years	555
Births during fiscal year	78
Deaths during fiscal year	97
School enrollment for fiscal year 1896 is as follows:	
Sisseton Indian Industrial, average attendance	89
Good Will Mission, average attendance	61½
Pupils away at school	46
Pupils in district school	38

Allotments.—The following table shows the portion of this reservation allotted, the portion set aside for Government purposes, and the portion thrown open for settlement:

	Acres.
1,971 persons allotted 160 acres each	315,360
9 persons allotted 40 acres each	360
5 churches received 40 acres each	200
1 church received 160 acres	160
1 church received 17 acres	17
1 Government school received 480 acres	480
1 mission school received 160 acres	160
1 agency school received 170 acres	170
Total	316,907
Thrown open to settlement	601,873
Grand total	918,780

Crops, stock, etc.—The accompanying report of statistics shows a slight improvement in crop conditions over last year:

	Fiscal year 1895.	Fiscal year 1896.		Fiscal year 1895.	Fiscal year 1896.
Wheat ..... bushels	35,200	41,992	Horses	1,471	1,275
Oats ..... do	26,518	32,260	Mules	17	22
Corn ..... do	4,562	7,320	Cattle	248	190
Potatoes ..... do	4,722	12,160	Fencing ..... rods	2,560	800
Flax ..... do		4,512	Breaking ..... acres	1,390	1,040

Missionary work.—The following report, prepared by Rev. John Robinson, who is in charge of the Protestant Episcopal Church at this agency, shows the good work which is being done by missionaries on this reservation:

For the year past we have no increase in the number of our chapels and parsonages. Chapels, 3; parsonages, 2.

Out of a membership of about 550 souls of all ages, we have 183 communicants. Baptisms during the year (infants), 52; baptisms during the year (adults), 5; marriages during the year, 3; burials during the year, 17; contributions made by native congregations, $237; aid received for salaries, $1,272; repairs on parsonages, $170.

There are six Presbyterian churches on the reservation, each being conducted by Indian clergy, and enumerated as follows:

Rev. John B. Renville	138
Rev. Charles R. Crawford	81
Rev. Solomon Tu kan xa i ci ye	54
Rev. Isaac Renville	96
Rev. James Lynd	78
Rev. John Flute	51
Total	498

These missionaries are devoted to the cause and are doing good work, notwithstanding the immoral influences of the liquor traffic.

The report of J. L. Baker, superintendent, and J. L. Lamb, physician, are herewith submitted.

With a full appreciation of the kind assistance from your office and the earnest cooperation of all the employees at the agency and school,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANTON M. KELLER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SISSETON SCHOOL.

SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK., *September 29, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Sisseton Indian Industrial Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1896.

Attendance.—During the months of July and August no pupils were enrolled. The enrollment on September 30 was 50, and on November 1, 89. The average attendance for the year was 89.

The indifference of a great many Indians in regard to the education of their children is clearly shown by the enrollment at the beginning of the year. A large per cent of the children change schools annually, attending in turn the Government school, the Catholic Mission, and the Presbyterian Mission, as their parents, being citizens, have the right of choice for them. This habit creates jealousies and dissatisfaction, and militates against the highest educational interest of the children.

Farming.—The estimated yield for the year was 400 bushels potatoes; 18 bushels pease (dried); 100 bushels turnips; 25 bushels onions; 400 bushels oats; 1,000 heads cabbage; 50 bushels corn; and a goodly supply of pumpkins, squashes, cucumbers, beets, etc. The many vegetables raised make a healthful diet for the children during the winter.

Sewing room.—Owing to the scarcity of girls' clothing at the beginning of the year, there has been little time to devote to teaching the girls to cut and fit, do fancy work, etc., although they have been taught to be proficient in plain sewing, mending, and darning. As we have on hand at present a goodly supply of girls' clothing, special attention will be given during the coming year to teaching the girls to cut and fit their own clothes, make dresses which are tasteful and becoming, and perfecting themselves in the essential qualification of housekeeping.

Carpentering.—Until the present spring, the carpenter has had no suitable shop in which to work; therefore the instruction to the boys in that trade has been necessarily limited, but with our our new building we expect much proficiency of the boys in that branch.

Other industrial work.—Under the supervision of the matron, the girls are detailed to work in kitchen, dining room, laundry, sewing room, and dormitories, doing good work in the various departments, the detail being changed each month. Every girl has an opportunity to become an all-round good housekeeper.

Under the direction of the industrial teacher, the boys were given instruction in farming, gardening, caring for stock, and in all the general work incident to a school of this kind.

Literary work.—The advancement of the children in intellectual development has been very satisfactory. The pupils have learned how to study, and like it. The teachers are painstaking and exceedingly fertile in resources to aid in unfolding the mental faculties of the child. The sentence method, as used by our teachers, has resulted in the easy acquisition of the English language by the children. English speaking in a clear conversational tone is the rule in the schoolroom and out. The analytical method in arithmetic was employed to train their reasoning faculties and to give practice in the use of language. Every recitation, whatever the subject, was also made a lesson in language. The English language is the key that will unlock the commerce of the white race to him.

Kindergarten methods were used by a competent teacher as much as practicable among the primary children.

Evening sessions are held each night—two evenings devoted to vocal music, two to oral language work, one evening the superintendent lectures, and one evening is spent in recreation.

Special attention was given to music, both vocal and instrumental. Twelve pupils were given instruction on the organ.

Every effort was made to inculcate good principles and to teach right living; to develop true manhood and womanhood.

Religion.—All of the children, except the very small, attended church on Sundays, choosing either the Episcopal or Presbyterian church. Devotional exercises were observed at each session of the day school. Sunday school was organized and conducted by the employees of the school and Sunday-school literature furnished to the children by them. On Sunday evenings religious exercises were always held. In all ways the principles of a broad Christianity, not sectarian, were taught them.

Improvements.—A fine new building for carpentering was erected this spring; a small oil house for the storing of fuel, which had previously been kept in the main building; water system improved; shade trees planted; and 300 loads of gravel for the grading of walks, etc. With these improvements our plant presents a finer and more orderly appearance than ever before.

Public exercises.—All of the national holidays were appropriately observed, the children doing credit to the school by their proficiency in their exercises of songs, recitations, drills, etc. Our closing exercises were held June 30. These exercises displayed the progress that had been made during the year, and were evidence of the patient labor of the employees of the school. The manner of rendering the various selections evoked the highest praise from the visitors present.

Health.—The general health of the pupils was fair. Owing to the extreme changes of the weather we had 11 cases of pneumonia and several cases of la grippe, yet no deaths occurred.

A need of the children is the services of a good oculist, as very many were troubled with sore eyes. More absences from class recitations were caused by sore eyes than for all other reasons combined. Careful attention to cleanliness and other hygienic regulations was observed throughout the year.

Conclusion.—With increased facilities, a good corps of employees, and a thorough cognizance of the conditions and needs of the school, I can hope for very efficient work for the coming year. I am under obligations to you for your cooperation and support in the upbuilding of this school during my administration here.

Very respectfully,

J. L. BAKER,
Superintendent.

ANTON M. KELLER,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF YANKTON AGENCY.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 25, 1896.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Farming.—This is the principal occupation of the Indians of this reservation. The season has been favorable, and good crops of wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes will be harvested, besides a considerable amount of garden truck, such as turnips, pumpkins, melons, etc. The crop not all yet being ready for the harvest, the exact yield can not be given, but a close estimate will place the wheat crop at 100,500 bushels, oats at 10,800 bushels, corn at 90,000 bushels, potatoes at 10,000 bushels, turnips at 5,000 bushels, melons at 10,000, pumpkins at 8,000, and other vegetables 1,000 bushels. In addition to the above, it is probable that 10,000 tons of hay will be cut for winter use.

This has been the most favorable season for farming during my connection with this agency, and the Indians, with rare exceptions, have improved the opportunity. More land has been broken this year than probably that of any five years previously. Crops, as a general thing, were well cultivated, teams were in good condition, and there was an abundance of farming implements, and as a consequence the more progressive Indians are much encouraged. In addition to their farming operations proper, they have increased their stock by several hundred colts of good breed, most of them being sired by the two fine agency stallions.

The principal trouble ahead of them now is as to the disposition to make of their surplus crop. Very few of them have any place for storing it, and to sell it at the adjacent towns at the present low price of grain will yield very small profit. In fact, the cupidity of their white neighbors would leave them very little, if anything. By way of encouragement to the Indian, I would suggest that the agent be authorized to purchase of them their surplus grain for use of the agency. When the mill to be connected with the artesian well now being put in operation is ready, the wheat bought from the Indians can be ground and issued to them in lieu of that furnished by contractors.

Building.—Fifteen houses for Indians have been erected during the year, the material for which was furnished by the Government. Material for ten more is on hand. These will be erected later on. The party receiving the house is required, with the assistance of an agency farmer to supervise and direct, to erect the building at his own expense, thereby giving him a personal and financial interest in the house, besides the practical instruction in that line of work. These houses are frame buildings 14 by 20 feet, two rooms, substantially built, with cellar, very comfortable, and when painted, as they are by the Government, present a neat appearance. There is no building timber on this reservation, and the market price of lumber in adjacent towns is high, so high in fact that few Indians can afford to purchase it. Funds appropriated for the Indian service can not, in my opinion, be more profitably expended than in providing each family with a comfortable house and requiring it to be occupied. In the issuance of these houses it has been my purpose to give them to those most deserving and most in need.

Artesian well.—On December 6, 1895, I was directed by the Department to send out proposals for sinking an artesian well at this agency. But two bids were received. The one by W. W. Swan, being the lowest, $3.94 per foot, was accepted. After many delays on the part of the contractor a fine flow of water was reached. When the outer casing, 8-inch pipe, was put down it was found that there was a bad leak on the outside of it. To remedy this it was deemed best to put down another outside casing of 10-inch pipe. An appropriation of $500 for this purpose was asked for and granted. The necessary pipe was purchased and put down, but to no purpose. When the space between the 8 and 10 inch pipe was closed again the leak on the outside broke out. It is now proposed to open a hole in the 10-inch pipe 2 inches square, attach a pipe and thereby carry the waste water into the main. It is hoped by this means to relieve the outside pressure and thus stop the leak. The whole difficulty in controlling this well is due to the absence of a suitable formation upon which to rest the outside casing. From the surface of the ground to the depth of 651 feet, where the main flow was reached, not a rock was encountered. The nearest approach to such was at a depth of 123 feet, where was found a conglomerate formation of iron pyrites, gravel, and a small quantity of lime. A sample of this stratum was forwarded to the Department, as also to the State geologist of this State, and in both cases it was pronounced unsuitable for a foundation. But as it was the best found it was adopted. Exclusive of the leak there is still sufficient power for all practical purposes.

Education.—There are two schools at this agency—the industrial boarding school, supported entirely by the Government, and St. Paul's Episcopal Mission School,

under the supervision of Bishop W. H. Hare, and maintained in part by that church, Mrs. Jane H. Johnston being in immediate charge. Both of these were well attended and have done efficient work during the past year, especially the latter, a number of pupils having been rejected for want of room. They both have land attached where boys are instructed in practical farming.

On the Government school farm fine crops of corn, oats, millet, and potatoes, besides a fine quantity of other vegetables, were raised. Important improvements were made during the year in the erection of a commodious and well-arranged dining room and kitchen for this school, a carpenter and blacksmith shop and a house for the assistant industrial teacher. An instructor in carpentry, blacksmithing and shoemaking is much needed in this school.

Court of Indian offenses.—The cases usually coming before this court are for disorderly conduct, drunkenness, lewdness, and claims for depredations by stock. Its decisions are, in the main, correct and just, and are readily submitted to by all concerned. Fines imposed by the court for the year were $14.08.

Progress.—I am pleased to note no inconsiderable advancement in the condition of the Indians of this reservation. The favorable season for farming operations with prospect of a good crop yield has stimulated them to a degree of zeal and industry that has not been manifested before since I have been with them. They are more contented and show less disposition to pursue their old-time nomadic habits. Notwithstanding they have received large payments from the Government, there have been but few cases of drunkenness among them. Then again, though there are instances to the contrary among older ones, they manifest more interest in the education of their children. The same difficulty in getting the children in school and keeping them there is not encountered as in former years. The old-time heathen dances are gradually losing their popularity and are now participated in by but few. I am satisfied that before the expiration of their treaty with the Government twelve years hence, by which they are assisted, they will become self-supporting.

Accompanying this report will be found reports of Superintendent Wood, of the Government school, Mrs. Johnston, of the Episcopal mission school, and of Missionaries Williamson and Cook, as also statistical report and census of the tribe.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. A. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YANKTON SCHOOL.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK., *August 22, 1896.*

SIR: I hereby submit to you my fifth annual report of the Yankton Industrial Boarding School.

The number of pupils enrolled during the past year who have attended a month or more is 147. The average attendance was 121, although this was reduced by an epidemic of the grip during January and February. The average age of pupils is 10¾ years. The number of each sex is very nearly equal.

Very satisfactory work has been done in the schoolrooms, although there were some changes of teachers in the early part of the year. An effort has been made to make the work as practical as possible. In the use of text-books all matter that was deemed of an impractical nature was not dwelt upon.

A special point has been made here to instruct the pupils in all farm and domestic industries.

We have a good garden with an abundance of vegetables. Oats, millet, and corn have been successfully raised on the school farm. The boys assisted in the work of the garden and farm up to the close of school.

The girls have been taught all kinds of housework, including cutting, fitting, and making garments.

The school plant has been much improved during the past year. A good dining hall with kitchen attached has been erected midway between the boys' and girls' quarters. This relieves the overcrowded condition that existed in these buildings. A carpenter and blacksmith shop combined has been completed, also a small residence for Indian help. A picket fence has been built in front of the school campus, which materially improves the appearance of the whole plant. The outsides of the main buildings have been repainted, and the interior of these is now being improved in the way of relaying floors, painting floors and woodwork, repairing, papering, and calcimining walls.

Our water supply is still dependent on what is hauled from the river in tanks, and the meager quantity caught in cisterns by infrequent rainfalls.

The school still has a great many needs. Two of the most pressing are a hospital building with equipments and an assembly hall.

At present there is no one in charge of the school shops. I hope a good mechanic will soon be sent who can instruct our boys in the use of carpenter and blacksmith tools.

In closing my report I will say that the general condition of the school is greatly improved since the previous year.

I wish to express my appreciation of many valuable suggestions from Supervisor Rakestraw and the cordial support of yourself and all connected with the Indian Office.

Very respectfully,

E. D. WOOD, *Superintendent.*

The SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through J. A. Smith, United States Indian Agent.)

Report of Superintendent of St. Paul's School.

St. Paul's School, Yankton Agency, *August 26, 1896.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of St. Paul's School for the year ending June 30, 1896.

Our school work has been very satisfactory. The behavior of the boys has been exceptionally good, and their advancement in English remarkable.

We have had no cases of sickness. One boy was returned home on account of scrofulous sores He belongs to a family who are all scrofulous, etc., and it was thought best not to keep him.

The boys have been instructed in gardening and care of stock; also in painting and use of ordinary tools.

Thanking you for the courtesies of the past year, I am,

Jane H. Johnston.

J. A. Smith,
United States Indian Agent.

Report of Missionary among Yankton Sioux.

Yankton Agency, S. Dak., *August 26, 1896.*

Sir: I take pleasure in submitting to you this my twenty-eighth report of the work of the Presbyterian Church among the Yankton Indians.

After more than a quarter of a century of labor and the expenditure of more than $50,000, the Presbyterian Church feels gratified at the success with which God has crowned its labors for the spiritual improvement of the Yanktons.

When the work was commenced there were a little less than 2,000 Indians in the tribe, and not a single professing Christian among them. To-day the number of Indians in the tribe is about the same, and among them are 4 Presbyterian churches with a membership of 372. Also the Episcopal Church has about the same number of communicants. This number of communicants, together with the infant membership, constitutes a majority of the tribe. So the Yanktons may now be called a tribe of Christian Indians.

For the care of the 4 Presbyterian churches there are 1 white missionary, 2 native ministers, and 16 ruling elders. The Indian churches are not asked to contribute to the support of the white missionary, but they pay about half the support of their native preachers, and also the entire running expenses of their churches. The ruling elders serve without remuneration.

The total amount of money raised by the 4 churches the past year was $1,310. Of this amount $500 was for missionary purposes, expended elsewhere. The balance, $810, was for the support of their native pastors and church expenses. This is a decided advance in benevolence on any previous year.

As I have stated, this improvement in the religious condition of the Yankton Sioux is gratifying, and yet there are serious manifestations of depravity to be seen lurking in the tribe, which lead us to remember the injunction of the Apostle Peter to be vigilant. This native depravity manifests itself principally in the following ways:

(1) In heathen notions about sickness, modes of doctoring, amusements—principally dancing—and of religion as having no connection with morality.

(2) Licentiousness and loose views about the marriage relation.

(3) Drunkenness and intemperance in eating and other things.

(4) Indolence and improvidence.

To overcome these and other evils which long generations have stamped deep into their natures, we need the triune power of religious truth impressed on the heart by the Almighty Spirit, the long-continued supervision of faithful instructors who shall form new habits of purity, and the strong hand of the law laid upon the transgressor. We now have these three forces to a happy degree working together as one for the salvation of the Indians of America, and with more hope of success than any similar effort recorded by history.

The following are the statistics of this mission:

Indians who are communicants	372
Church buildings	2
Contributions—	
By Presbyterian Board of Missions	$1,410
By the Indians themselves	$1,310
For education	$60
For religious or other purposes	$2,660
Formal marriages—	
By Rev. J. P. Williamson	3
By Rev. Henry T. Selwyn	3
By Rev. Pierre La Pointe	2

Yours, respectfully,

John P. Williamson,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

J. A. Smith,
United States Indian Agent.

Report of Missionary among Yankton Sioux.

Yankton Agency, S. Dak., *August 20, 1896.*

Sir: In compliance with your request I herewith submit an abstract of the status of the work of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church among the Yanktons for the twenty-sixth year of my incumbency and the twenty-seventh of its existence. The report of St. Paul's Boarding School for Boys, although a part of our work, is not included in this report. It is under a separate head, who will report directly.

There has been nothing very remarkable, either as to the people generally or as to our work, to note. Peace and quiet have reigned, comparatively little drunkenness, few disorders. God has at length sent us rain, and a remarkably prosperous season has revived the hopes and exertions of the people to do something for self-support, and they have been rewarded with good crops. Our church work has gone on quietly and prosperously, services have been well attended, the school has been filled to its utmost capacity, and many have had to be turned away.

The chronic subjects of anxious concern to all of the better class of Indians, to missionaries, and persons employed among the Indians and the friends of Indians, and concerning which memorials, letters, appeals, for many years have been sent to the Government, have not yet lost their importance, viz, Indian dances and the sale of spirituous liquors to the Indians.

The evils of the latter the authorities seem to appreciate, but find it difficult to stop where so large a part of our white communities are in sympathy with the traffic and uphold the saloon keepers.

The former the average white man on or off an Indian reserve can not be made to understand, nor to appreciate the many evils and demoralization growing out of the ordinary Indian dancing. Only Indians and white men who have lived among them for years know the inside and whereof they affirm when they cease not to appeal to the Government and pray that they may be stopped absolutely, once and for all. To allow the Indians, either by the permission of the agent or the Indian Office, to dance at stated times is only a palliation of the evil and keeps the institution alive, before the eyes and in the minds of the people, ready to be revived in full force should some favorable opportunity occur.

There is another matter of very grave importance for the future interests of this people upon which, it seems to me, the Department should take a very decided stand, and agents, missionaries, and all friends of the Indians should unite to enforce, viz, the matter of "formal marriages;" in other words, that "Indian marriages" should in every way be discouraged, and no recognition be given them.

I have married 6 couples during the year; my assistant (Indian) 2. A few marriages have taken place in the Presbyterian body, and I have heard of two or three couples who have been united by justices of the peace. But these do not represent all who have gone together "Indian fashion." Some of those I united were couples who have been married "Indian fashion" for thirty years or more and were not required to be formally married, for the legislature of South Dakota several years ago by resolution legitimized all unions of parties, both white and Indian, who were living together as man and wife at that date, but from that time required all parties wishing to marry to obtain a formal license and be united by some one having authority for that purpose. Very many Indian couples have paid no attention to it, although fully informed. Strictly, such people are living in adultery and their issue is illegitimate. As a deplorable consequence of this state of things, when the end of the allotment period is reached and the subject of possession and inheritance of their lands comes into the hands of lawyers and the courts, very many of these people will inevitably suffer disinheritance and become vagabonds and wanderers.

As a very powerful help toward correcting this evil and protecting these ignorant people from the consequences of their folly, it seems to me when parties thus going together apply to the agent for an issue ticket and to be recognized and enrolled as a distinct family from those in which they have each before been enrolled, that the agent should refuse to so recognize them and enroll and issue a ticket to them until they present satisfactory evidence that they have been legally married. Without some such decisive stand in this matter by the representatives of the Government it seems safe to me to say that the consequences of the disregard of formal marriage—legal marriage—noted above will be in the not distant future very far-reaching and involve a large portion of this tribe in ruin.

The following statistics are for the twelve months from June 1, 1895, to May 31 of this current year:

	Church Holy Fellowship, agency.	Chapel Holy Name, Choteau Creek.	Chapel St. Philip's, White Swan.
Number of families	113	41	58
Number of persons	398	158	208
Baptisms:			
Adults	2		1
Infants	21	12	18
Confirmations	1		
Confirmed people living	207	112	112
Communicants on register	186	81	92
Marriages	4	2	2
Burials	15	3	14
Sunday-school teachers	10		1
Sunday-school scholars	95		19
Average attendance at chief service on Sunday	160	46	61
Church sittings	200	125	125
Offerings for outside objects	$137.40	$11.10	$114.74
Offerings for incidental and other expenses	$144.12	$91.74	$65.37

Aid received from Board of Missions	$1,504.00
Total offering of the three congregations	564.47

Missionaries: Male, white, 1; Indian clergy, 1; Indian helper, 1.

JOSEPH W. COOK,
Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

J. A. SMITH, *Indian Agent.*

Report of Ouray School.

Ouray School, *June 30, 1896.*

Sir: In compliance with paragraph 42, rules for the Indian school service, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report:

School work was resumed September 1, with but little change in our corps of workers. Most of our children had returned, their happy faces bearing evidence that they were glad to be with us again, and, like Penelope of the ancients, we found much of our work had been unraveled by the camp mothers, who cling so tenaciously to the traditions and customs of their tribe, and regard the education so lavishly extended by the Government as merely a plot of the white man against their liberties and possessions.

While the enrollment was not increased over the year previous, yet we have had no withdrawals, and it is hoped that the coming year will bring us a considerably increased attendance.

The farming, taking care of stock (horses, cows, and hogs), has been effected with the cheerful assistance of the boys. Three large fields are under cultivation—about 40 acres of alfalfa and 20 acres of oats. They are both doing well and promise a good yield. Several of the large boys are now fitted for making their own livelihood on a farm and many of them are working farms of their own this summer. The boys have done good work in fence making, wood chopping, opening and digging ditches, and other work incident to the keeping of buildings and yards in inviting condition.

In housewifery the girls have shown no less aptitude than their brothers. As the detail revolves and changes semimonthly, they have the opportunity of acquiring skill in every department necessary for fitting them for the homes they will make. In the kitchen, dining room, dormitories, laundry, and sewing room many of their white sisters with superior advantages, environment, and heredity, if weighed on the balance might be on the ascending side of the scales. Special mention is due the sewing room. In this department Indian girls excel. It is very frequent for them to bring material from their homes and cut and make garments for some favorite brother and sister, doing the work in their leisure moments, showing a desire to carry the benefits of their training in their homes.

In the schoolroom the progress has been good. The timidity in attempting the English language is abating, the majority of our pupils having a sufficient vocabulary to interpret on the occasion of visits from their people. In drawing, number work, etc., they have made wonderful progress during the past year.

While these children are as mirth-loving as their white brothers and sisters, amusements and social evenings add much to the attraction of the school. An evening singing school has been organized, in which they take great interest and which affords much pleasure, as well as real benefit to them. Social evenings are also a source of enjoyment and advantage, where games and an occasional treat are appreciated. At these a spirit of wakefulness rather than watchfulness prevails. The easy courtesy and fast-growing lack of restraint show that the influence of refinement and politeness are bearing fruit.

The health of the school has always been good. Sickness among the pupils has been almost an unknown quantity, and what little there has been has resulted mostly from careless habits while at home. But one child has died at the school since its erection three years ago.

In December last we were allowed a matron temporarily, which was made permanent in January. Since then we have had no break in our force.

Early this year a chapel was erected by the Episcopal Church and later on a missionary sent here. He has rendered invaluable assistance in the church and Sunday school, and the children have made much progress in that line.

While no pretension is made to extraordinary results the foundation has been laid for something better. These few children with their interested faces are an oasis in the midst of an arid plain of ignorance and superstition which prevails on every side.

Hoping that the work which we have only begun may reach out to a far greater number next year,

I am, yours, respectfully,

Chas. A. Walker,
Superintendent.

Superintendent of Indian Schools.
(Through United States Indian Agent.)

Report of Superintendent of Uintah School.

Uintah Boarding School, *Whiterocks, Utah, July 9, 1896.*

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Uintah Boarding School for the year ending June 30, 1896:

During the year just closed this school has had the most regular attendance it has ever experienced. The children have been allowed to visit their homes only during vacation times. Runaways have been promptly returned, and by thus keeping them constantly with us we have been able to accomplish much more work than during former years.

Our average attendance for the year has been 83 against 66 last year. Much of the prejudice which formerly existed in the minds of these Ute Indians is dying out and they are beginning to point with some degree of pride to the school as theirs—a place where their children can learn the white man's ways.

Very commendable work has been done in the two schoolrooms. The grading of the school has been kept steadily in view, and much has been done in that direction.

The chances for industrial training here are limited. The boys have had some instruction in gardening, care of stock, painting, whitewashing, etc. They have prepared the necessary fuel and performed the heavy work in the laundry.

All the girls of suitable age have been regularly detailed to assist the matron and to work in the sewing room, kitchen, and laundry, a month at a time in each place. The work accomplished in each of these departments has been highly creditable.

The health of both employees and children has been excellent with but one exception. One little Indian girl died during the winter with consumption.

In conclusion I extend to our esteemed agent and school employees my heartfelt thanks for their hearty cooperation in the work here. I close with a deep interest in the boys and girls of Uintah Boarding School.

G. S. Binford.

Maj. Jas. F. Randlett, U. S. A.,
United States Indian Agent.

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WASHINGTON.

REPORT OF COLVILLE AGENCY.

COLVILLE AGENCY, MILES, WASH., *August 22, 1896.*

SIR: In compliance with office regulations, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of affairs at this agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.

Reservations.—There are three reservations under the jurisdiction of this agency, namely, the Colville, Spokane, and Cœur d'Aléne. The Colville is located in the northern part of the State, and comprises the country lying between the Columbia River on the east and south, the Okanogan River on the west, and British Columbia on the north, and contains, by estimation, about 3,000,000 acres, or about 5,600 square miles. It is very rough and mountainous in character, and heavily timbered, about one-sixth being fit for agricultural and grazing purposes.

The Spokane Reservation lies east of the Colville and north of the Spokane River. It extends from the Columbia River east about 35 miles and north from the Spokane about 10 miles. It is very much the same in character as the Colville, about one-fifth being suitable for grazing and agricultural purposes. Area about 150,000 acres, or 240 square miles.

The Cœur d'Aléne Reservation is located in the northern part of the State of Idaho, and has an area of something over 400,000 acres, or about 700 square miles. About one-half of it is suitable for grazing and agricultural purposes. It is finely timbered, well watered, and the soil is very rich. It is a splendid body of land, and as an agricultural section I doubt if it can be excelled in the Northwest.

Census.—The Indians under the jurisdiction of this agency are divided into the following tribal organizations:

Colville Reservation:		
Lakes	284	
Okanogans	528	
Colvilles	269	
San Poels, Nespilems (estimated)	312	
Columbias	316	
Nez Percéz (Joseph's band)	152	
		1,861
Spokane Reservation:		
Lower Spokanes (Lot's tribe)	332	
Upper and Middle Spokanes (Enoch's band)	190	
		522
Cœur d'Aléne Reservation:		
Cœur d'Alénes	488	
Upper and Middle Spokanes (Louie's band)	145	
		633
Not on any reservation:		
Callispels (estimated)		152
Total		3,168
Males above 18 years of age		960
Females above 14 years of age		1,048
Males under 18 years of age		590
Females under 14 years of age		570
Total		3,168
Children of school age:		
Males		333
Females		243
Total		576

I forward herewith under separate cover a correct census of all but the San Poels, Nespilems, and Callispels, who are estimated. The San Poels and Nespilems will not give any information concerning themselves, consequently it is impossible to furnish a correct census of them. I think, however, the estimate given is about right.

Education.—The average attendance during the year at the Tonasket Boarding

School was 72; total enrollment, 87. This is an increase in average attendance of 13 over the year previous. The school has been taxed to its fullest capacity, and further dormitory room should be provided. With this improvement the average attendance can be largely increased. Cost of maintaining same was $11,429.90, a per capita reduction per month under last year of $2.93. Special Agent John Lane spent several weeks at Tonasket last winter investigating certain charges and counter-charges preferred by some of the employees and the then acting agent, Capt. John W. Bubb, United States Army. Notwithstanding the thorough investigation that was had, the school was found to be in good condition and under excellent discipline and control.

Superintendent Hanks is a hard worker and has had many difficulties to encounter. The special agent said in his report "that it was surprising under all the circumstances to find the school in such good condition." A large garden, some 5 or 6 acres in extent, was planted and worked by the superintendent and several of the larger boys. The yield of vegetables will be sufficient to supply the school for the greater part if not the entire year. Although previous reports have condemned the soil in the vicinity as unfit for farming purposes, it is believed a hundred or more acres can be successfully irrigated and a good school farm eventually established. The appointment of an industrial teacher for the ensuing year will greatly benefit the school in this respect. The children have made marked progress in their studies. Some runaways have occured, but nearly all of them returned of their own accord. There has been no sickness of any consequence and no deaths.

The Tonasket school should be made a bonded school by all means. It is situated some 150 miles from the agency, and it is a matter of impossibility for an agent to give it the personal attention it should have. He can not perform the other multifarious duties of his office and visit it oftener than two or three times a year. The mail facilities are very poor, requiring from two to three weeks to hear from a letter at both ends of the line, which makes it very unsatisfactory to both agent and superintendent, while placing the latter at much disadvantage in his conduct of the school.

Last October, day school No. 1, on this, the Spokane Reservation, was opened. It is located about 8 miles from the agency. I may say it has been fairly successful, though not what it should have been. So far as actual schoolroom work is concerned, some little progress may be said to have been made. The attendance was not so good as it should have been, and was largely mixed bloods. The full bloods, who in the beginning seemed the most anxious to have the school established, before the school year closed had to be practically forced to attend. The attempt to do this, however, was attended with but partial success, and those of them who were benefited by the year's work are very few.

Teachers who pass the required civil-service examination are not always those best adapted to fill these positions. They must be thoroughly interested in their work, and must have tact, efficiency, and a capacity for hard labor to insure success. With a teacher who has had some practical experience, and who is not content to be satisfied with merely routine work and to perform his duties solely for the salary he expects to draw at the end of the quarter, this school can be successfully maintained and much good accomplished.

The total enrollment was 33; capacity, 52; average attendance for nine months, 21; cost of maintaining same for nine months, $599. A good teacher's dwelling is attached to the school, and it has a workshop with a full set of tools. The workshop, however, has never been entirely completed.

Day school No. 2, located at Nespilum, 60 miles from the agency on the south half of the Colville Reservation, was opened the 1st of February this year. A substantial dwelling for the teacher's occupancy is attached to the school, and there is a workshop well supplied with all necessary tools. This school has been practically a failure from the beginning by reason of having the opposition of the two head chiefs in that locality, Moses, of the Columbias, and Joseph, of Joseph's band of Nez Percés. It is believed, however, that with another year they will give it their support and encouragement, and that satisfactory progress will have been shown in the matter of education among their people. I strongly advise that I be authorized to have a midday meal served, as many of the children must come from a long distance, while it would greatly help in overcoming the prejudice of Moses and Joseph. The total enrollment at this school was 17; average attendance, 5.15; capacity, 50; cost of maintaining same for four months, $343.

There are two Catholic industrial boarding schools connected with this agency, both under contract the past year. The Colville mission, located near Chewelah, about 65 miles north of the agency, and the Desmet mission, on the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation.

I have not had opportunity to visit and inspect the former since I assumed charge in April last, but I learn through reliable sources that satisfactory progress has been made, and that every care and attention has been given to the welfare and training of the pupils.

I visited the Desmet school in May last. I found the conduct of affairs there progressing in a satisfactory manner. The premises are neat and clean and well kept, and the condition of the several departments and workshops indicated proper care and attention on the part of those in charge.

Miss Helen W. Clark, under the auspices of the Woman's National Indian Association, has been conducting a school near Chief Lot's place, about the center of this, the Spokane Reservation, during the past year. I have not been furnished with statistics, but am informed the average attendance was 45, with a total enrollment of 60. Rapid progress is being made in this school, and Miss Clark deserves much praise for the work she is doing. Her untiring energy and uniform kindness both in and out of the schoolroom is worthy of admiration, and must ultimately produce results greatly beneficial to the people of this reservation.

Agriculture and industries.—The Indians on the Colville and Spokane reservations have succeeded reasonably well during the past year in their farming operations. On the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation a good average crop was raised, comparing favorably with the white settlers in the same neighborhood. An extended drought throughout this section during the spring and summer will cut short all crops this year. Besides farming and stock raising, there is very little other employment for them. Some few engage in freighting, while others fish, hunt, and pick hops. They are gradually getting better supplied with agricultural implements on the Colville and Spokane reservations, and some little progress is apparent among them. Many of them, however, who have good farms are shiftless and lazy and seem to be content to raise barely sufficient to keep them from starvation. It is very difficult to make them see the necessity of improving their farms and cultivating the land so that it will yield larger returns per acre. Most of them still have bands of ponies. If there was any market for these ponies they could be induced to dispose of them in a large majority of cases and get American horses. They are accumulating cattle slowly. A large number have a few head, and some few of the Okanogan Indians have large herds. The Cœur d'Aléne Indians as a rule are well supplied with cattle and good American horses. Louie's band of Upper and Middle Spokanes on the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation are not doing so well, however. They are poor farmers and have not had the start the Cœur d'Alénes had. Joseph's band of Nez Percés are still living in their tepees, although many of them have good houses. They do but little farming, and depend almost wholly upon the issue of Government rations. The Nespilums are very good workers, have moderately good farms, and refuse all aid from the Government. The same may be said of the San Poels. The Colvilles and Lakes are very well fixed in the way of farms, and may be said to be doing reasonably well. Since the opening of the northern half of the Colville Reservation to mineral entry a few of the members of both tribes have engaged in freighting for miners and prospectors.

Roads.—No new roads have been opened on any of the reservations except the north half of the Colville. Some few of the old roads, however, have been repaired and improved. On the north half of the Colville one or two new roads have been opened, and some repairing has been done. Most of this work, however, has been at the instance of owners of mining claims, stage lines, and prospectors. Recently the State Wagon Road Commission was granted a permit to build a wagon road across the Colville Reservation. This road will run east and west about the center of the reservation, and will, I think, when completed, be of much benefit to the Indians.

Allotments.—No allotments have as yet been made on either of the reservations under this agency. The survey of the north half of the Colville is, I understand, about completed, when I suppose the allotments will be made. I do not think the large majority of Indians on either the Colville or the Spokane reservation are prepared to take their lands in severalty and become citizens. The situation, however, would be much simplified if it could be assured they would be permitted to live on their allotments peacefully, and not be taken advantage of by their white neighbors in all sorts of ways.

The Indian is considered legitimate prey by a certain class of people who will not hesitate to employ any means to drive him from his allotment, and force him, if possible, to abandon it. These people religiously think an Indian has no rights a white man is bound to respect. This is illustrated very forcibly by the condition of the Okanogan Indians who took allotments some years ago when the country west of the Okanogan River was thrown open. Out of thirty or forty allotments made at that time but three or four are now occupied by Indians. The others have been driven away, or have had it made so unpleasant for them they could not live

on the allotments with any degree of comfort or safety. A case in point that was recently brought to my attention: A white man, living on and in possession of one of these allotments for several years, threatened to kill the Indian owner of it if he set foot on the land, and then, in order to get rid of him completely, attempted to induce another man to give him whisky with poison in it.

Court of Indian offenses.—The court as at present constituted is composed of three full-blood Indians, appointed respectively from the Colville, Lower Spokanes, and Upper and Middle Spokanes. I have had little opportunity as yet to judge of the workings of the court. It had not been in session for some six or eight months previous to my assuming charge of the agency. Two terms have been held since then, and its decisions, while not altogether satisfactory in every case, were perhaps in accordance with the facts presented. I shall endeavor hereafter to have the court convene monthly in accordance with the regulations, and am satisfied that much good can be accomplished in the way of controlling drunkenness and adultery, the two besetting sins of the Indians.

The court, as at present constituted, in the nature of things, can only have jurisdiction over the Colville and Spokane reservations. The Cœur d'Alénes and Upper and Middle Spokanes on the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation committing offenses can not be tried by the present court, as their reservation is entirely separate from the others, and it is impracticable to bring offenders within its jurisdiction. They still continue to punish by tribal authority, and sometimes in the most brutal manner. The mode of punishment is generally secret, and often unknown, until long after infliction, to the Government official in charge of the station and the father in charge of the Catholic mission. I therefore advise that a separate court be authorized for the Cœur d'Alénes, and that all punishment by tribal authority be strictly prohibited.

Missionary Work.—Those engaged in missionary work have labored faithfully in their respective fields, and with a commendable degree of success. There are three Catholic missions on the Colville Reservation. The Okanogans, Lakes, and Colvilles, as a rule, are members of the Catholic Church, and frequently attend services at the Colville Mission School. The Cœur d'Alénes are all members of the Catholic Church, and have quite a handsome church building at Desmet mission. The Spokanes are nearly all Protestants—Presbyterian in faith—and have two small churches, where services are held on alternate Sundays. Thomas Garry, a full-blood Spokane Indian, frequently conducts the services. The San Poels, Columbias, Nespilems, and Nez Percés have no churches and do not practice any religious creed. I think there is a splendid field for missionary work among these Indians. A church should be established at the Nespilem station and one among the San Poels.

Crimes.—There has been one murder committed during the year, which occurred on the Cœur d'Aléne Reservation, and was the result of whisky. As some six or eight Indians were mixed up in the affair, and all more or less intoxicated, it was impossible to locate the guilty party and punish him. It is some satisfaction to know, however, that the white man who furnished them the whisky was arrested and convicted, and is now serving a term in the United States prison at Walla Walla.

The two Okanogan Indians arrested last winter charged with abducting and committing rape on a young Indian girl in a very brutal manner, about which there was some correspondence with your office and considerable newspaper notoriety, were tried and acquitted at the last term of the United States court at Spokane. The proof was clear that the girl had gone with them of her own accord and without coercion.

Liquor traffic.—Whisky is unquestionably the bane of the Indian. It is very difficult under the laws to obtain sufficient evidence to convict men guilty of selling it to them. Especially is this so on so large a reservation as the Colville, which is surrounded by quite a number of small towns, where it can always be easily procured.

Indian police.—The police force of this agency consists of two officers and twenty privates. I found a number of half-bloods on the police force when I assumed charge, whose time seemed to be chiefly occupied in convoying prospectors over the ceded portion of the Colville Reservation in the search for mineral. They have all been dismissed, and the force is being gradually reorganized with men who are willing to render fair service and attend strictly to their duties. I find that as a rule the full-bloods are the most diligent and faithful, but it is difficult to get the best men on account of the small pay.

Prospecting.—The opening of the north half of the Colville Reservation last February to mineral entry has caused more or less excitement concerning the south half and the Spokane Reservation. Many rumors are afloat touching the mineral

wealth of this country, while it is insisted that inside information is to the effect that either through the courts or by Executive order they will both be shortly thrown open to mineral entry. The effect of these reports has been to cause much additional trouble to agency employees, as prospectors have swarmed all over both reservations during the past few months and it has been extremely difficult to get them off. Several hundred notices of mineral location, with the stakes put up to mark the claims, have been destroyed by the Indian police. The situation now, however, is assuming a better shape as time goes by and it is seen there is no truth in the reports.

Agency buildings.—The agency buildings are fast becoming very much dilapidated, especially the dwellings. These have not been repaired in a number of years. There are only two six-room dwellings here for nine employees to occupy, five of them with families, and another dwelling is an absolute necessity.

Spokane River bridge.—This agency is situated at the junction of the Columbia and Spokane rivers, and is almost completely isolated by reason of the bridge across the Spokane River having been destroyed in the high water of two years ago. Great inconvenience and extra trouble is experienced daily. Our mails are seldom on time either in receiving or sending. The Indians on this reservation must necessarily cross the Spokane River to reach a market, either to buy or sell, and are put to much extra expense for ferriage, which in their present condition means a great deal to them. Some steps should be taken to rebuild this bridge at an early date.

Conclusion.—With the short time for observation I have had it is difficult to form an opinion or estimate as to the degree of improvement going on among them. I think I may safely say, however, that a gradual though very slow progress is being made and is observable. It is hoped that a more rapid improvement may be recorded for next year.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. NEWMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF NEAH BAY AGENCY.

NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASH., *August 1, 1896.*

SIR: In compliance with your request of recent date I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the affairs of this agency.

Indian tribes and reservation.—This agency is divided into four small reservations, viz, Makah, Osett, Quillehute, and Hoh, with a population as shown from the census recently taken.

Makah	344
Osett	61
Quillehute	237
Hoh	81
Total	723
Males over 18 years	233
Females over 16 years	239
Males between 6 and 18 years	75
Females between 6 and 16 years	57
Males under 6 years	70
Females under 6 years	49
Grand total	723

Reservation.—Neah Bay or harbor is a small cove making into the south or American side of the Strait of Fuca, 7 miles east from Tatoosh Island. The form of Neah Bay is nearly a crescent, with a fine sand beach extending nearly the whole distance around it. During the prevalence of southerly winds it forms an excellent harbor for vessels bound down the coast, and is generally used by those captains who are unacquainted with the anchorage whenever they are caught at the entrance of the straits with a head wind.

Industry.—Having been among these Indians for the past year, and during that time having made, by personal observation, a very close study of their habits, I

feel that I must here say that I have never seen a more industrious people. It is very seldom that you will in passing about, when the weather will permit of their working at all, find these people idle. The women as well as the men do the hardest of manual labor. And, unlike most of the Indians of the Indian Territory, these people lay up supplies for future use. The past year has been a very successful season to them. Their seal catch last year amounted to some $44,000, having been the result of their labor on the high sea. Still there are some of these people who are very poor, and who must have assistance rendered them by the Government, being aged and infirm, while on the other hand I have been told by reliable Indians of several, who from their hard earnings, wrought upon the seas, have money laid away for their future use.

Farming.—If we turn our attention now to the land of the reservation as a source of life-maintaining subsistence, taking into consideration the great amount of rainfall (which, by the way, is the bane of this place), it will be readily seen, that a lack of clear weather will not permit of the production of any of the hard grains. Notwithstanding the fact that it would be an utter impossibility to raise hard grain here, we must consider the great adaptability of this soil to the raising of garden vegetables, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, and turnips, and other such roots. It has been thoroughly demonstrated in our school garden here that this is the place of all places for the growing not only of an abundance of all garden vegetables, but those conceded by all to be of a superior quality. This would readily commend itself as more than worthy of considerable attention even in the absence of a market for these products, if for nothing else than that these people may be taught to turn their attention at least to this extent to the soil as a means of support. The cultivation of garden vegetables at this time does not engage a sufficient number of these people. They have neglected this because nature has in other ways furnished them support, by which they have with the avails of other industry bought such as they needed. The old Indians know nothing scarcely of gardening; it is only those who have attended school who realize that these things can be produced by their toil more cheaply than they can be bought.

With the assistance of both the farmer and female industrial teacher I hope to be able to make a good report next year.

Condition of agency.—The buildings at this agency are all in a dilapidated condition, with the exception of the new school building, it being in a fine fix and is a beauty. The school building just erected at the Neah Bay village for day school is completed and ready for use.

Police.—The police force at this agency have rendered good and efficient service and are faithful in the performance of their duties.

Judges.—The judges have carefully handled all cases coming before them. Their decisions have been fair and impartial and in nearly every case satisfactory to the Indians and myself.

Sanitary conditions.—The sanitary condition of these Indians is not as good as it should be. I believe, however, we can hope for a better state of affairs. Dr. Kinnear, agency physician, has written a full report, which is submitted herewith.

Female industrial teacher.—It has been very noticeable since the office of female industrial teacher has been established at this agency that more Indian houses contain tables, chairs, bedsteads, and dishes; in fact, all furniture that goes to make home pleasant has been bought and put to its proper use. The female industrial teacher has established a sewing circle among the women and girls of the tribe and has two days each week devoted exclusively to the cutting and fitting, making, and mending of garments for themselves. The Indians take very kindly to this work, and are beginning to see the value of the lessons taught their children while at boarding school.

School.—The schools, both here and at Quillehute, have been in session for the past ten months, and I am very much pleased at the success attained. And probably no better thing has ever been done for this school than changing it from a boarding school to a day school. I am pleased with the results obtained in this school, and have nothing but good words for the employees, who have generally been faithful in the performance of their duties. Superintendent Youngblood has written a report, which I respectfully submit herewith.

This agency was visited during the year by School Supervisor Heinemann. I presume his report is on file.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Department for the prompt and generous manner in which my numerous requests have been acted upon.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. KEENAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report of Superintendent of Neah Bay School.

Neah Bay, Wash., *June 30, 1896.*

Sir: I hereby respectfully submit my third annual report of this the Neah Bay Boarding School. Our school reopened on September 5, and since the children were not allowed to leave the reservation for the hop fields they were here when school opened and the work was taken up where they had left off at the close of school on the 20th of July, almost two months before.

Considering the changes made during the year in the corps of employees and the change of the school from that of a boarding to a day school and the effects of such upon institution work, I can say that under such conditions the work has been successful in a degree beyond my own expectations.

Notwithstanding the fact that in March and April 8 of our larger boys and girls were permitted to leave school, out of a total enrollment of 54 an average of 43 and a fraction was maintained throughout the ten months school was in session.

The usual amount of industrial work, gardening and making hay, etc., has been carried on during the year. Quite a quantity of peas, beans, radishes, and other small vegetables were produced on the school garden. Ninety bushels of potatoes were raised as a result of the industry of our boys applied to a small patch of ground. This went quite a way toward furnishing the school in potatoes for the year.

During the year considerable repairing has been done in the way of re-covering some of the school buildings, as well as tearing one down and removing it to the village for day-school purposes.

With many thanks for favors received from your hands during the year, I am, very respectfully, your humble servant,

J. E. Youngblood, *Superintendent.*

The Superintendent of Indian Schools.

REPORT OF TULALIP AGENCY.

Tulalip Agency, Tulalip, Wash., *August 28, 1896.*

Sir: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report as agent for the Indians of this agency, with census and statistics of the same.

General condition of the Indians.—The past year has been uneventful, and as a rule the Indians have been peaceful, quiet, well behaved, and reasonably industrious, and nothwithstanding the stringency of the times have been self-supporting. Flour, sugar, coffee, and tea are issued only to old and dependent Indians at irregular intervals, as their necessities require.

Occupation and industrial pursuits. The occupations and pursuits of the Indians are mixed and varied, influenced greatly by the location of the several reservations in respect to Puget Sound and their fertility and adaptability to agricultural purposes. Many of them, especially the old Indians, depend almost entirely upon the never-failing food supply of Puget Sound. With their beautifully fashioned canoes and necessary nets for fishing they are armed and equipped for the battle of life. Such a thing as actual suffering for something to eat is to them unknown. They care little for land, and it is only desirable as a refuge when the stormy and inclement weather forces them to forego their favorite pursuit of fishing.

In the berry season they gather large quantities, which are dried and canned for winter use. In the hop-picking season there is a general exodus to the hop fields, where they formerly made considerable money, but since the decline in the price of hops there is little inducement for them to visit the hop fields.

Some of the younger and more progressive Indians have well-cultivated farms and devote themselves almost entirely to agricultural pursuits and rely upon them for a living. This is especially the case upon the Swinomish, Lummi, and Muckleshoot reservations, where the land is rich and much better adapted to farming than on the Tulalip and Port Madison reservations. Lummi and Swinomish reservations are conveniently located to Point Roberts and Lummi Island, places noted for the immense run of salmon in the spawning season, to which places the Indians go and engage in fishing, selling their surplus catch to the large canneries established there.

Muckleshoot Reservation, 25 miles south of Seattle. located between White and Green rivers, has some of the finest land of any of the reservations. Its fertility makes it capable of producing anything adapted to the climate. A marked improvement has taken place among the Indians under the firm and energetic administration of Mr. Burton E. Axe, the farmer. More land has been cleared and cultivated than in any two preceding years in its history, good roads have been opened and a large amount of work done upon the old ones, crimes and misdemeanors of all sorts, especially whisky drinking, have greatly decreased, and a great change for the better has taken place in the general condition of these Indians.

Port Madison Reservation is the poorest of all under my care, but a small portion being at all fertile or adapted to agricultural purposes. The Indians make

little or no pretense at farming, but depend almost entirely upon fishing and clam digging for a living, upon which they chiefly subsist, selling the surplus in Seattle, which is but a short distance away. Some of them are expert fishermen and go to the far north to places noted for the large run of salmon, while others find profitable employment in sealing. These Indians are peaceable, well disposed and easily controlled, and almost self-supporting. Misdemeanors and whisky drinking are on the decrease. This reservation was the home of the late Chief Seattle, and was a noted rendezvous for the Indians all along the Sound. Here they assembled in great numbers to attend the councils and consult with Chief Seattle. The remains and outlines of the old "pot-latch" house are still standing, extending a distance of several hundred yards along the beach. Near by, in the beautifully located Indian cemetery, Chief Seattle lies buried, and his grave is marked by a beautiful monument, erected by the citizens of Seattle, Wash., which attests the estimation in which he was held.

Tulalip Reservation, the largest under my charge, is valuable chiefly for its timber. The surface is greatly diversified, much of it being high rolling and rocky soil, very sandy and poorly adapted to farming, though along the creeks and small creek bottoms is some very rich land, where clover and grasses grow well and stock of all kinds can be cheaply raised. The Indians rely principally upon the sale of timber removed from land in process of being cleaned up, dead cedar made into shingle bolts, and dead and down timber sold for wood. Many of them find profitable employment in logging camps.

Forest fires.—In this connection I desire to call attention of the Department to the destruction of timber every year by the prevalance of forest fires. As the work of clearing goes on, the danger is greatly increased. During the dry weather, in July, August, and September, the brush and undergrowth cut down is piled and burned. It is therefore a matter of impossibility to prevent these fires. Much of the cedar is entirely consumed, and the bark of the fir trees is severely burned, in which case it is impossible to tell whether the tree will die or not, as the process is slow and it takes a year or two to determine it. Meanwhile the worms take possession and the tree is valueless for timber. Frequent application is made to the agent to cut and sell such timber by the Indian owning the land, and it appears to me that the agent should be allowed some latitude in the matter as to whether or not the timber will be a total loss if not utilized.

Schools.—The Tulalip Boarding School has been successfully conducted the past scholastic year, and I have had no cause of complaint for the failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the contract with the Government. Much-needed repairs have been made on the buildings, making them far more comfortable for teachers and pupils.

The Lummi Day School has been as successfully conducted as possible when the disadvantages of the location of the school building are taken into consideration. Many of the children have to walk from 2 to 5 miles to attend school. During the prevalence of high water in the Nooksack River in the spring and early summer the school house, which is built on very low land, is entirely surrounded by water from 2 to 4 feet deep, rendering a regular attendance impossible. Mr. D. H. Evans, the teacher, and Mrs. Evans, housekeeper, have each discharged their duties conscientiously and to the best of their ability.

Publicroads.—All the Indians of the agency liable to road duty have each worked five days, the limit of the law. Many old Indians not liable to road duty have voluntarily worked the same number of days. In consequence thereof the roads on all the reservations have been greatly improved.

Misdemeanors.—In conclusion, I am gratified to be able to state that there is a marked decrease in all kinds of misdemeanors the past year within the limits of the agency, and no crime whatever of a high grade has been committed. Not a single case of grand or petty larceny has been committed on any of the reservations, notwithstanding the fact that the Indians are absent from home for weeks at a time, leaving their homes with only such protection as an occasional visit from a policeman affords.

Officers and employees.—The officers and employees of this agency have been attentive and efficient in the discharge of their respective duties. No serious trouble of any kind has occurred. A state of good feeling exists between all officials and the Indians.

Thanking you for your hearty cooperation and assistance in every movement looking to the advancement of the Indians under my charge, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

D. C. Govan,
United States Indian Agent.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF YAKIMA AGENCY.

YAKIMA AGENCY, WASH.,
Fort Simcoe, August 25, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with office regulations, I have the honor to submit the following report of the affairs of this agency for fiscal year ended June 30, 1896:

In my previous reports I have described the location, climate, soil, and boundary lines of this reservation. I notice that many of the agents do this every year. I see no necessity for it, but as it seems to be the style, here goes for the third time:

Reservation.—The reservation is located in Yakima County, State of Washington. It is bounded on the north and east by the Yakima River and Ahtanam Creek; on the west by the Cascade Range of mountains, and on the south by a spur of the Cascade Range, known as the Simcoe Divide, and contains about 1,400 square miles, or 800,000 acres, consisting of mountains, foothills, valleys, and rolling prairie, and is watered by the Yakima River, Ahtanam, Toppenish, Simcoe, and Satas creeks. The reservation is well adapted to both agriculture and stock raising. Two hundred and fifty thousand acres is valley land, 150,000 acres is covered with timber, consisting of excellent pine, fir, tamarack, spruce, and hemlock; the remaining 400,000 acres is broken and covered with bunch grass, affording excellent grazing. The soil of the valley lands is a rich loam, varying from 6 to 50 feet in depth, and is very productive.

Agriculture.—The finest of cereals, vegetables, and fruits are successfully raised when properly irrigated. There are quite a number of Indian farmers whose crops will compare favorably with those of their white neighbors. These farms are located along the creeks and have either artificial or subirrigation. A carefully compiled statistical report shows—

Wheat raised	bushels	28,000	Beans	bushels	200
Barley	do	40,000	Other vegetables	do	1,200
Corn	do	3,000	Melons		10,000
Potatoes	do	20,000	Pumpkins		5,000
Turnips	do	500	Hay	tons	20,000
Onions	do	1,500	Butter	pounds	10,000

Stock raising.—Many of the Indians have at last realized the fact that raising cayuse horses is not so profitable as the raising of cattle, sheep, and hogs; and it is most gratifying to report that quite a number have disposed of their ponies and bought cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is almost impossible for them to sell their ponies at any price, and I have endeavored to impress upon them the fact that it costs just as much to raise a pony as it does to raise a cow or steer; that a 3-year-old pony is worth nothing, while a 3-year-old cow or steer is worth $20 or $25. Last winter William Olney, an intelligent half-breed, killed 60 small ponies, the choice meat of which he used in feeding his family; the remainder he fed to a band of hogs which he successfully fattened in this way. If some of the others would pursue the same course I think it would be a good idea.

The Indians own about 10,000 horses, 6,000 head of cattle, 4,000 hogs, and 2,500 sheep.

Irrigation.—On February 10, 1896, the Department granted authority to prepare detailed plans and estimates for a system of irrigation work with a view of taking water out of the Yakima River and constructing a large canal from the proceeds arising from the sale of the Wenatshapam Fishery. This fishery was purchased by a commission composed of Col. John Lane and myself. The treaty was signed in January, 1894. The agreement was subsequently approved by an act of Congress, and $20,000 appropriated to pay the purchase price.

One of the articles of the treaty provided that the Indians should have the right to decide in general council how the money should be expended; therefore, on September 27, 1894, the honorable Commissioner wrote, informing me that the agreement with the Yakima Nation of Indians for the sale of the fishery had been ratified by an act of Congress on August 15, 1894, and directing me to convene a general council as required by the act. On September 13 I wrote the honorable Commissioner that it would be impossible to get a fair expression from the Indians at that season of the year, as a large majority of them were off the reservation, some of them in the mountains picking berries, others in the hop fields picking hops, and with his permission I would defer the matter until a representative council could be held. This was done, and two councils were convened. The first council was not a large and representative one, and I dismissed it without discussing the matter, telling them that it was necessary that a general council be held. In December a second council was called which was well represented, but the Indians were unable

to agree. Winter came on and nothing more was done in the matter until the 13th day of March, when a large and general council was held—the largest council I ever saw upon the reservation. It was held in the presence of United States Indian Inspector McCormick. At this council it was unanimously agreed, without a single dissenting vote, that the money derived from the sale of the Wenatshapam Fishery should be expended in irrigation. This I reported to the honorable Commissioner, and no action was taken for almost a year, when I was then instructed to prepare the plans and estimates. The plans and estimates were approved, and on May 8, 1896, I was instructed to begin work.

About this time old Pearne, a rich Indian who resides here, and who has been my avowed enemy for three years, because I declined to allow him a beef monopoly, employed a firm of shyster lawyers, and, I am informed, paid them a good fee and also promised them $3,000 out of the fund if they succeeded in having the money paid in cash instead of carrying out the agreement that had been made more than a year before. Councils were called and many speeches and threats were made. A local newspaper attacked me bitterly, declaring that the money should be paid in cash, because it would be a benefit to the merchants of North Yakima. I am informed that appeals were made to the Department, but they amounted to nothing. As a final and last resort three Indians joined in a bill of complaint, and I was temporarily enjoined by the United States court from paying out any part of the money received from the sale of the Wenatshapam Fishery. The matter came up for hearing on June 15 and was promptly dismissed.

Since then the work has been progressing without interruption, and I have now completed more than 5 miles of a ditch, and one that is the second largest in Yakima County. It is 12 feet wide on the bottom and 28 feet at the top and will carry 3 feet in depth of water, having a capacity of 150 cubic feet per second, which is sufficient to irrigate 30,000 acres of land. Many of the Indians who were opposed to the canal are now heartily in favor of it since they see the character of the work that has been done and the vast benefit it will be. They recognize the fact that they are receiving a twofold benefit. First, they will get the money for performing the work, and when the work is finished they will have an improvement that will not only be a blessing to them, but to their children and their children's children.

Court of Indian offenses.—Three judges compose this tribunal. The court convenes the first Monday in each month, and more frequently if necessary. They investigate and try all cases within their jurisdiction that may be brought before them. They realize the importance of their office and display great shrewdness in ascertaining the facts in all cases. The best of order prevails in the court room, and their decisions are generally received without complaint by the defendants. Judge Stick Joe, because of his long occupancy of the bench, is referred to as chief justice, and his decisions are regarded as more weighty than both the other judges combined.

Indian police.—Number—1 captain and 7 privates, and all full-blood Indians. They are selected from different parts of the reservation. The captain and one policeman are required to report at the agency daily. The police have maintained their reputation for efficiency and usefulness during the year, and their services could not be well dispensed with. There have been no outbreaks nor serious trouble during the year.

Education.—The school at the fort has been conducted most successfully during the past year. The advancement of the children seems more substantial than heretofore. Three apprentices and three girls are working at the school through vacation. Heretofore we have been unable to persuade them to remain one day after school closed. They seem to care nothing for the salary. Four schoolboys went to the irrigation canal as soon as school was dismissed and have been working hard ever since, earning $1.50 a day each as laborers. I report with pleasure these improvements, and I think they are largely due to the efforts and influence of Superintendent Asbury, whom I consider the best superintendent I ever saw.

There was a day school established at Toppenish in March, with an enrollment of 30. The school was not very successful, for the reason that the parents of the children were composed mostly of well-to-do half-breeds, who considered that they had the right to withdraw their children whenever they pleased. The result was the average attendance was small. It is impossible for a teacher to advance children when they fail to attend school punctually and regularly.

The contract school at North Yakima, that has educated quite a number of children from this reservation each year, has been abandoned. This is quite a calamity to the children who have been attending this school. We have no room in our agency schools for them, there being more children on the reservation than we can accommodate; therefore they will be compelled to go without an education, or

their parents will have to pay for it. This was one of the best and most successfully conducted schools I ever saw, and I am sorry the contract was not renewed.

On the night of March 27 last, at 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the hospital building, which was destroyed, and also the boys' dormitory. We have never learned how the fire originated. After the buildings were destroyed we were compelled to put the school employees with the agency people and take the carpenter's house for a boys' dormitory. This failed to give us sufficient room. Many of the small children were sent home, thus cutting down the average attendance. We hope to have an elegant new building by the first of the year.

Fishery.—The old Tumwater Fishery is causing considerable excitement among the Indians at this particular time. Suit was brought more than a year ago to restore to these Indians their accustomed fishery rights as provided for in the treaty. An injunction was served on Wynan Bros., who have appropriated a large part of this fishery and established fish wheels. At the first term of court they filed a demurrer asking that the case be dismissed on the ground that they owned the land. The honorable court overruled the demurrer, but held that the Indians had no right to enter the property of Wynan Bros. that was fenced. The result is Wynan Bros. have fenced up the fishery, and the Indians are now wild with rage, claiming that they have no place to fish. The case comes up for hearing in November, and I trust the United States district attorney will be successful in gaining the case for the Indians.

Commission.—The Indians have learned that a commission was provided for in the last appropriation bill, and they are looking forward with great pleasure to the appointment of the commissioners and wishing that they would arrive every day. Many of them seem anxious to treat with the commission. What the result will be I am unable to say, but from present indications I do not believe the commission will have much trouble in making the purchase.

Health.—The health of the reservation has been quite good. However, the death rate has been greater than any year since I have been agent. The deaths were confined mostly to old people and young children. The deaths and the births were the same, 50 each.

Census—	
Males	892
Females	929
Total population	1,821
Males above 18 years	506
Females above 14 years	638
Children between 6 and 16 years	429

The above census does not include the wild Yakimas, as they do not appear upon the census roll, being unable to get their names, ages, etc. I estimate them to number about 190.

I submit herewith the annual report of Superintendent Asbury.

Very respectfully,

L. T. ERWIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF YAKIMA SCHOOL.

YAKIMA AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Fort Simcoe, Wash., July 20, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of this school, having taken charge August 3, 1895.

Owing to the absence of the Indians from the reservation, in the hop fields, mountains, and fisheries, the school was not opened until in October, and then they were quite slow in coming in, it being the 1st of December before we had near a full attendance, and many came in even later than that. This has always been a serious drawback to the school work of the early part of the year, and makes organization and gradation hard and at best imperfect. Trusting to my better acquaintance with the Indians and their conditions, I hope to be able to improve in this next fall, though it is impossible to cure the trouble. All I can hope to do is to secure the attendance of those who are at home and others as fast as they return to the reservation, which I think has not always been done, as those to whom it was intrusted were not as vigilant as they might have been.

The work and general condition of the school for the year has been quite satisfactory so far as our equipments would permit. I think the success of a school is too often measured by the number of pupils, without reference to the quality or means of accommodation. I am sure the usefulness of a school might often be enhanced by reducing the number. On the same principle

that we reject those physically afflicted to prevent the exposure of the well ones, so we should reject those calculated to introduce moral illness.

No effort was made to raise the attendance above the number that we could conveniently accommodate, which was about 125, though we had an average of more than that for much of the time until our boys' quarters all burned, March 27, which fire destroyed all the buildings used for boys' dormitories, play rooms, bathrooms, reading rooms, hospital, toilet rooms, quarters of two employees, and superintendent's office.

Thanks to the kindness of some agency employees in dividing their quarters with us, we were enabled to vacate a cottage occupied by school employees, which was then filled with boys. Beds were put in a room over the laundry—used in winter for a drying room—and a number of small boys were put in the girls' building. So by Saturday night, after the fire at 11 p. m. Friday night, we had a place for all to sleep, though in a very crowded, packed away manner. By converting the wood shed into a toilet room and the yard into an assembly and play room we have been able to keep most of our number in a scattered and inconvenient way.

It would have been impossible to keep them in winter, as we have done. I hope a new and ample building may soon be under construction, for without one we can have but little school next winter, and that will be very poorly cared for and inconveniently arranged.

The schoolroom work has been quite satisfactory in most respects, and the pupils have made fair progress and are interested in their work in nearly every case. An error had occurred of grading the pupils beyond their ability and of measuring their progress by pages rather than development. This we are endeavoring to overcome, but it will be some time before the minds of the pupils will be free from the thought that they are retarded or set back.

There has been considerable done in the line of kindergarten work, though we have no regular kindergartner. The children manifest great interest in the work and vie with each other in the beauty and perfections of their productions. This work has not been confined to the primary pupils, but has been used profitably with the larger pupils in training the hand and eye. If we had quarters for a kindergarten I think it would be an improvement to have a trained kindergartner for the work in addition to the three teachers. But earnest teachers who use kinderten work as a means of accomplishing their purpose and in connection with the other work are preferable to indifferent specialists in that line.

Our school building contains but two regular schoolrooms and a chapel room, where the primary school is held, making it impossible to fit up that room properly for either school or chapel purposes. An improvement in that is much needed.

Industries.—The principal industry for which we are equipped is farming and gardening, and this is limited in extent and variety by the limited possibility of irrigation. Our supply of water for the small irrigation ditch we have ceases about the 1st of July, just when it is most needed. From that time all we have is from springs about the school, sufficient for only a small area.

We have just finished cutting some 50 acres of oats, which promises to yield quite well. The alfalfa yielded a fair crop and we are now cutting a part of it the second time, though it is on unirrigated land. The gardens produce all common vegetables in sufficient quantities to supply the school through the summer, and potatoes, carrots, etc., for winter use.

The boys are instructed in the planting, cultivation and gathering of these crops and in irrigation so far as possible. To instruct in the methods and to impress the results of irrigation is a most desirable thing here, as the pupils nearly all have allotments on this reservation where considerable money has been and is being spent to irrigate the land that will probably be their future means of support.

The school and agency have 80 acres of land about 6 miles from the school on which hay is made sufficient for use through the year. This is now almost made and will yield some 60 tons or more. We increased the farm about 15 acres last spring by fencing that amount and clearing it of sagebrush. It has produced a fair crop of oats and potatoes, besides teaching a useful lesson in making a farm.

A very good herd of cows has yielded sufficient milk to have all they needed and for the children to drink once and twice a day. It is hoped that the good fare produced from garden and cows will influence the pupils to have these in their own and their parents' homes.

Our situation at the agency enables us to put boys in the agency carpenter, blacksmith, and harness shops to assist and receive instruction in those trades. We have kept two and as much as possible three boys in each shop, and most of them have done well and some exceedingly well. The difficulty with this is that the amount of work to be accomplished forbids much careful instruction, and the mechanics are not generally teachers and take little interest, except as it hastens their work. A well-equipped general shop for the school has been recommended where instruction would be the paramount consideration and where work for the school would be done incidentally. I desire again to urge the importance of this addition to our equipments.

The industrial work of the girls has been such as was necessary to do the work of the school. In the sewing room the amount of work necessary to be accomplished has prevented as much time being given to instruction as was desirable, but by insisting on everything being done in a neat, skillful manner, a good degree of efficiency has been attained by many of the girls.

In the kitchen and laundry the girls have made as much progress as could reasonably be expected, where the work is done on the scale and in the manner necessary.

I endeavored to get a room fitted up for special instruction in cutting and making garments, family cooking, and laundrying, etc., where instruction would be the only purpose, but lacking a suitable room for the purpose failed to get it done. Then our building burning made it wholly impossible.

I am thoroughly convinced that much more could be accomplished by fitting laundry and kitchen with improved machinery and ovens, and utilize the time saved from monotonous drudgery in systematic careful instruction. For this end there has been recommended an engine, laundry machinery, and a brick or portable oven, and I hope these may be secured soon.

What the Indian pupil needs more than a literary education is a knowledge of how to do the common work of a farmer or mechanic and to have habits of industry thoroughly instilled into him. Without this, his ability to read or calculate interest is of no account to him, which fact is sorrowfully demonstrated by many cases on this reservation.

Health.—The health of the schoool has been quite good throughout the year; very few cases of a serious nature, none of which proved fatal at the school. A few small children who were taken sick at home were not returned and died, some of which I feel sure would not have died had they been here. There is some chronic lung and blood trouble among the children, but comparatively little of it, I think.

In the line of sanitary needs our chief one is a sewerage system and some system of waterworks to make possible clean water-closets and perfect sewerage. We have an abundance of excellent water for domestic purposes supplied by a spring in the yard. It should be put in

some system for piping to laundry, kitchen, bathroom, closets, and lawn, and for fire protection. The engine which is needed for running laundry machinery and sawing wood could be used for pumping water into a supply tank.

There has been an attempt to have frequent social gatherings of the pupils to lead them to associate with each other as ladies and gentlemen. This has been successful in the main, though there have been cases of abuse of privilege, but not more than, if as much as, would have occurred in the same number of white children. In this, as in everything, the interested cooperation of all employees is absolutely necessary to perfect success.

The employees have been faithful and earnest through a year of hard work, and a spirit of friendship and desire for mutual help has existed among them, with unimportant exceptions. I am more thoroughly convinced every day that the greatest needs of the Indian schools is a force of employees who have a genuine interest in the work and seek to do all they can in whatever way possible for the benefit of the pupils, employees who are not so fearful of doing more than they are paid for, or of doing something that "is not my duty." Without such a force it will never be possible to accomplish what should be accomplished in the schools. The only test of this special fitness is trial; but when that test has been applied those who are found wanting should give place to others who do possess the essential qualities for the work.

In conclusion I desire to acknowledge with sincere thanks the hearty cooperation and interest of Agent L. T. Erwin throughout the year, and of the Department in authorizing a number of much-needed improvements.

Hoping that our building may be replaced and other improvements soon secured to enable us to do a better year's work next year,

I am, very respectfully,

CALVIN ASBURY,
Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.
(Through L. T. Erwin, United States Indian agent.)

REPORTS OF AGENTS IN WISCONSIN.

REPORT OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

GREEN BAY AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., September 1, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the affairs at this agency.

Included within this agency are three tribes, three reservations, three distinct languages, and three stages of civilization, viz, the Stockbridges and Munsees, Oneidas, and Menominees.

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.

The Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation consists of 18 sections of Government land, or about 11,520 acres, and is located immediately west of the Menominee Reservation, in Shawano County. The soil of the Stockbridge and Munsee Reservation is what is known in this vicinity as hard-wood land, and when cleared of timber is susceptible of raising good crops of spring and winter wheat, oats, corn, barley, buckwheat, hay, potatoes, pease, turnips, etc.; also such vegetables as cabbage, beets, carrots, parsnips, asparagus, sweet corn, squash, beans, tomatoes, onions, etc., can be grown in great abundance. Hardy kinds of apples are successfully grown, and all kinds of small fruits can be grown in great abundance.

If these Indians would imitate their white neighbors who have fine farms adjoining the reservation they could all make a comfortable living. But owing to the complication of their affairs since the new enrollment of the tribe under the law of 1893 the tribe has made no progress, and a large number of those that reside on the reservation are very poor.

Of the 508 Stockbridges and Munsees on the roll, 49 live on various reservations in the State of New York, 4 in Canada, 1 in the State of Washington, 5 in the city of Chicago, 3 in North Dakota, about 15 in Evanston, Ill., about 250 live on the reservation, and the balance are living at various places in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa. It is seldom that those who live away from the reservation visit the agency, and many have never been on the reservation at all.

I can not too strongly urge that the affairs of this tribe should at once be straightened out, their lands allotted to them in fee simple, and their trust funds paid them. As it is, those who live on their reservation are retrograding instead of progressing. They can all read and write, all talk the English language, and are as fully competent to take care of themselves as the average white man.

Those who live on the reservation maintain themselves by cultivating small farms and working for lumbermen. They live in 52 houses, own 54 horses, 91 cattle, 67 swine, and 265 fowls. It is estimated that their crops will yield 170 bushels of wheat, 1,115 bushels of oats, 10,650 bushels of corn, 2,730 bushels of potatoes,

31 bushels of onions, 135 bushels of beans, 85 bushels of other vegetables, 3,259 pumpkins, and 94 tons of hay.

A day school on the reservation is fairly well attended, and many of the young men and women are attending various Indian schools in different parts of the country.

ONEIDAS.

The Oneida Reservation is located in Brown and Outagamie counties, and contains 65,440 acres of land. The tribe numbers 1,847 persons. Their lands were allotted to them in severalty several years ago, and their principal occupation is farming. A large number of their farms are well cultivated and will compare favorably with their white neighbors. There are many substantial brick and frame houses, well-filled barns and granaries on the reservation, and, with the exception of occasional bickerings between the two factions into which the tribe is divided, they appear to be contented with their lot, and are constantly improving.

They take a great interest in educating their children, and the Oneida Boarding School, located on the reservation, has a capacity to accommodate 120 pupils, all of whom are Oneidas. This school, under the able management of Charles F. Peirce, the bonded superintendent, ranks with the best Indian schools in the country. Besides the boarding school there are five day schools on the reservation that are well attended. A large number of the more advanced pupils are attending various Indian industrial schools and quite a large number of the graduates of these schools have been appointed to positions at reservation schools.

The Oneidas own 640 horses, 161 swine, 47 sheep, and 4,055 fowls. They live in 331 houses and have 6,350 acres under fence.

It is estimated that they will produce this year 1,600 bushels of wheat, 54,000 bushels of oats, 1,400 bushels of barley and rye, 10,600 bushels of corn, 7,550 bushels of potatoes, 450 bushels of turnips, 300 bushels of onions, 1,025 bushels of beans, 700 tons of hay, and 5,500 pounds of butter. They have had sawed into lumber 15,000 feet of logs, and have sold 5,000 feet; they have cut and sold 800 cords of wood.

This reservation is but a short distance from the flourishing cities of Green Bay, Depere, and Seymour, thus giving them excellent markets for anything they have to sell.

MENOMINEES.

The Menominee tribe numbers 1,323 persons. Their reservation is located in the counties of Shawano and Oconto and consists of 10 townships of Government land, or about 231,000 acres. On this reservation are located the headquarters of the agency at Keshena, 8 miles from Shawano, the county seat of Shawano County, which is the nearest railroad station and telegraph office.

All except about two of the townships comprising the Menominee Reservation are heavily timbered with hard woods or pine, except where the latter has been cut for saw logs; and nearly all the land is susceptible of cultivation when cleared of timber, and will produce abundant crops of spring and winter wheat, oats, corn, barley, buckwheat, hay, potatoes, pease, turnips, pumpkins, etc.; also such garden vegetables as cabbage, beets, carrots, parsnips, asparagus, sweet corn, squash, beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, etc., can be produced in great abundance if properly cultivated. Hardy kinds of apples are successfully grown, and all kinds of small fruits grow in abundance; and if the Menominees would imitate their white neighbors in being frugal and industrious, by the aid of what is supplied them by the Government they could be the most prosperous people in the State. But it seems that the more that is given them the less they appreciate the chances they have.

Nearly all the Menominees have small farms started; but as a general thing they are indifferent about cultivating them, although I can see that they are yearly making a little improvement. Since I have been agent I have given them every encouragement in my power, and the agency farmer, who is a practical farmer of many years' experience, is continuously urging them to make better efforts. There are a few Menominee farmers who take considerable pride in their farms and who have fine fields and good buildings.

The Government holds in trust for the Menominees several hundred thousand dollars, on which they are allowed interest. This fund has been derived principally from the sale of logs cut and banked from the reservation, and it is increasing every year. The fund and interest is now partially used to support the Menominee Boarding School, the Menominee Hospital, and to purchase various articles for use of the tribe.

The older Indians are constantly urging that the interest on their fund be used to pay them an annuity. As I stated in my last annual report, the old Indians can not learn any new ways of taking care of themselves, and it would be no more

than justice that they be allowed to receive some benefit from their fund before they die. I would again recommend that all the Menominees, both male and female, over 50 years of age, all widows (as long as they remain unmarried) and their children under 18 years of age, together with the crippled and the blind, be paid semiannual annuities, as it would add materially to their comfort and support and make them more contented. The able-bodied members of the tribe under 50 years of age should receive their annuities in agricultural implements, horses, oxen, and cows, or as a premium for clearing and cultivating farms and for crops raised. The most of the Menominees are too poor to clear the land of the heavy timber and have not the horses or oxen to do the work, and consequently the most of them have only small farms, which are inadequate to support themselves and families in comfort.

This year the Menominees have under cultivation 2,365 acres, which is an increase of 62½ acres over the year 1895. It is estimated that they will produce this year the following crops:

Wheat	bushels	785	Beans	bushels	1,300
Oats	do	21,350	Other vegetables	do	575
Barley and rye	do	2,865	Melons	number	6,500
Corn	do	4,370	Pumpkins	do	8,500
Potatoes	do	12,760	Hay	tons	1,300
Turnips	do	1,800	Butter	pounds	1,230
Onions	do	750			

This is an increase over last year, but not as large as I should wish, as it is a small crop for over 1,300 people to produce.

The Menominees live in 334 houses, mostly built of logs; but there is this year a tendency to erect better buildings; and the steam sawmill erected on the northeastern portion of the reservation has been a great benefit to the Indians living on that part of the reservation, as they have hauled to the mill and had sawed into lumber and shingles 660,000 feet of logs, which they have used in building new houses, barns, granaries, and fences, or have it piled up ready to use in the future.

Rations consisting of 20 pounds of flour and 10 pounds of pork are now issued to about 300 Menominees, who are old, crippled, sick, or widows. These rations are issued twice a month and materially aid in supporting a large number who would otherwise suffer. The number of rations has materially increased during the past year, but I believe that all on the roll are deserving of aid.

Last winter 65 Menominees entered into logging agreements to cut and bank pine timber, and hauled to the river 17,000,000 feet of logs, which sold for $165,859.28, which is an increase of $7,544.37 over what the same quantity of logs sold for in 1895. The Indian contractors who banked the logs were paid $68,629.57. After deducting the amount paid the Indians for cutting and banking the logs the tribe realized as stumpage a trifle more than $5.71 per 1,000 feet.

It is my opinion that the price paid for the logs (especially on the Wolf River) is too low. The mill men form a combination or trust and keep the price of the logs down by not bidding against each other. The only way to prevent these combinations is for the Government to erect a large sawmill on the reservation, in which can be sawed the entire cut of logs banked by the Indians on Wolf River and tributaries, if in the judgment of the Department the logs did not sell for what they were worth. A complete sawmill could be built for $20,000, and it is my opinion that it would break up the combination among the mill men and would more than pay for itself every year if a log was never sawed in it. If such a mill was erected it would give employment to the Indians and the lumber sell for many thousand dollars more than the logs do at present.

After the Indians had finished cutting and banking logs they cut from the tops and refuse 889,825 feet of shingle bolts on Wolf River and tributaries, and 980,975 feet on the South Branch of the Oconto River. The bolts on Wolf River and tributaries sold for $1.45 per 1,000 feet, which is a very low price, and in my opinion the low price was the result of the combination heretofore mentioned. The bolts on the South Branch of the Oconto River were bid in for $2.80 per 1,000 feet, but the bidder forfeited his bid and the bolts are still unsold.

A superintendent of logging, and assistant superintendent, a foreman, six scalers, and six assistant scalers have charge of the Indians' logging operations. The scalers and foreman are employed only during the winter months. The Indians are constantly improving in their logging methods and it is teaching them industrious habits.

The Menominee Boarding School is located at the agency on the Menominee Reservation, and has a capacity to take care of and educate 150 pupils. The school is constantly crowded to its full capacity, and as the Catholic contract school at this agency will probably be closed after the coming year, the capacity

of the school will have to be doubled by the erection of additional buildings if the whole number of school children among the Menominees are to be educated. The report of the superintendent of the Menominee Boarding School is hereby attached:

Besides the Menominee Boarding School there is located on the Menominee Reservation a contract school with a capacity of 170 pupils, but under the operation of recent legislation only 105 pupils were paid for by the Government during the past year and only 65 will be paid for the ensuing year. The balance who attend the school are taken care of by the Catholic Order of Franciscans, who have charge of the school. The school has large, well-furnished buildings, is conducted liberally, and the graduates are well qualified to go out into the world and earn a living or to enter any of the higher Indian industrial schools.

The buildings at this agency are in a fair state of repair, but many of them are very old and are extremely cold to live in during the winter season. A saw and flouring mill run by water power located at the agency, and a steam sawmill located in the northeastern part of the reservation furnish the Indians with lumber and grind their grain.

The general health of all the tribes has been good. There has been no epidemic, and the mortality has not been large. Only one physician is employed by the Government for the Menominees. He reports that the number of births among the Menominees was 67, and the number of deaths 30. It is impossible, however, to give exact figures, as many births and deaths are not reported. The physician also reports that he has attended 1,841 calls at his office and made 184 visits to the sick at their homes. Cases of venereal diseases are rare, which shows a good state of morality in the tribe. The medicine men still exist among the Menominees, but are few in number, and often call on the physician for advice. The Menominee Hospital is the only hospital among the three tribes, was built with Menominee funds, and is used exclusively for their benefit. It is a large, well-furnished building, admirably adapted for the uses and purposes for which it was built. It is under the charge of the physician, and the employees are sisters of the Catholic Order of St. Joseph.

IN GENERAL.

There are eleven Indian police connected with this agency, divided as follows: Six on the Menominee Reservation, five on the Oneida Reservation, and not any on the Stockbridge Reservation. They are all efficient, and faithfully attend to their duties.

There is only one Indian court at this agency, and that is for the Menominees only. The court consists of three old men as judges, who hear and determine all tribal cases. Their decisions are always just, and are respected by the Indians, and seldom questioned.

The Stockbridges and Munsees are all Presbyterians, with the exception of a few families, who are Catholics. The Presbyterian church on the reservation is an old, dilapidated affair, not fit to hold services in, and as there is no resident minister, interest in church matters is not great. The Catholics last year erected a new church on the Stockbridge Reservation, which is a neat and tasty building.

The Menominees are all Catholics, except about 300, who still retain and practice, to a certain extent, their ancient faith. There are three pretty Catholic churches on the Menominee Reservation, under the charge of the Order of Franciscans. The fathers and brothers of the order are devoted to their duties and have a beneficial influence over the Indians. They have organized a temperance society among the Indians and induced many to join. The society has a good influence over the tribe.

The Oneidas are divided in their religious belief between the Episcopalians, Methodists, and Catholics. The majority are Episcopalians, and they have a large and handsome stone church. The Methodists are next in numerical strength and have a fine frame church. Only about fifteen families belong to the Catholic Church, and they have a neat and well-furnished church. The missionaries on the reservations, of all denominations, are zealous in their efforts to benefit the Indians, and are doing good work.

In conclusion, I would say that harmony has prevailed among the employees at this agency, and I am indebted to them for faithful service. There has been a general improvement among all the Indians under my charge during the past year, and I look for still greater advancement during the year to come.

Thanking the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the many courtesies extended to me,

I am, very respectfully,

THOS. H. SAVAGE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF LA POINTE AGENCY.

LA POINTE AGENCY,
Ashland, Wis., August 25, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report of the affairs of this agency.

The agency consists of 7 reservations; and the following table gives the name, location, and area of each:

	Acres
Red Cliff, Bayfield County, Wis	11,457
Bad River, Ashland County, Wis	124,333
Lac Courte d'Oreilles, Sawyer County, Wis	66,136
Lac du Flambeau, Vilas County, Wis	69,824
Fond du Lac, Carleton County, Minn	92,346
Vermilion Lake (Nett Lake), St. Louis and Itasca counties, Minn	131,629
Grand Portage, Cook County, Minn	51,840
Total	547,565

Census.—The aggregate population of the reservations of this agency is 4,615, apportioned as follows:

Red Cliff	195
Bad River	644
Lac Courte d'Oreilles	1,151
Lac du Flambeau	785
Fond du Lac	768
Vermilion Lake (Nett Lake)	759
Grand Portage	313
Total	4,615

The following table gives the several classes of persons as required by section 304, Regulations Indian Office, 1894:

Name of band.	Males over 18 years.	Females over 14 years.	School children between 6 and 16 years.
Red Cliff	55	62	58
Bad River	240	215	147
Lac Courte d'Oreilles	399	428	259
Lac du Flambeau	249	322	159
Fond du Lac	175	248	236
Vermilion Lake (Nett Lake)	221	232	187
Grand Portage	78	103	95
Total	1,417	1,610	1,141

Ashland, Wis., the headquarters of the agency, is located on the south shore of Lake Superior, and is reached via Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, Northern Pacific Railroad, and Wisconsin Central Railroad.

Red Cliff Reservation is located 5 miles from Bayfield, a town on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad, distant 24 miles from Ashland. A wagon way connects Bayfield with the Indian village on Buffalo Bay, Red Cliff Reservation, distant about 3 miles. During the season of open navigation Bayfield is reached by a steamer which makes two daily trips from Ashland, a distance of 22 miles. Post-office and telegraphic address, Bayfield, Wis.

Bad River Reservation lies about 3 miles east of Ashland. The principal village is at Odanah, a station on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, 10 miles east of Ashland. Post-office and telegraphic address, Odanah, Wis.

Lac Courte d'Oreilles Reservation is reached via Hayward, a town on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, distant from Ashland about 60 miles. The principal villages, Lac Courte d'Oreilles and Pahquauhwong, are distant from Hayward 23 miles and are connected with that town by means of a fair wagon road. Post-office address, Reserve, Wis.; telegraph address, Hayward, Wis.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation is reached via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. The principal village is located at the foot of a large lake named Flambeau and about 5 miles from the railroad station. Post-office and telegraphic address and railroad station, Lac du Flambeau, Wis.

Fond du Lac Reservation is located about 95 miles west of Ashland and 24 miles west of Duluth. It is reached via Cloquet, a town on the Duluth and Winnipeg Railway, the principal settlement being connected with Cloquet by 3 miles of very poor wagon road. Post-office and telegraphic address and railway station, Cloquet, Minn.

Vermilion Lake Reservation is situated 3 miles from Tower, Minn., and is reached by boat in summer and a roadway on the ice in winter. Tower is about 167 miles from Ashland, on the Duluth and Iron Range Railway. The Boise Forte Indians have a number of settlements in St. Louis and Itasca counties, in the State of Minnesota, besides the one at Sucker Point, on Vermilion Lake. The farmer and teacher are now established at Nett Lake, on the reservation proper. Post-office and telegraphic address and railway station, Tower, Minn.

Grand Portage Reservation is situated about 200 miles from Ashland, on the north shore of Lake Superior. The village is on Grand Portage Bay, about 10 miles west of the mouth of Pigeon River, which stream forms for a number of miles the boundary between the United States and Canada. Post-office, Grand Portage, Minn.

Schools.—There are 12 day and 3 boarding schools connected with the agency. Of the day schools 8 are maintained by the Government and 4 by religious denominations. The following table contains the names of the several schools, their location, the average attendance during the year, the names of the teachers, and the annual compensation paid through this office:

Name of school.	Reservation, where situated.	Average attendance.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per annum.
Day schools.				
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	15	W. C. B. Biddle	$600
Nomantown	do	11	Lizzie M. Lampson	600
Vermilion Lake	Vermilion Lake	15	A. F. Geraghty	600
			Carrie Geraghty	300
Nett Lake	do	26	Augusta Bradley	600
			C. K. Dunster	600
Pahquauhwong	Lac Courte d'Oreilles	21	Janett Dunster	300
Lac Courte d'Oreilles	do	9	William Denomie	600
Lac Courte d'Oreilles, No. 2	do	19	C. A. Wallace	600
Grand Portage	Grand Portage	9	Moses Madwayosh	480
Catholic Mission	Lac Courte d'Oreilles	45	Sister Hugolina Fischenich, Sister Euphrasia.	
Red Cliff	Red Cliff	31	Sister Seraphica Reinack	
Parochial	Bayfield, Wis	34	Sister Alcantara Held, Sister Victoria Steidl, Sister Jolenta Sexton.	
St. Mary's	Bad River	35	Sister Macaria, Sister Athanasia, Sister Anna.	
Boarding schools.				
St. Mary's	do	78	do	
Bayfield	Bayfield, Wis	30	Sister Alcantara Held, Sister Victoria Steidl, Sister Jolenta Sexton.	
Lac du Flambeau	Lac du Flambeau	77	Reuben Perry, superintendent.	1,000
			Margaret A. Bingham	660
			Mary E. Perry	600
			Celia J. Durfee	540

In spite of the utmost diligence on the part of the employees the attendance at the day schools is irregular, due to the fact that the children are obliged to accompany their parents on their periodical trips into the woods during the season of sugar making, berry picking, etc. These interruptions are discouraging to the teachers and detrimental to the advancement of the pupils, and as a corrective I shall soon make a special report on this subject and recommendations looking to increased facilities for each of the day schools and to the employment of a man and woman at each and a slight increase of the provisions allowed for the noonday lunch, to the end that I may be enabled to retain many of the children in school while their parents are away and to the increased instruction in domestic matters. These matters will form the subject of a special report at an early date.

A new day school has been established on the Lac Courte d'Oreilles Reservation since my last report, known as the Lac Courte d'Oreilles day school, No. 2. This school reaches a number of Indian children who have not before had any instruction, and has been very satisfactorily conducted and the average attendance very good.

On my recommendation and for reasons given in a special report on the subject, the day school at Sucker Point, near Tower, Minn.. was permanently closed June 30 and the teachers transferred to Pine Ridge Agency.

It is proposed to erect on the Grand Portage Reservation, for the benefit of the Indian children there, a commodious schoolhouse, to contain rooms for a man and wife in charge, the object being to increase the present school facilities, which are very poor indeed. This matter will be treated of in detail by a special report on the subject.

Arrangements should be concluded with the district school authorities at Grand Marais, Minn., for the attendance of the Indian children residing in that locality.

For the benefit of the Indians residing at Nett Lake Reservation I established on the reservation, under authority of your office, a day school, which is in successful operation and which is doing much good, it being the first educational facilities ever afforded the Indians of Nett Lake. For the benefit of the children of parents residing off the reservation who are widely scattered over that part of Minnesota immediately north of Tower, I reiterate my recommendations for a boarding school, to be located on Vermilion Lake.

The Lac du Flambeau boarding school has been very successfully operated, with a voluntary attendance of 103 at its close. I firmly believe that I shall obtain the attendance of every Indian child of school age for the session to commence September 1. The educational and industrial results of this school have been most satisfactory, with every prospect for continued and increased benefits to the Indians. There are needed for this school a small residence building for the superintendent and his wife, who is one of the assistant teachers, another building for other employees, the erection of a windmill to establish a permanent and sufficient water supply, and the purchase of a certain amount of stock and many other smaller wants, all of which will be treated of in a special report on the subject. At present all of the employees connected with the school are living in the rooms of the dormitory, a condition of affairs which it is impossible to maintain, and makes the necessity for additional buildings for employees imperative.

For a detailed account of the work at Lac du Flambeau Boarding School you are respectfully referred to the report of Mr. Reuben Perry, superintendent, which is herewith inclosed.

Timber industries.—*Lac du Flambeau Reservation:* The logging and manufacturing of timber under the contract with J. H. Cushway & Co. has progressed satisfactorily, with a small increase over the previous year's cut. There has been a falling off in the number of Indians engaged in daily labor on this reservation, which I consider attributable to the general depreciation in the lumber business, which has made competition so very keen that none but the very best skilled labor, working under great pressure, demanding the most energetic and continued exertion on the part of the employees, can be employed—a condition of affairs which has resulted in the almost total cessation of Indian labor about the mill plant. As there is no logging going on in the summer time, the result is that at present there are very few Indians at work. However, the work in the woods in the winter is more congenial to them, and the Indians are there fully able to cope with the white employees, and as the season for logging will soon be here many of the Indians will before long be employed.

The contractors have paid up to the 1st of January, 1896, for 16,320 days' work by Indians, $24,565.07, or an average of about $1.50 per day.

The younger men work well in the lumber camps in the winter as teamsters, sawyers, swampers, loading logs, etc.—in fact, doing any work that is necessary in handling logs, they being very expert in log driving or handling the logs in the water. Nearly all of this work for the contractors is performed by Indians. These Indians have received for timber cut on their allotments by the present contractors about $90,000, with about $22,000 to the credit of certain individual Indians, now in the bank and due from the contractors.

Bad River Reservation: The sawmill plant, including planing mill, is now almost complete, and the contractor, Justus S. Stearns, has conducted his logging in a satisfactory manner under the terms of his contract, and has given employment to many Indians. During the month of July, 1896, his pay roll showed the employment of 77 Indians in and about the mill, while during last winter there were at least 125 employed in the woods. The Indians of this reservation are far more advanced than those of Lac du Flambeau in industrial labor, and are better

able to compete with white employees, many of them having been engaged more or less in logging and working about the mills in Ashland and elsewhere, which is the main factor in accounting for the larger number of Indians employed on this reservation. These Indians have received for timber cut on their allotments, in round numbers, $70,600, with about $12,000 to the credit of certain individual Indians, now in the bank and due from contractors. In addition to the above amount, about $23,000 has been paid to individual Indians as advance money on their timber which has not yet been cut. There are 125 male members of the band residing on the reservation over 21 years of age who are physically able to perform manual labor, and at the present writing there are 77 Indians employed in and about the mill doing good and satisfactory work at equal wages with white men. Since May, 1894, to May, 1896, 225 Indians and half-breeds at Bad River have worked for the contractor 20,219 days at an average of $1.50 per day, making $30,328.62 which has been paid to them for labor performed. They work in various capacities in manufacturing lumber, from swampers to mechanics and machinists, in and about the mill. There has been paid $59,351.77 to Indian contractors for logging. The above figures do not include money paid for timber.

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation: The timber operations which have been conducted at this reservation by Mr. Henry Turrish for the past two years have been practically completed, although it is possible that a few hundred thousand feet may be put in the coming fall. The enterprise has been of great value to the Indians, as shown in their generally bettered condition, increased acreage under cultivation, many new houses and repairs to old, increase in food and clothing supply, the purchase of stock and farming implements, and the large amount of money received by the Indians for work at good wages at home. The greater part of the work connected with the logging and driving of the timber on this reservation has been performed by Indians, former operations on the reservation having rendered them very expert in this particular work. Five logging camps were in operation during the past winter, being conducted entirely by Indians, about 260 men obtaining employment in different capacities. The Indians have received for timber cut on their allotments by Mr. Henry Turrish, in round numbers, $50,000, with about $10,000 to the credit of certain individual Indians in the bank.

A railroad will be built across this reservation next year, which will open up to market several sections of fine hard-wood timber which it has been impossible to utilize in the past, owing to the fact that that class of timber can not be floated out in the streams, as the pine and lighter woods are; but the advent of a railroad will enable me, I hope, to establish a small mill plant on the reservation for the manufacture of the hard wood, which will furnish more or less employment and continue the Indians in a comfortable condition for several years, at the end of which time they will be fully able to take care of themselves, and governmental control can be permanently suspended.

Red Cliff Reservation: Owing to failure, so far, to obtain approval of my recommendations for allotments and timber operations for this reservation, I fear that a certain amount of support must be given these Indians during the coming winter. A very good offer for the purchase of timber on this reservation having been withdrawn, owing to the great delay in obtaining approval of the same, there is at present no definite proposition existing looking to the purchase of the timber. I am satisfied, owing to the great depreciation in the value of timber, that I shall never be able again to obtain so satisfactory a bid. The great depression in the lumber business creates a condition of affairs which leads me to believe that it would not be advisable to make a sale of the timber on this reservation at present; but notwithstanding all the drawbacks in the way of existing unfortunate conditions, due to delay in this matter, I am satisfied that it would be good policy to wait for a more favorable condition of the timber and lumber market before taking up this subject again.

The Indians of this reservation represent the most advanced of any in the agency in industry and morals and are deserving of every encouragement and assistance. At present they are unable to obtain work at surrounding towns. The decision of the State authorities having been rendered to the effect that the treaty stipulations covering their right to fish on the ceded territory is at present of no force, they are deprived of the one remaining opportunity of obtaining an income by fishing which has so largely in the past contributed to their support. Could the resources of the reservation—timber, stone, etc.—be utilized and fully developed under governmental control, there is no reason why, at the close of such industries, these Indians should not be cut loose from the Government and absorbed as citizens of the State of Wisconsin.

A complete detailed account of all timber operations is kept, and at present the

books show over 1,500 individual Indian accounts, both timber and money. An earnest attempt to advise and judiciously direct the expenditure of the amounts due the Indians forms an exacting and arduous duty.

The following statement shows in consolidated form the amount of timber logged and money received and disbursed in connection therewith:

Lac du Flambeau Reservation.

Balance on hand July 1, 1895, and due from contractors	$14,970.86	
Amount received from sale of timber from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896	48,996.10	
Amount received from advance on contracts	10,980.53	
		$74,947.49
Amount paid to Indians on timber accounts	47,151.28	
Amount paid to contractor, account of advance	3,136.36	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	1,733.08	
Balance on hand June 30, 1896, and due from contractors	22,926.77	
		74,947.49

Bad River Reservation.

Balance on hand July 1, 1895, and due from contractor	$11,346.19	
Amount received from sale of timber from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896	34,626.06	
Amount received from advance on contracts	16,759.70	
		$62,731.95
Amount paid to Indians on timber accounts	45,188.08	
Amount paid to contractor, account of advance	3,264.56	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	1,250.66	
Balance on hand June 30, 1896, and due from contractor	13,028.65	
		62,731.95

Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation.

Balance on hand and due from contractor July 1, 1895	$8,576.45	
Amount received from sale of timber	47,458.77	
Amount received from advance on contracts	600.00	
		$56,635.22
Amount paid on timber accounts to Indians	38,707.94	
Amount paid to contractor, account of advance	3,126.88	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	2,121.96	
Balance on hand and due from contractor June 30, 1896	12,678.44	
		56,635.22

Summary of timber operations.

On hand July 1, 1895	$34,893.50	
Amount received, sale of timber	131,080.93	
Amount received, advance on contracts	28,340.23	
		$194,314.66
Amount paid on timber accounts to Indians	131,047.30	
Amount paid to contractors, account of advance	9,527.80	
Amount paid for scaling and other expenses	5,105.70	
Balance on hand June 30, 1896	48,633.86	
		194,314.66

Timber cut.—The following table shows the kind and amount of timber cut upon the reservations during the logging season from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896:

	Feet.
Bad River Reservation:	
White pine	4,883,970
Norway	3,011,460
Dead and down	3,718,130
Shingle timber	2,195,160

Bad River Reservation—Continued.	Feet.
Hemlock	36,510
Birch	5,630
Maple	1,640
Elm	39,000
Basswood	14,980
Ash	2,160
Spruce	1,440
Cedar	14,900
Oak	1,980
Poplar	110
Total	13,927,070
Lac du Flambeau Reservation:	
White pine	8,215,280
Norway	5,337,260
Dead and down	1,706,480
Shingle timber	2,104,930
Hemlock	1,335,810
Birch	1,590
Total	18,701,350
Lac Courte d'Oreilles Reservation:	
White pine	15,732,770
Norway	4,958,190
Dead and down	1,614,810
Total	22,305,770
Summary:	
White pine	28,832,020
Norway	13,306,910
Dead and down	7,039,420
Shingle timber	4,300,090
Hemlock	1,372,320
Birch	7,220
Maple	1,640
Elm	39,000
Basswood	14,980
Ash	2,160
Spruce	1,440
Cedar	14,900
Oak	1,980
Poplar	110
Total	54,934,190

Allotments.—The following table shows the number of allotments made on each of the reservations of this agency through this office to date, the number of allottees, male and female, and the number of acres allotted:

Reservation.	Number of allotments	Males.	Females.	Number of acres allotted.
Lac Courte d'Oreilles	684	437	247	53,569 17
Bad River	478	314	164	37,150.54
Fond du Lac	99	56	43	7,805.75
Lac du Flambeau	306	186	120	24,486.84
Red Cliff	35	28	7	2,535.91
Total	1,602	1,021	581	125,548.21

The Chippewa Commission, acting under the provisions of the laws of 1888–89, have made allotments to all of the Grand Portage Indians and also to such members of the Vermilion Lake (or Nett Lake) bands as reside on Nett Lake Reservation. All but about 250 of the Nett Lake Indians reside off the reservation on lands which they have been occupying in many instances for several years.

Mineral deposits.—It is reported that valuable mineral exists on the Grand Portage Reservation in Minnesota, and a detailed report setting forth this information, with recommendations as to the best methods of utilizing the same for the benefit of the Indians, will be treated of in a separate report. Should the reports of mineral prove true, it will place these Indians in a most prosperous condition.

Agriculture.—*Bad River Reservation:* There are 754 acres under cultivation, which does not include lands upon which wild hay is cut. There were some 100 acres broken last year and there will very likely be over 100 broken this year. The most important crops are hay, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, and other garden vegetables. The amount of good tame hay grown is comparatively small, as most of the Indian product is wild hay of an inferior grade. They have the opportunity to develop a great hay industry, as the land around the village and along the creeks and rivers is finely adapted to hay culture, and should the Indians develop their resources in this particular it would prove an unfailing and no small source of income to them, as there is always a lively demand for hay in this vicinity. The Indians of this reservation own 135 horses and ponies, about 50 of which are heavy draft horses, young and fairly well kept. They also have about 100 cattle, 600 fowls, and 40 or 50 pigs. They own 15 new wagons of latest make and improvements; also 25 plows.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation: There are about 150 families on the reservation who make some attempts at farming, potatoes being the principal product, of which I estimate there were raised about 7,500 bushels during the past year; of corn, 1,000 bushels; rutabagas, 1,000 bushels; cabbage, 1,000 heads; pumpkins and squash, 4,000, with quite a large amount of cucumbers, carrots, and onions. There were about 150 acres cleared and partly broken this year, which will be cultivated next year. The timber contractors have purchased all the surplus produce which the Indians have desired to dispose of at favorable prices. There are 51 large draft horses, with a corresponding number of wagons and sleighs, owned by Indians. Also quite a large number of ponies are owned; but very little benefit is derived from the latter. The Indians use their draft horses in the winter time in the woods hauling logs, and in summer clearing and breaking new ground. There are several yoke of oxen owned by Indians; also 2 cows and about 150 chickens.

Lac Courte d'Oreilles Reservation: In the way of agriculture these Indians have made some progress, there being 750 acres under cultivation, and it is estimated that 250 more will be broken this year. The quality of the land is somewhat better than is usually the case with Indian reservations, and by persistent and well-directed efforts, with the start already obtained in the way of breaking and clearing the land and obtaining houses, farm implements, horses, etc., these Indians should be able, without any very great assistance from the Government, to make a living by tilling the soil. They own about 50 heavy draft horses and 60 ponies, 9 yoke of oxen, 141 other cattle, and about 125 hogs. They also have 34 wagons and a corresponding number of sleighs, with plows, harrows, and other agricultural implements, nearly all of which have been purchased with their own money, only the smaller and more inexpensive articles having been issued to them by the Government.

Fond du Lac Reservation: The number of acres under cultivation is about 500, and the principal products are hay and potatoes, of which there were raised last year 10,000 bushels of potatoes and 400 tons of hay; besides this, 200 bushels of corn and quite a large amount of garden vegetables were raised. The head of stock owned by Indians of this reservation number about 100, with 1,000 domestic fowls. Each year brings to the reservation several Indian families who have not been residents theretofore, but who are enrolled as members of the band and come to the reservation for the purpose of settling on their allotments and building permanent homes.

Miscellaneous industries.—All the Indians of this agency not otherwise employed are engaged in rice gathering, sugar making, and berry picking in their different seasons, this forming no small part of their living.

Fond du Lac Reservation: The berry crop here for the season of 1895 was a failure on account of the early frosts, but is unusually large this season, and a conservative estimate puts the crop for this year at 3,000 bushels. Two hundred and fifty men, women, and children will be engaged in picking, and will receive about $1.25 per bushel, which will net the Indians about $3,000. Forty Indian families make maple sugar, averaging 200 pounds per family, which readily sells for 12 to 15 cents per pound, amounting to about $1,000. About the same number of families gather wild rice and realize from the same about $1,200 per year. During the past winter 4 tons of fish were caught in the lakes of this reservation by the Indians and shipped to the markets of St. Paul, Duluth, and vicinity, and sold for 5 cents per pound, bringing $4,000. During the past year game, consisting of partridges,

wild ducks, deer, etc., to the amount of about $2,800 was sold by the Indians of this reservation.

The Indians employed in the lumber mills of Cloquet, near the Fond du Lac Reservation, in different capacities, receive from $1.50 to $3.50 per day, the mills running about five months in the year, and the Indians so employed earn about $4,000 in the season. Twenty to 25 men are employed on the river as log drivers, and 6 to 10 more on the boom. Work on the drive lasts from thirty to forty days, and they receive for this work $2 and $2.50 per day; work on the boom lasts about four months; altogether the Indians employed on the river earn about $1,500 during the season. Fifteen to 20 men are employed on the railroads as section hands, at $1.25 per day. Besides this, a great many are employed about the village of Cloquet at short jobs, and some are employed on the neighboring farms, at wages ranging from $1.25 to $1.50 per day. During the winter season about 100 Indians and mixed bloods of Fond du Lac Reservation are employed in the lumber camps, for which work they receive about $1 per day and board. The Indians are all good axmen and are employed principally in cutting logs. During the past winter the Indians of this reservation cut about 15,000 ties, which sold for 20 cents each, giving them $3,000. By the sale of ties, cord wood, cedar posts, and by labor in the woods, it is safe to estimate the amount of earnings from this source to be about $7,500.

Bad River Reservation: During rice-picking season there are generally some 300 souls—men, women and children—engaged in picking rice, and, as an average, gather about 600 bushels yearly. About the same number engage in making maple sugar and have an output of 25,000 or 30,000 pounds, besides some 900 to 1,000 gallons of sirup. There was no berry picking last season, the crop being a total failure, but when crops are good about the same number engage in picking berries as make maple sugar and harvest rice, and generally gather 500 or 600 bushels, this amount being exceeded this year.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation: The Indians of this as well as each of the other reservations of this agency derive much benefit from wild rice growing upon the reservation, and the berry crop, consisting of blueberries and raspberries, is a very profitable industry for them, the crop this year being an exceptionally large one. There is another industry at Lac du Flambeau Reservation which, though rather peculiar, has assumed such proportions that it warrants mentioning, viz, the sale of frogs' legs, which are shipped by the Indians to many of the hotels of the surrounding country, for which they have received good prices, the total amount shipped reaching in weight probably 1 ton. The maple-sugar industry was comparatively a failure this year, the output being only about 8,000 pounds, where with a favorable season it would have been nearer 40,000. The Indians of Lac du Flambeau Reservation also derived the past year about $600 from the gathering of ginseng and other medicinal roots.

Grand Portage Reservation: My visit to the reservation the latter part of June showed the Indians to be in a fairly prosperous condition and with every prospect of being able to get through the winter nicely without any further assistance from the Government. The Indians are, as a rule, comfortably housed and clothed, all the result of their own labors. About one-half of the band live at the reservation, and a large majority of the others reside near Grand Marais, Minn., where they are supporting themselves by hunting and fishing, by work in the woods as guides to prospectors, and by obtaining more or less daily labor unloading vessels, etc.

Buildings and improvements.—*Bad River Reservation:* There are about 175 houses which make the village of Odanah, as the principal Indian village is called, most of which are built on vacant or unallotted lands, and up to within the last year or two have been built up by the Indians indiscriminately, without regard to order or streets; but of late it has been the work of the Government employee in charge to rectify this error as much as possible, and broad streets have been laid out, and Indians desiring to build have been directed to locate in order and at such distances apart that each house will have a vacant space of at least one acre of ground, to be used as a garden, etc. Already the village begins to present quite a different appearance for the better.

The following necessary improvements were made at this reservation last year, the work all being done by Indians: A washout across Main street, in the center of the village, was repaired by building a dike 280 feet long, 10 feet deep, 24 feet at the base, and 16 feet on top, with earth, timbers, and stone. It was absolutely necessary that this work should be done, as teams could not pass from one part of the village to another, and often all team work of the reservation was seriously hindered on account of this break in the main and only road through

the village. Two bridges were built across the Kakagan River, one 130 feet long and one 150 feet long. Five bridges were built across creeks and rivers on the road leading to Ashland, ranging from 30 to 80 feet long, all inside of reservation limits. These structures are built from heavy timbers cut from reservation lands (with the exception of what plank was necessary), and are substantial and supposed to stand any high water that may be expected in this country.

With improvements so far made we have good roads in and about the village of Odanah, but in summer the road leading to Ashland (about 7 miles of which is inside of the reservation limits) is almost impassable, which I consider a most deplorable fact, as nothing, in my opinion, just now is so necessary for the advancement of the Indians of this reservation in agriculture as a good and passable highway connecting the village of Odanah and the city of Ashland, so that the Indians will be encouraged to use their teams and wagons in marketing their surplus produce and thereby have cause to increase the same.

Lac Courte d'Oreilles Reservation: There are about 240 houses on the reservation, 25 of which were constructed during the past year. Needed repairs on roads have been made and a number of bridges constructed at this reservation during the past year, all the work being performed by Indians.

Fond du Lac Reservation: There are 67 houses and 50 barns on the reservation owned by Indians. These do not include log and bark cabins. Eight new houses are under process of construction at the present time.

Lac du Flambeau Reservation: There have been built during the past two years on this reservation 108 comfortable houses, which are fairly well furnished with stoves, tables, bedsteads, etc., and which bring the total number of houses on the reservation up to 177, nearly all of which have been erected by Indian labor, a number of the Indians being good carpenters. The main idea with respect to these Indians has been to have them realize the benefits of a home, with the self-respect and responsibility that come with it.

Sanitary condition.—The sanitary condition of the Indians of the Wisconsin reservations of this agency is treated of separately in the report of the agency physician, which is herewith transmitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. MERCER,
Lieutenant, U. S. A., Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF LAC DU FLAMBEAU SCHOOL.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU BOARDING SCHOOL,
La Pointe Agency, Wis., August 13, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the first annual report of the Lac du Flambeau Boarding School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

This school is located on a peninsula between two beautiful lakes—Pokegama and Long—3 miles west of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad station and three-fourths of a mile northwest of the Flambeau Lumber Company's mill plant A more desirable site for a boarding school could not be found.

I took charge of the buildings July 10, 1895; soon afterwards the industrial teacher and farmer, carpenter, matrons, cook, seamstress, and teachers reported and were assigned duties in making ready for the opening of school. All the clothing for the girls, underwear for the boys, sheets, pillowcases, and towels had to be made before children could be brought into the school. The lady employees were assigned duties at this work as soon as the materials for making such garments came. The carpenter and industrial teacher were employed in doing the carpentry work absolutely necessary before school could begin, such as building closets, making tables, etc. After the supplies began to come, a great portion of the time of the industrial teacher and myself was consumed in the delivery of the same to the school—some from the station, but the greater part from the side track at the mill.

So long a delay in the arrival of the furniture and supplies caused the Indians to become quite anxious about the opening of school, concerning which they made frequent inquiries. On the 18th of November, the supplies needed for immediate use having been received, we began to admit children into the school. From the beginning your policy of arousing an interest in the Indians and thereby securing an attendance without compulsion has been adhered to strictly, with the good effect of having 103 willing students at the close.

As a general thing the parents of the children seemed to be favorably impressed with the school work. They have been allowed to visit their children on Fridays, in the afternoon, and have been invited to all entertainments given by the children. This has helped in securing their cooperation. During the latter part of the year most all of the new students entered school at the solicitation of the school children. I am happy to say that the list of runaways has been very small and the parents of the children returned most of these.

The buildings at first consisted of dormitory building, schoolhouse, warehouse, and laundry. During the year the following additional buildings have been erected: Carpenter shop, oil house,

ice house, fire-engine house, and coal house. All of these buildings have been painted by the boys. The carpenter, with the boys and some aid from the industrial teacher, in addition to putting up these buildings and doing the necessary repairing, has manufactured for school purposes the following: Four cupboards, 3 closets, 2 refrigerators, 2 storm houses, 26 tables, and 1 washstand.

A number of the boys have manifested great skill in the carpenter work, which I believe, in a country so well timbered, is as useful a trade as can be learned. The intention is, as soon as the carpenter work outside is well up, to have a regular class taught systematically in this trade.

The boys have also, under the charge of the industrial teacher, prepared the wood and pumped the water for school purposes, taken the grubs out of 9 acres of the school grounds, planted three-fourths of an acre in potatoes, prepared the ground and sown 2 acres in oats and grass, and made 60 rods of road around the school grounds. The oats and grass were sown for the purpose of getting the ground around the buildings set in grass, but the soil is so sandy and poor that this has proved a failure.

Next year a 3-acre tract will be fenced, grubbed, and cultivated as a school garden. This is a fairly rich tract of land and will furnish experience in gardening for the boys. As soon as possible a farm on a larger scale will be fenced and improved. I believe, in order that farming on this reservation may be a success, fertilizers will need to be used.

As it is your intention, I believe, to furnish the school with a number of cows, hogs, chickens, etc., an opportunity will be afforded to train the boys to care for such stock and the girls to take care of the milk and make butter. Such training may be a practical benefit in the future, and the milk, butter, and eggs will be a valuable addition to the children's table.

The girls have successfully done the house cleaning, cooking, sewing, and laundry work under the direction of the employees in charge of the respective departments. Articles have been manufactured in the sewing room as follows: 166 aprons, 71 nightgowns, 230 pillowcases, 316 sheets, 50 skirts, 24 shirts, 26 shirt waists, 67 tablecloths, 227 suits underwear, and 287 towels in addition to mending the clothing and darning the stockings. Some of the more advanced girls have been taught to cut by chart, fit, and make dresses. A number of the girls furnished the material and after hours made dresses for themselves.

The work detail has been changed every three months; those working in one department for three months were transferred to some other department the next three months.

The children have made rapid progress in the school work. This department has given instruction in numbers and arithmetic, reading, spelling, history, geography, composition, and to some extent letter writing and drawing. We have tried in all the branches to make the work practical. We have had the regular study-hour session, but tried to make it a pleasing and desirable feature rather than hard study and drudgery.

During the time school was in session a Sunday school was conducted in the school building. This proved to be both interesting and beneficial to the children. In this work the international lesson helps, Bibles and all other suitable literature that could be had were used. The white people of the village were permitted to attend, adding to the good of the work by mixing in the children's classes and helping them to understand the lessons.

As a whole, the children have been very healthy. There were but two cases of a serious nature during the year—these were two boys with pneumonia; but both cases yielded to the doctor's treatment. No deaths have occurred in the school. Under the present conditions the dormitory is the only place to care for the sick; the rooms intended for this purpose have been, by necessity, occupied by employees. It is to be hoped that during the incoming year better accommodations can be had for the sick.

The employees with few exceptions were new in the service, but as a rule have made up for inexperience by willingness.

In conclusion, I wish to extend to you my sincere thanks for the support you have given me and the manner in which you have supplied the school with things so necessary for good work. I also wish to thank the Department for the kind consideration given this school.

Very respectfully,

REUBEN PERRY, *Superintendent.*

W. A. MERCER,
Lieutenant, U. S. A., United States Indian Agent.

REPORT OF AGENT IN WYOMING.

REPORT OF SHOSHONE AGENCY.

SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYO., *August 20, 1896.*

SIR: In compliance with paragraph 203, Regulations of the Indian Office, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of this agency.

I assumed charge of the agency on April 1, 1895, pursuant to Special Orders No. 16, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, and have performed the duties of agent since that date.

The Wind River Reservation is situated in the west central part of the State of Wyoming, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and contains 2,828 square miles. The agency is located near the south line, and most of the Indians of the reservation live in log huts, built along the course of the Little Wind River and its tributaries, the Shoshones near the mountain, the Arapahoes farther down. Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 143 miles distant, is the nearest railroad point. Casper, the terminus of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Railroad, is slightly more distant. From these stations all supplies for the agency are hauled, usually by Indian teams from Casper.

The military post of Fort Washakie, garrisoned by two troops of cavalry, is located 1 mile from the agency.

The census for the fiscal year 1896 shows:

Shoshones—males, 439; females, 451	890
Arapahoes—males, 410; females, 446	856
Total, both tribes	1,746
School children between the ages of 6 and 16:	
Shoshones	200
Arapahoes	189
Number of males over 18 years of age:	
Shoshones	253
Arapahoes	210
Number of females over 14 years of age:	
Shoshones	276
Arapahoes	282
Number of births	58
Number of deaths	62

By the census of 1895 the total was 1,748, and it thus seems that these Indians have neither increased nor decreased in numbers.

The main work of the agency this year consisted in inducing the Indians to undertake the pursuit of agriculture. To this everything else has been subordinated and the results attained have been considerable. The Indians of both tribes have manifested an excellent spirit and seem very desirous of learning to raise crops. They are, however, so extremely ignorant of even the simplest operation of farming that the process of instructing them has been very difficult. All the employees of the agency have given their best efforts to the work, and to them the present gratifying appearance of the crops is due.

That portion of last year subsequent to my last annual report was devoted to harvesting and thrashing the crop of 1895. The crop raised by Indians and thrashed by the agency machines was measured and recorded. It amounted to 5,000 bushels of oats and 3,000 bushels of wheat. Besides this, an amount estimated at 500 bushels of wheat and 300 bushels of oats was thrashed by flails. The crop raised by mixed bloods was considerable also, but as these people received no aid from the agency I have not included it in my report. This is the largest crop ever raised by these Indians, and it would have been considerably larger if a severe snowstorm, which greatly damaged it, had not occurred on September 20. But little of the grain had been cut at that date, and as the snow fell upon it to a depth of 18 inches a large amount of grain was unavoidably lost.

In the early fall the agency mill was completed for use, and was operated nearly all winter. It comprises a flour mill, sawmill, planing mill, shingle mill, and a burr for grinding feed. About 75,000 pounds of flour were ground during the winter, and its quality was found to be equal to any ever manufactured in this country.

An addition to the warehouse at the Arapaho issue station was constructed by the employees during the winter.

Immediately after the opening of spring preparations were made for the new crop; 60,000 pounds of seed wheat, 35,000 pounds of seed oats, 20,000 pounds of seed potatoes, 2,750 pounds of seed alfalfa, and a corresponding amount of small garden seed were issued to the Indians for planting. All of this has been sowed under the supervision of employees, and has, in the meantime, been carefully irrigated by the Indians. The harvest, which has already been begun, promises to be abundant and good. The Arapahoes, having had more experience, will have the larger crop, but the Shoshones show a great advance over last year.

During the month of May the Shoshones constructed an irrigating ditch on the North Fork of Little Wind River, besides making extensive repairs to others. They also constructed a grade about a half mile in length in the mountains and repaired 1 mile near the agency. These roads have greatly aided them in getting in logs and wood. The Arapahoes have made about 4 miles of new road near the issue station and repaired their big ditch. The wood contract at Fort Washakie, amounting to 1,600 cords, has been satisfactorily filled by the Indians, besides 200 cords for the agency and Wind River Boarding School. They are also to furnish the following-named supplies for Fort Washakie, Wyo.:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Oats	500,000	Straw	200,000
Bran	20,000	Potatoes	50,000
Hay	750,000		

They are now working at the hay, and at the present rate of progress will have it all delivered in about ten days. It is intended to purchase from the Indians 350,000 pounds of wheat to be ground into flour for issue to the Arapahoes, and there appears to be no doubt that they will easily supply it.

A considerable improvement has been made in many of the Indian houses. Many Indians have hauled logs to the mill, have had them sawed into lumber, and have used it in improving their dwellings. They have hauled nearly all the agency supplies from Casper, amounting to 255,231 pounds, as well as 262,000 pounds of flour from Lander. They have also done considerable freighting for private parties. The total amount of money paid them by the Government for freighting during the past fiscal year was $4,489.04. I notice some slight improvement among them in the direction of economy and the proper use of money. The cows bought for the Shoshones from the proceeds of leases of portion of the reservation for grazing have been generally well taken care of.

The Wind River Bridge was badly damaged by the high water last spring and should be repaired.

The Indians have been kept so busy this summer attending to their crops, hauling wood, etc., that but little difficulty has been found in keeping them at home, and, as a result, I think that no trouble in Jackson's Hole need be apprehended this year.

In April last Inspector McLaughlin concluded a treaty with the Shoshones and Arapahoes for the cession of the Big Horn Hot Springs in the northeastern corner of this reservation. This treaty has not yet been ratified by Congress.

A party of wandering Cree Indians arrived here last spring and were allowed to remain until I found that their influence was having a bad effect on my Indians, when I sent them away. These Crees should be removed to the British Possessions, where they belong.

There were one Government and two mission (contract) boarding schools conducted on this reservation during the year. The missionary schools are conducted by the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches.

The average attendance at the Government school during the year was 145.86. Some dissension prevailed among the employees of this school for a time, but this has been rectified and the corps of teachers are now harmonious and prepared to do good work. The management has been excellent and very satisfactory progress has been made. On account of the unfavorable season the crops raised on the school farm will not be very large, but this is not the result of negligence on the part of anyone. I notice a great improvement over the work of last year.

St. Stephen's Mission school, under the direction of the Reverend Balthasar Feusi, S. J., assisted by one priest and seven sisters of the order of St. Francis, has maintained its high standard of efficiency and produced its usual good results.

The Episcopal mission school, under the direction of the Rev. John Roberts, assisted by two lady teachers, has given instruction to a limited number of pupils, and the management has been very efficient.

The average attendance, cost to the Government, and other information are shown in accompanying reports of the two latter-named schools.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is good. The agency physician reports that 2,239 Indians received medical treatment during the year, all of whom except 62 recovered.

Reasonably good order has been maintained on the reservation during the year. The only serious disorder occurred in March last, when a Shoshone named Jim Washakie was killed by a party of half-breeds and white men. Two of the guilty parties were arrested in Montana and have since been sentenced to imprisonment for four years in the State penitentiary.

The police force of the agency, consisting of 2 officers and 12 privates, has generally performed its duties well.

The court of Indian offenses has held regular sessions and has been of great assistance in settling disputes among the Indians.

The work of allotting lands in severalty has progressed very satisfactorily during the year. At times considerable opposition has been manifested by the Arapahoes, but it has been overcome, and the work now seems likely to be completed without further trouble. In performing his difficult task the allotting agent, John W. Clark, has shown great patience and tact.

As to progress in civilization and industry of these Indians, I will add that, in my opinion, they have made a considerable advance during the year and have learned much of agriculture that will render their progress more rapid in the future.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD H. WILSON,
Captain, Eighth Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SHOSHONE SCHOOL.

WIND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
Shoshone Agency, Wyo., August 1, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report:

The enrollment for the year was 176, an increase of 41. Of this number 101 were boys and 75 girls; 104 Arapahoes and 72 Shoshones. The average attendance was 145.77, an increase of 28. The average attendance by quarters was as follows:

Quarter ending—	
September 30	$117\frac{1}{29}$
December 31	$125\frac{21}{23}$
March 31	$158\frac{49}{61}$
June 30	$156\frac{42}{61}$

The largest average, $163\frac{34}{41}$, was made during March. The average age of the pupils was 11 years. Very little persuasion was necessary to thus increase the attendance. I think I can say that the school is now popular with both tribes, while prior to this time the Shoshones looked upon it as an Arapaho school, and only sent their children from fear of losing their rations.

We have ample schoolroom, kitchen, and dining-room facilities for 225 children, but dormitory accommodations for only 165. Authority has been granted for additional rooms for the girls, which will increase our dormitory capacity to 200. In addition, we should have more room for boys, say a building sufficient to accommodate 40 boys, and large enough to provide wash, play, and reading rooms. Five thousand dollars would make this much-needed improvement and would be an economy, inasmuch as it would equalize the facilities of the school. We can get the additional children needed from the Shoshones, of whom there are more then 100 of school age who are not in school and who are growing up in ignorance and superstition from lack of accommodations.

I now consider the sanitary condition of the school good, though some attention must yet be given to ventilation and provision made for wash room for our boys out of the basement, where it is at present located. The laundry was moved from the basement of the boys' building; drains were put in; the cesspools were abandoned, and the closets were placed over our large irrigating ditch, which runs about 200 feet to the rear of the building; an abundance of good drinking water supplied; the boys' beds furnished with sheets; the pupils supplied with individual instead of roller towels, which they had been accustomed to use. These things, together with good, substantial food, and the care exercised by those in charge, with the vigilant oversight of Dr. Welty, the agency physician, in a large measure accounts for the good health enjoyed by the pupils throughout the entire year.

We had very little occasion to do any disciplining. We had 38 runaways during the year, but these mostly occurred on Saturday or Sunday and were promptly returned. They were caused, for the most part, by the pupils desiring to see their friends who attended the dances which were held about 4 miles from the school.

The pupils were divided into two sections, one section in school and the other at work, alternating morning and afternoon of each day, while the details were changed monthly, so that the children would not tire of their work, nor look upon it as a task. Work was never used as a means of punishment.

The schoolroom work has not been entirely satisfactory. This was occasioned partly by the lack of system and the ungraded condition during the first half of the year. This has been partly overcome during the last term and the classes arranged for good work the coming year. I can best give an account of the work performed by submitting the report of the principal teacher, which is as follows:

"I herewith submit my report as principal teacher for the year ending June 30, 1896:

"When I took charge, February 3, the school was entirely ungraded, and all the pupils, excepting those who had just come in, were nearly of one grade. We immediately formulated a course of study, using as a basis the course prescribed by the Department, but which it was impossible to follow in full on account of the peculiar condition in which the schoolroom work had been previously conducted. This we hope to overcome during the ensuing year. I submit the outline of study adopted:

"Monthly entertainments were conducted which consisted of speeches, declamations, recitations, calisthenic and other drills, and singing by the pupils. These entertainments were largely attended by the agency employees, the officers of Fort Washakie and their families, citizens of Lander, and many prominent Indians of both the Shoshone and Arapaho tribes. The visit of these friends was a help to both pupils and teachers, and their assurance of our advancement stimulated us to greater effort. These entertainments gave the children more confidence, and the effect was noticeable in the class room.

"One of the greatest drawbacks is occasioned by the aversion of both of these tribes to speaking English. This has had its effect on our schoolroom work. While we have not accomplished all that we could have wished, yet we feel that there is a marked gain in this respect.

"The pupils have made remarkable advancement in singing during the year. The leading boys and girls were formed into a choir. The whole school was required to memorize the words and sing simple songs. This also was a great help to them in learning English. As our pupils were not advanced sufficiently to properly use the study hour, that time was taken for this purpose.

"We have had very little occasion during the year to do any disciplining.

"I would suggest that during the coming year the school be supplied with a larger quantity of paper, so that we will have less occasion to use slates. This will increase their efficiency in writing and will be less trying to the eyes.

"During the term of my principalship the teachers have given me most cordial aid and have heartily entered into all my efforts to increase the efficiency of our work."

The industries of the school for the boys were farming, carpentering, and printing, while the girls were given instruction in sewing, baking, cooking, washing, ironing, and general housework, while for the coming year shoe and harness and tailor shops have been approved by the Department. This will be a great help to us industrially and will enable us to clothe and shoe our children better and more economically.

The school farm consists of 600 acres of good agricultural land, with an abundance of water for irrigation. We have in 10 acres of oats, 15 acres of wheat, 6 acres of barley, 6 acres of field pease, 7 acres of potatoes, 3 acres of turnips, 1 acre of onions, and about 5 acres of other vegetables. We also have 15 acres of alfalfa, 99 acres of timothy, alfalfa, and wild hay mixed, and 60 acres of

wild hay, in addition to 173 acres of pasture land under fence and 200 acres yet to be fenced, authority for which is now here.

The farm, taken as a whole, looks fairly well, but on June 22 we had a severe hailstorm, from which everything has recovered, excepting our field pease, of which there will not be more than a third of a crop. Everything else, excepting potatoes, is looking well. Our potato crop, for some unexplainable reason, is nearly a total failure. The school farm ought to be a model for the Indians of this reserve. I regret to say that I have seen better crops grown on the Indian farms this year. We ought to have as an employee a practical farmer who thoroughly understands irrigation and who can give his full time to this important industry of the school.

The small herd of sheep was a nuisance and was disposed of for milch cows, and the school supplied with poultry.

In the carpenter shop the boys have helped during the year to build an ice house, the laundry and water-tank house, boys' outhouse, root cellar, 2¼ miles of fencing, in addition to the general repairs of the school. Under the instruction of the industrial teacher they built corrals, cattle sheds, chicken houses, and policemen's houses, sawed and cut the wood, attended to the cleaning of the grounds, caring for the stock, in addition to attending to the plowing and general farm work.

We established a printing office and started a small monthly paper called The Indian Guide. We did this without cost to the Government. It has been a great help intellectually. The pupils seemed to enjoy as well as profit by it.

In the sewing room the girls were very industrious, and in addition to the repairing incident to a school of this size they manufactured during the year the following articles:

Aprons	229	Sheets	233
Curtains	4	Shirts	156
Capes, girls'	25	Skirts	171
Chemises	54	Towels	367
Drawers	296	Tablecloths	23
Dresses	139	Undersuits	92
Dresses, night	184		
Garters	163	Total	2,277
Pillow slips	141		

The girls, under the direction of the baker, baked all the bread. A start was made toward establishing a cooking class, but this was not just what I desired. I consider this one of the most important industries that should be taught girls, and I hope, with our present baker, to make it productive of much good the coming year.

Our laundress and assistant laundress are both Indians, and when we consider the opportunities they have had they have given satisfaction, though they have not required the girls to do as much as they should.

In the care of the house the girls, under the supervision of the matron, have done very well, and have advanced during the year.

We put in a complete water system, so that we have plenty of good water and good fire protection. This was done by the employees and pupils without cost to the Government for labor. The ice house was filled with good mountain ice.

The school has been supplied throughout with window shades.

Arbor Day was observed by planting 250 trees, about half of which have grown. The others will have to be replaced next year.

Authority is now here for a good, substantial barn, bath house at the hot springs, increased dormitory facilities for our girls, extension to coal house, and additional board walks. With the exception of the dormitory extension, this work will be done by the employees and pupils.

The laundry should be extended so as to give us a separate ironing room. Shops should be built in which to carry on our industries during the long winter months. Sufficient funds will be available to do this during the coming year. In addition to this we ought to have the increased dormitory facilities for the boys. During the year 1897-98 a number of the floors will have to be relaid.

To make us perfectly secure against fire, the school should be supplied with electric light. This could be done very economically if the boiler and engine at the agency mill, which are inadequate for the work there, could be turned over to the school.

I have asked for authority to sell sufficient of our surplus hay to purchase potatoes, an outfit for our printing office, and instruments to start a band.

The supplies furnished the school during the year were of excellent quality, excepting the first lot of flour. The fruit was the best I have seen since I have been in the service.

During the year, for one reason or another, we have had a good many changes in our corps of workers. This has been detrimental to our advancement. The Department is thoroughly cognizant of the reasons for these changes. The employees at present are energetic and enthusiastic and, I feel, will give me cordial support in whatever efforts I may make in advancing the pupils industrially or intellectually.

As we are located nearly 150 miles from the railroad, I doubt if the cost of subsistence is as great to any set of school employees in the service, though salaries are paid on the same basis as at schools where they have more facilities for economical living.

We regret exceedingly that none of the employees were able to attend any of the institutes this summer. On account of our remoteness, expense, and press of work we were unable to do so.

Before closing I wish to thank Capt. R. H. Wilson for the most cordial support and aid which he has given me throughout the year, and also the Indian Office, which has approved all my recommendations for the betterment of this school.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

W. P. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 26, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you my third annual report, together with the proceedings of the three Indian school service institutes held during the summer months, and a number of valuable papers read at these meetings.

The limited appropriations of Congress for my traveling expenses for the fiscal year 1896 continued to hamper me in my personal movements during the entire year. I am sincerely grateful, therefore, that, thanks to your efforts, this hindrance has been removed in a measure through a more liberal appropriation for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1897.

The corps of supervisors, too, has been at my entire disposal during the greater part of the year, so that the inspection of schools and the supervision of their work have been much more satisfactorily carried on than during the fiscal year 1895. As a result of this more favorable condition of affairs I have been able to secure improvements and to insist upon reforms to which formerly I was unable to give the required attention.

It gives me pleasure, therefore, to be able to report to you healthy progress in every feature of the school work and, above all things, an increasing unity and vitality in the organization of the schools as a whole.

THE SCHOOLROOM.

It gives me pleasure to be able to report that on the whole the work of the schoolroom has gained much in character and value. It is true that there are still a few schools whose teachers, through culpable negligence on the part of someone, have not been supplied with the syllabuses of instruction sent out by this office two years ago, and others whose superintendents have failed to enforce due consideration of these syllabuses; but these shortcomings are being corrected as speedily as the limited force of supervisors at my disposal will permit.

I am informed, however, that throughout the service dull text-book routine and thoughtless schoolroom pedantry are being supplanted by really vital work. The stupid, mumbling repetition of words which the child does not understand from spellers and readers, which contain nothing that appeals to his interest, is yielding to conversation and other oral work upon subjects of interest from the child's immediate surroundings and associated with the incidents of his daily life. A number of teachers are learning to use the blackboard in place of the chart and are obtaining most gratifying results in the progress of their pupils. They have learned to appreciate the fact that the child must learn to speak English intelligently before he can be taught to read it intelligently; that he must learn to appreciate his own resources and the incidents of his own life before he can feel a sympathetic interest

in resources and incidents more or less foreign to him in his experience; that the proper transition from conversation to the reader lies through the blackboard, which the child should have learned to use fluently, both in reading and writing, before he opens the school reader

In many of the schools, too, the teachers and industrial workers, under the intelligent direction of farseeing superintendents and agents, have been led to organize their work in harmony with each other. The teachers base their language exercises upon the requirements of the industrial work, and the industrial workers actively support the teachers in this, and apply in their work subjects under consideration in the schoolroom. They are enabled to do this through periodical meetings in which certain necessary details of this mutually helpful work are definitely planned. Here the school and life enter into perfect harmony, life furnishing the material for school work, and the school work entering at once and directly into the actual practical life of the child. At the same time the child and the school deal constantly with things and incidents that have a direct relation with the child's likes and dislikes, his hopes and fears. With reference to all of these the school brings to his daily life needed help, and he learns to love the school from a sense of natural gratitude for the benefits conferred.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

In this respect the kindergarten has given much help. The work of the kindergarten rests upon the principle that in everything which is done the child takes a natural spontaneous interest; that the knowledge which the child spontaneously seeks or welcomes should bear a direct relation to the achievement of some definite purpose on his part. On this account it lays great stress upon games and upon what is sometimes called play, with skillfully devised material placed in the child's hands. In the child's mind, however, this play has more the character of serious work.

In the selection and management of these games and of this playwork, the kindergartner carefully considers the immediate environment of the child, as well as the knowledge and skill and the legitimate interests and purposes which the child brings to the kindergarten. All the information which the kindergartner gives the child has a tendency to enable him to see more clearly the means by which he can attain his purposes, and all showing has reference to some kind of skill needed by the child in attaining his purpose. The kindergarten looks upon power to gain knowledge unaided as superior to the mere acquisition of certain prescribed forms of knowledge. It considers skill and efficiency in doing as higher than the mere acquaintance with the achievements of others. It measures its educational work at every point by its influence upon the development of strong individual character.

Naturally under such training the child is interested in the character and outcome of his work with reference to the purpose in view, rather than in the impression he may make upon others or in comparing his personal success competitively with the personal success of his playmates; and in all common work in which a number of children or the entire kindergarten may be engaged the child's chief interest is to contribute unreservedly his entire power to the success of the common enterprise. The keen pleasure which rewards the child is an incident, a sort of inner reaction, consequent upon the development of power to do and to help and is entirely free from jealousies, envy, competitive greed, and other forms of selfishness which are not uncommon in routine schools.

The beneficial influence of this work is shown very strikingly in the rapidity with which Indian children in our kindergartens acquire the ready and fluent use of English speech. The timorous mumbling and scarcely audible half-whisper which are so often criticised in schools that have not yet learned the art of the kindergartner, never develop. From the start, almost, the little children, not thinking of themselves but wholly engaged in the achievement of interesting tasks apparently of their own choosing, do their very best to make their wishes known and to announce their successes to the kindergartner in the only idiom which she understands and with the help of which she can impart to them the information and give them the help which they require. At the same time, they gain, constantly, much new knowledge of things; learn much about number, form, and the properties of matter; learn to draw, to sew, to weave, and to do many other things with nimble fingers; gain the love of song and of graceful rhythmic motion. In all these things, however, English speech is a necessary concomitant and the one open door through which they gain admission without compulsion and without weariness to the treasures and achievements which they hold dear. Moreover, all of this is done in an atmosphere which, while it stimulates the greatest possible development of individual character, guards this character against the evils of selfishness and greed and develops a spirit of eager, mutual helpfulness, a growing sense of mutual gratitude and good will.

At every step the kindergartner is conscious of the important part which her view of child nature and her consequent attitude toward the child has upon the outcome of her work, both as to its general aspect and as to its influence upon the character development of each child with whom she may have to deal. The father who looks upon his child as a hopeless inferior will fail to show him that tender regard which brings forth self-respect in the child. The mother who views her child merely as a new body to be fed and sheltered will, when it is too late, look in vain for the love which she so much cherishes. Similarly the teachers or kindergartners who see in their pupils only a fresh set of vessels to be filled with old and musty formulas, will in due time wonder how it happens that the youths who go forth from their schools have grown to be so empty of thoughts and feelings and so barren of aspirations and deeds. It makes a vast difference in the outcome of educational work whether the educator looks upon the child merely as a convenient conglomerate of mind, body, and soul, or as an organic trinity of what has been aptly called "life, light, and love;" whether he views the child simply as an individual whose every purpose of existence ends in self, or, also, as an organic part of society, as a pulse in the life of humanity; whether he sees the child only in his finite external relations, or has an adequate conception of his kinship with the infinite and his essential relation to the divine.

In all these things the kindergartner is on the right side, and her attitude toward the child is not that of one who forces or coaxes them for convenience sake into stolid or hypocritical submission to the artificial and purposeless machinery of the schoolroom, but one who, as the kindergarten formula expresses it, "lives with the children." This living with the children implies on her part sincere sympathy with childhood and what I am tempted to call a scientific knowledge of child nature. The true kindergartner takes a genuine interest in all that interests her children, rejoices and grieves with them sincerely and in the measure of their own joy or grief. She suits her speech and bearing to their needs and moods, feels, as it were, these needs

and moods as if they were her own, and appreciates them more keenly because of her insight into their significance and because of her knowledge of child nature. As the necessary consequence of this the children are to her frank, free, and open, eager to shun what through her they learn to consider wrong and to follow what equally through her they learn to love as right. Pain and compulsion as disciplinary measures are, therefore, not known in the kindergarten.

It is, therefore, a matter of congratulation that the spirit of the kindergarten has entered the work of the primary departments in our schools and is steadily extending its sway in this work. This means much when it is considered that the greater part of the Indian school work is primary. For this gain in the work of the Indian schools much credit is due to those agents and superintendents who have persisted in requiring from their teachers obedience to the instructions of the superintendent of Indian schools, as laid down in the syllabuses and other documents distributed from his office, and in his periodical reports, and as variously discussed in the summer institutes and during his visits and those of his staff of supervisors to the field.

As a matter of course, I do not wish to imply that every kindergartner in the Indian schools satisfies the ideals here indicated. There may be among them some who, through deficient training and education, or through inherent shortcomings of disposition or character, fall short of even reasonable requirements in this respect. It is the plain duty, however, of superintendents and agents, as well as of inspecting officials, to report these cases fully so that the office may have an opportunity to supply such places with properly prepared and efficient workers.

MUSIC.

There has been continued improvement throughout the schools in singing and, in the larger schools, in instrumental music. The value of music as a factor in the educational work of our schools is keenly appreciated by all concerned. It is the one exercise in which all the children can join with full satisfaction. Even if they fail to understand fully the intellectual meaning of the song, they can appreciate quite satisfactorily its emotional burden. Chorus and school singing are at the same time valuable as song exercises, implying unity of thought, feeling, and purpose of those concerned. Mutual good feeling and kindly sympathy are necessary concomitants of all who take part. The song establishes between the children and the teachers a common ground of mutual interest which serves to banish distrust and fear, and whose beneficial influence extends to every other portion of the school work. Singing and instrumental music should be encouraged without stint at every boarding school, and agents and superintendents should lose no opportunity to secure for the children intrusted to their care every available facility in this direction.

In this connection, I am pleased to report that during the past year in a number of schools the piano has been substituted for the less cheery organ, and I sincerely hope that the good work in this direction will continue during the ensuing school year.

DRAWING.

Commendable progress is being made in the schools in drawing. Quite a number of the teachers have learned the art of using drawing in their work, not as a mere accomplishment in the more or less bungling imitation or copying of "pictures," but as a means of thought

expression, quite helpful in the acquisition of spoken language and as a means of developing the child's æsthetic sense. Children are taught to tell simple stories, to make sentences, and to prepare lists of things with the help of simple outline sketches. With the help of kindergarten material, which a number of teachers have learned to use intelligently, children are taught to use simple form elements in symmetrical and decorative arrangements. Mechanical and industrial drawing in connection with the teaching of industries has entered a number of schoolrooms. At the same time special talent is not neglected and is given free scope and ample assistance. In some schools the use of water colors has been introduced, and with their help drawing is being made as effective in developing the child's love of the beautiful through the eye as is music in stimulating the same love through the ear.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The authority for the distribution among teachers of a manual on popular gymnastics came too late in the year to enable me to secure appreciable results in the work of the schools. However, during the summer institutes I was able to secure the services of Mr. W. G. Thompson, the efficient disciplinarian of the Carlisle School, and his presentation of the subject of physical training during the week's session of the summer institutes both at Lawrence and St. Paul will, I have no doubt, bear excellent fruit in the Indian schools during the coming year. At the same time, I have directed the attention of teachers and superintendents to the important subject by instituting among them a systematic inquiry into the character of indigenous Indian games and their influence in the life of Indian youth.

Even the casual visitor of an Indian school must be forcibly impressed with the desirability of persistent and systematic physical training in suitable games and methodical calisthenics and gymnastic exercises, in order to overcome the lack of grace and vigor in the general bearing and in the movements of the children, and in order to secure the organic soundness and solidity of physical development of which grace and vigor are symptoms. This is more necessary in Indian schools because of the adverse influence in this respect of the industrial occupations in which the children must of necessity be engaged during a great portion of the time. Only a judicious and persistent course of physical training can overcome the distorting influence of one-sided industrial occupations, and thus protect the youth against the deleterious influence of such occupations without depriving them of the benefits which they confer.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Corporal punishment is steadily yielding along the entire line to more thoughtful and humane methods of discipline. The conviction is gaining ground, on the basis of experience and observation, that the rod and the guardhouse appeal only to low motives and prevent misdemeanors only so long as the questionable incentive of fear lasts; that they never reach or establish principle in the child's mind, and afford, therefore, no guaranty of good conduct when the pupil leaves the school, nor even when the watchful eye of the school is withdrawn from him temporarily, when he hopes to elude discovery or when the pleasure of yielding to temptation has more value in his eyes than the dreaded penalty. Again, school officials are making the discovery

that the misdemeanors of children are due, in the great majority of instances, to ignorance, which can be removed by instruction; to misunderstandings, which can be corrected by patience and explanation, or to lack of inner strength, which can be supplied by sympathetic vigilance and helpful environments. The rod and the guardhouse, from their very nature, appeal exclusively to the animal and subhuman sides of the child's nature, and never reach reverence, courage, and devotion to duty, on which human dignity rests. There is no surer sign of incompetence from an educational point of view than the inability to secure the child's obedience without these pernicious disciplinary measures.

HARSH WORDS.

Among other reprehensible disciplinary measures, invented by indolence and incompetence on the part of so-called educators, the use of harsh words may be mentioned as ranking with the use of the rod and the jail. In the shape of scolding they merely prove that the educator has lost patience and lacks self-control. As threats, such outbreaks are the weapons of a despotism which is too cowardly or too indolent to apply corporal punishment. In the garb of sarcasm or irony they manifest a character whose malice presses even intellectual refinement into its service. They are, therefore, unable to lead to virtue, but will plant and foster in the heart of the young victim germs of hatred and will stifle and dwarf the germs of kindly sympathy and love. It is to be hoped that these, too, wherever they still linger, will vanish speedily from the Indian schools.

INDIAN VERNACULAR.

In this connection, it may be mentioned as a matter of congratulation that the superstitious and unreasonable dread of the Indian vernacular in Indian schools is being overcome profitably in a number of our schools. Until lately the great majority of Indian teachers have labored under the delusion that they can hasten the acquisition of the English language on the part of the pupils by compulsory measures, visiting more or less severe penalties upon the unfortunate children who were caught in the use of the Indian speech. The unreasonableness of such proceedings, which are always punished with more or less serious failure, appears when it is considered that an idiom that is forced upon a child by means of penalties and other appeals to fear is necessarily hateful to him. Then, in his own heart, he turns away from it, and uses it only under more or less pronounced protests. This becomes quite manifest as soon as the children are removed from the restraint of the school, when, for instance, they return to their parents for a visit, or more or less permanently after graduation, and when, on meeting their former teachers, they will either refuse to speak English altogether or answer with shame-faced reluctance.

To throw contempt upon the child's vernacular, in which he has heretofore given expression to thoughts and feelings dear to him, and by means of which he is held in ties of sympathy and love with his kindred, is so manifestly unreasonable and so pernicious in its perverting and destructive influence upon the child's heart-life that it is a wonder that it ever should have been attempted by the philanthropic fervor of workers in Indian schools. Personal experience, and the observation of hundreds of persons in the circle of acquaintance of each one concerned, might have convinced him that the possession of one language, far from

being a hindrance in the acquisition of another, rather facilitates it. The sympathy and respect which a teacher shows for the idiom of the child will be rewarded in a hundredfold by the sympathy, respect, and affection with which the child will apply himself to the acquisition of the teacher's idiom.

There is no doubt in my mind that the unreasonable offensive warfare made in the Indian schools against the Indian vernacular is largely to blame for the apparent stubbornness with which older Indians refuse to learn English or to use the little knowledge thereof which they may possess. If it is argued that with liberty to use the Indian vernacular the Indian children will engage in conversation, possibly improper, which the teacher can neither understand nor control, the fault lies not with the child's knowledge and use of his own idiom, but with the teacher's ignorance of the same, and the remedy will be found not in the repressive measures, which must, because of their unreasonableness, fail of their purpose, but in the determined effort on the teacher's part to acquire a knowledge of the child's idiom.

Probably the traditional hostile attitude of certain schools to the Indian vernacular is responsible for the fact that in a number of instances teachers and other school employees continue at the same school working with the same tribe of Indians without acquiring any appreciable knowledge of the language spoken at the homes of their children. This ignorance frequently extends to the customs, habits of life, and the historical development of the tribe in question. They seem to treat the Indians as outcasts, and the outcome of their work corresponds with this attitude. Every consideration of pedagogic principles and professional dignity should impel teachers to take a directly opposite course. They should acquaint themselves with the peculiarities of personal and tribal life among the Indians with whom they have to do. They should familiarize themselves with what is good and best in them, and, building upon this knowledge, they should, through processes of evolution—not revolution—lead the Indian youth and, through them, the older Indians to respect and love what is good and best in the American civilization, to which the red children of plain and forest are to be led.

THE EVENING HOUR.

I am pleased to note that at the reservation schools what is sometimes called the "study hour" is becoming more and more an "evening hour," in which the pleasures of home and other social features take the place of dull and spiritless "study." Groups of children listen to interesting stories, engage in social songs and innocent evening games, discuss points of the next day's work with their teachers, or the entire school assembles to enjoy some suitable musical and intellectual entertainment.

Into a few schools the magic lantern has found its way with its exhaustless fund of instruction and diversion. The lantern, more particularly in the reservation schools, affords invaluable opportunities for acquainting the children with distant localities, with marvels of animal and plant life, with the creations of industries and arts, and with the amenities of civilized life in a manner which can not fail to arouse in them the desire to seek a broader education and, subsequently, a happier and richer life away from the reservation. As an important factor in education, it should not be wanting in any school whose means permit its purchase. Should Congress fail to supply sufficient funds for this purpose, philanthropic friends of Indian education could confer no greater boon upon a reservation school than a well-equipped lantern.

Even at nonreservation schools, where the evening hour must be utilized largely as a study hour, a limited number of evenings during the month are devoted to social entertainments of an elevating and cheering character, in which the lantern is (or would be) of inestimable value.

In this connection it is gratifying to note that at a majority of reservation schools which I have visited, or concerning which I have reports from supervisors, the practice has been thoroughly established of excusing very small children from the evening hour in order to enable them to secure the greater amount of sleep which tender years require.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES.

I note throughout, from the reports that have reached me, as well as in my personal inspection of a number of schools, that there has been a marked improvement in the department of domestic industries for the girls. In the sewing room, in the kitchen, dining room, and laundry increasing portions of time are devoted to more or less systematic instruction. The girls are less and less mere unthinking helpers and are more and more taught reasons why they do things and how to plan on the basis of given conditions and with reference to given results. It must be admitted that this is an exceedingly onerous task, more particularly in some of the smaller schools in which the employee force is so limited that the time of the seamstress, laundress, and cook is of necessity wholly occupied by attention to the immediate needs of of the school. The burden thrown upon the seamstress in preparing garments for the children and in fitting up linen for dormitories and dining room is so heavy that no time is left for the systematic instruction of the girls, who must be taught as rapidly as possible a few simple uses of the needle to be utilized in the institutional factory work.

Similiar conditions hinder systematic instruction in the kitchen, dining room, laundry, and ironing room. In all these cases much could be gained if superintendents and agents could be furnished a sufficient force of assistants who could relieve the seamstress, cook, and laundress of a portion of their burdens and thus enable them to do more effective teaching. This need not involve much expense, inasmuch as fairly skillful Indian assistants trained at the nonreservation schools are available at moderate salaries.

Much, too, could be gained for this purpose if superintendents and agents could be furnished for the sewing room, laundry, and kitchen labor-saving machines and appliances to be used in finishing a large amount of strictly institutional work. It has been argued that, inasmuch as Indian girls have no opportunities at their homes to use washing machines and mangles, sewing machines, and other labor-saving appliances, it is improper or unwise to use these things in the work of the school. When one considers, however, the large amount of strictly institutional work to be done in these departments (even in a boarding school of only 100 children), as well as the tender ages of the girls, and the fact that it is not possible under ordinary circumstances to make a detail of more than 6 per cent of the children in attendance, it will appear that to limit such schools to the washboard, the flatiron, the needle, and the common kitchen stove is a means of "practical" school economy that falls little short of cruelty. From sheer pity for their little helpers the employees will be compelled to devote their entire time to the crudest forms of menial work, leaving them practically no opportunity for instruction.

The proper fitting of these departments with labor-saving appliances does not exclude the employment of simpler appliances in the work of instruction. Thus in the kitchen one or more simple family stoves may be provided to be used by suitable details of girls in the preparation of meals for a limited number of persons. In the laundry the washtub, washboard, and flatiron will find similar use. In the sewing room the needle and thimble will find their proper sphere in the course of regular instruction and in keeping in repair the individual wardrobes.

TEACHERS OF INDUSTRIES.

Teachers of industries have been called for by fifteen of the larger schools. I look upon this as one of the most encouraging signs of progress in the inner development of the Indian school work. Teachers of industries are to be distinguished from industrial teachers, a designation which, unfortunately, is still in vogue in many of the minor schools. The term "industrial teacher" is applied to employees who act in smaller schools as farmers, gardeners, and disciplinarians intrusted with the management of details of boys in the minor industrial pursuits of these institutions. In the civil-service classification they are placed with farmers, gardeners, and laborers. Teachers of industries, on the other hand, are placed in a higher class—with skilled workmen. Their duty is to serve in the more advanced schools as regular instructors in manual training, teaching pupils in classes the subjects of mechanical and industrial drawing, the use of tools in the working of wood and metals, and giving them an intelligent control of the purposes and means of manufacturing and agricultural industries. Their examination calls not merely for a practical acquaintance with the minor industries of the boarding schools, but also for such theoretical and practical training in the various mechanical and agricultural industries as a graduate of a fully equipped agricultural and technical college is supposed to possess, and in addition to this, for skill in the art of instruction.

The teacher of industries occupies an important place in the corps of instructors, whereas the industrial teacher does not rise above the dignity of an intelligent general helper in the industrial phases of institutional work. It is to be hoped that during the coming year the designation of "industrial teacher" will be changed to another which will indicate more correctly the duties of the incumbent and which will remove all ambiguity.

The advent of the teacher of industries in Indian schools marks a decided advance in the industrial training to be given to Indian youth. Heretofore the aim was to give them a quite limited skill in certain mechanical arts and pursuits supposed to be most closely related to their chances of earning a livelihood in later years. The teacher of industries will add to this the purpose of giving to the student a more systematic, and therefore more thorough, control of the arts involved, and also a degree of theoretical knowledge which will enable the student not only to adapt himself in his work readily to conditions differing from those under which he acquired his skill, but also to progress steadily on the basis of any conditions into which he may be thrown. Moreover, the teacher of industries, while attending closely to the so-called practical value of his instruction, will also pay equally close attention to the educational significance of his work. He will see to it that the student thinks while he works, and that every stroke of work will strengthen not only the student's muscles, but also his understanding, his powers of reasoning, his imagination and inventiveness,

his ability to form distinct purposes, and his determination to achieve purposes once clearly formed.

By his efforts the teacher of industries will lift the work of the student out of the comparatively paltry requirements of mere individual self-preservation into its broader significance as a factor in the organization of communities and as the most abundant source of full enjoyment.

THE SCHOOL AS A HOME.

The Indian boarding school—and this applies more particularly to the reservation boarding school—is to the child not only school, but home and community as well. This should be remembered by the employees in every educational measure. Moreover, since under normal conditions the home life is nearest the heart of the child and exerts the greatest influence upon the development of character, the Indian school should place adequate stress upon its home features, and should never sacrifice these to the more or less heartless necessities of institutional requirements. Unless the child is loved and can love unreservedly, he will never take a real heart interest in the school and its tasks. The precepts, habits, and other influences of the school will be banished out of his life joyously as soon as he returns to the Indian home, where love again rules supreme.

For this reason, reservation boarding schools should be small, not exceeding a capacity of 200. Possibly even this is too high a number. A crowd hinders the development of mutual individual attachment, and is therefore hostile to the establishment of ties of mutual sympathy and affection; but in a small school it is possible to arrange the work so that each little child feels himself to be the beloved object of concern of those with whom he comes in contact.

At the same time, the community features of the school are sufficiently intense to demand constantly from every child simple duties of self-limitation and helpfulness to guard him against grasping selfishness and to prepare him for effective work and healthy development in a more advanced institution or in such practical life as may come to him.

SANITATION.

There has been continued improvement in sanitary matters at the different schools, more particularly in water supply, bathing facilities, lavatories, sewerage, drainage, heating, lighting, and closet accommodations. Wherever the funds placed at the disposal of the Indian Office by Congress were sufficient, permanent improvements have been effected. For cases in which funds were scanty, the superintendent of Indian schools issued, with your approval, November 1, 1895, a circular letter of instructions, suggesting simple and inexpensive ways for securing tolerable sanitary conditions in all these respects, and I am pleased to note that in many instances these suggestions were loyally obeyed, with most satisfactory results. With these suggestions every agent or superintendent gifted with ordinary energy and alive to his weighty responsibilities with reference to the welfare of the children intrusted to his care will find it possible to secure a tolerable sanitary condition for his school. It is to be hoped that all inspecting officials will make it a point to insist upon these things. There is no greater mark of inefficiency on the part of the managing official of a school than failure to make all sanitary provisions within his reach in the plant and in the working organization of the school.

In this connection I wish to congratulate you upon your success in finally overcoming opposition to steam heating and electric lighting, at least for the larger school plants. The new schools at Pine Ridge, Rosebud, Sac and Fox, Iowa, and other places are to be fitted up in this respect in accordance with modern requirements and safety. The school at Phœnix has been granted electric lighting, and there is no good reason, save possibly the lack of appropriations, why Haskell, Genoa, Chilocco, Santa Fé, Albuquerque, and other larger schools, in most of which this improvement would involve the expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money, should not be granted the same boon.

ORNAMENTATION.

I am pleased to be able to report that in many schools increased attention is being paid to the ornamentation of dormitories, schoolrooms, dining rooms, and the school grounds. The influence of proper attention to ornamentation upon the cheerfulness of the inmates and upon a general regard for cleanliness is so great that it may be properly considered an important sanitary measure. It is a real delight to go into one of these dormitories and to notice the influence which a few pictures upon the walls, inexpensive and neat window curtains, and foot rugs have upon the cleanliness of the walls, floors, and beds. A dining room with a few flowering plants in the windows, a few cheering mottoes or pictures on the walls, and a few sprays of flowers on the tables does away insensibly with the disgusting, greedy table habits of a mere feeding place. Similar remarks apply to the ornamentation of schoolrooms and school grounds.

In the dining rooms the clumsy high-back chairs are being gradually supplanted by light stools. The custom of placing the dishes within more or less convenient reach of everyone, and of inviting, at a given signal, a more or less unseemly scramble on the part of each one to help himself, is being supplanted by an orderly setting of the tables, which places the duty upon certain pupils of helping all the others to the contents of the dishes placed before them and unostentatiously makes it the duty of each one to think of his neighbor before he begins to appease his own appetite.

I am pleased to note also that in dormitories matrons are learning to move the beds away from the walls. By this they not only secure free access to every portion of the bed, and therefore greater cleanliness, but the walls are rendered available for ornamentation and for the accommodation of simple brackets and box seats in which the children place their little belongings for safe-keeping and cleanliness. At the same time, by placing the head of the bed near the central portion of the room the child is enabled to breathe the relatively purer air of the dormitory.

The refining influences of judicious ornamentation upon the disposition and general attitude of the children is quite marked. I notice that in schools where these things are neglected the children will meet the visiting stranger with downcast eyes and with a scowl indicative of fear, defiance, or some other mode of suppressed or latent hostility, whereas in schools which pay proper attention to these matters the visiting stranger is greeted by open countenances expressing kindliness and confidence, and, not infrequently, with spontaneous friendly salutations.

CIVIL SERVICE.

It is a matter for congratulation that civil-service rules have recently been extended over the entire school service. This will do away,

thoroughly and permanently, it is hoped, with the baneful influences of patronage, concerning which I have had frequent occasion to report to you, and it will establish in every department of the work the rule of efficiency and character as the only criteria both in appointment and in tenure.

Among the evil influences of patronage which may linger for some time in the service the most troublesome is the false relation between superiors and inferiors in the corps of employees. Under patronage, authority is apt to lose the elements of official courtesy and to assume the garb of a more or less offensive autocracy. On the other hand, loyalty on the part of inferiors is apt to degenerate into self-seeking subserviency to the wishes of the autocrat and to give rise to factionalism with its attendant dishonesties. The character of the schools as a whole warrants me in the statement that in the great majority of schools these dangers had been reduced to a minimum, even before the promulgation of the civil-service order, by the good sense, integrity of purpose, and kindly disposition of those concerned. I am, therefore, justified in predicting that with patience and vigilance the office will succeed in a comparatively short time in banishing from the service every vestige of autocratic offensiveness on the part of superiors and of self-seeking subserviency on the part of inferiors, as well as all other demoralizing after effects of a system of patronage which, fortunately, is now a thing of the past.

Some difficulty may be experienced in providing suitable examinations for some of the minor positions and in obviating needless hardship and exposure to employees with reference to examinations for promotions. In my conferences with the Civil Service Commission upon these points, I have submitted feasible and practical plans for meeting these difficulties and have reason to hope that these plans will be substantially adopted and will be in operation before this report reaches you.

RELATION BETWEEN AGENTS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

In this connection the relation between agents and superintendents of reservation boarding schools requires attention. The agent, by virtue of powers invested in him by Congress, wields in some respects on his reservation an authority from which there is no appeal, and which is, therefore, withdrawn from the control of the Indian Office. Legislation is desirable which would subject every action of the agent to the jurisdiction of the Indian Office, thus relieving the agent of a responsibility which properly belongs only to the Indian Office, and guarding the Indian Office against the possibility of helplessness in dealing with acts of agents opposed to its policy.

It is a fact, creditable both to the Indian Office and to the agents as a whole, that instances of trouble from these causes are very rare; yet every consideration of prudence demands legislation which would render their occurrence impossible and which would confer upon the Indian Office, together with its responsibility for its policy, the power to establish it and to carry it out in every detail.

PROMOTIONS.

Much real good has come to the service through the graduation of the salaries of the teachers and other employees. It has enabled the office to make promotions in the service on the basis of experience and efficiency. The favorable reaction of this upon the attitude and spirit of the workers is naturally most gratifying.

INDIANS AS SCHOOL EMPLOYEES.

This gradation of salaries has furthermore facilitated the employment of Indians in the work of the schools by enabling the office to select promising young Indians for minor positions and to promote them according to the measure of their success in the work assigned to them. The number of Indians now employed in the service has greatly increased since the date of my last report. Out of 1,744 school employees on September 15, 1896, there were in the service 493 or over 28 per cent Indians, against 25 per cent on September 15, 1895. Among this number there are 60 teachers, 54 matrons and assistant matrons, 47 cooks, 19 bakers, 52 seamstresses, 72 laundresses, 16 day school housekeepers, 26 disciplinarians, 19 industrial teachers, 10 carpenters, 8 tailors, 18 shoe and harness makers, 19 farmers, 8 janitors, 8 engineers, 23 watchmen, 5 firemen, 3 teamsters, 19 laborers, and 7 clerks. These numbers do not include general Indian assistants and apprentices.

There have been a number of promotions during the year of Indians from minor positions to positions of greater responsibility, and the number of failures reported to the office is comparatively small, contrary to the apprehensions of those who charged the Indians with inherent indolence and shiftlessness. The Indian school employees above enumerated, with a very few exceptions, compare not unfavorably with their white colleagues in persistent attention to duty, in steadfast continuance in their work, in a desire for self-improvement, in unselfish devotion to the interests of their charges, and in a prudent use of their income.

In July, 1896, Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kans., graduated the first class of students who had successfully passed through a two years' teachers' course. The class consisted of eight graduates, apparently not inferior in relative attainments, in earnestness, and in general aspiration to the average graduates of general normal schools. The schools at Carlisle, Hampton, Philadelphia, and Santa Fé also placed at the disposal of the office a number of graduates apparently well prepared for the work of teaching.

TRANSFERS OF PUPILS.

Last March I submitted a detailed plan for systematizing the transfer of pupils from day schools to reservation boarding schools and from the latter to nonreservation boarding schools. The plan was approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior and promulgated by you on March 12.

This plan classifies the Indian schools as closely as the varying local conditions and needs will permit. It establishes quite definitely the attainments which justify the transfer of children from one class of schools to another, provides for full reports to the Indian Office of all children fitted for transfer, and for a relatively economical plan for effecting these transfers.

Unfortunately it was too late to reap the full benefits of this plan for the current year; nevertheless—thanks to the readiness with which agents and superintendents complied with the provisions of these rules—enough was gained to show that in another year they will accomplish the purpose for which they were framed.

These rules properly carried out will on the one hand do away with the questionable and expensive custom of sending during the summer term agents of rival schools to the different reservations for the sake of securing pupils, a custom fraught with many demoralizing possibilities and involving much needless expenditure of money. On the

other hand, they will protect the more advanced institutions against the influx of pupils who are not sufficiently prepared for transfer or who are otherwise undesirable. Moreover, they will enable each school to form before the close of the given school year a fairly accurate estimate as to the number and character of the pupils to be enrolled for the ensuing year.

It will be necessary, however, for the Indian Office to insist early and often during the coming year upon its determination to have these rules carried out. This will be particularly necessary in the case of agents who labor under the strange error that they will serve the interest of the Indians intrusted to their care by limiting Indian youth to school facilities afforded upon their reservation, and that it is a misfortune for the young Indians to come in contact with the amenities of a higher and more refined civilization and subsequently to return to their people, who live under conditions adverse to the realization of their ideals and to the profitable use of the information they may have gained or the skill they may have acquired.

Unquestionably such failure on the part of returned Indian youth will under all circumstances be more or less distressing. Unquestionably, too, with Indian youth who have contracted at the schools from which they graduated contempt for their parents and for their former Indian associates, and have learned to deem themselves intrinsically superior to their kindred, because of their familiarity with new social customs and with the knowledge and arts of white civilization, such failure may result in a fatal retrogression, incapable of life purposes and ideals not associated with their personal aggrandizement or pecuniary success. They are apt, therefore, to fall into the indolence of despair or into a vicious activity stimulated by lower passions in their nature which the school has failed to eradicate or control.

On the other hand, if the school not only has succeeded in giving to its graduates superior social and personal tastes and habits, and a certain amount of information and industrial training, but also and at the same time. has preserved and intensified their love of kindred, has implanted in their hearts a healthy, earnest desire to lead their people to an appreciation and to the enjoyment of the blessings and refinements of civilization, of which they themselves have had a taste, and which has accustomed them to look upon their own requirements primarily as means for a useful, beneficent life, such failure, if it can be called a failure, will stimulate new effort. It may result in a degree of external discomfort, but not in inner wretchedness and degradation. By judicious and respectful adaptation to innocent local customs which his kindred hold dear, by an unobtrusive refusal to follow others which he considers pernicious, and by an equally unobtrusive and modest example of a better way of living, the returned student will steadily lead his own people away from their unprofitable adherence to their past into an appreciation and following of the white man's ways.

The great majority of Indian tribes are possessed in a high degree of the essential virtues of reverence, courage, and devotion to duty, which constitute the crown of humanity. Compared with the permanent worth of these things in the life of humanity, the various refinements and acquirements of civilization, and even the fancied or real superiority of one phase of civilization over another have only a transient value. A process of civilization or education which lays stress upon the latter at the expense of the former is superficial and will obtain only superficial results. In order to obtain permanent results of intrinsic development in the right direction, every educational measure

should be clearly and fully in the service of the crowning virtues of reverence, courage, and devotion to duty, of which the average Indian has an ample share.

This constitutes civilization from within. It respects the laws of evolution on which is the mode of true and permanent progress. Mere civilization from without may reach dress for appearance' sake, manners for gain's sake, may furnish convenient, expediting incentives of grief or fear, may enable the victim to hold his own at all hazards in debate or in competition, but will fail to establish in the heart principles of righteousness and motives of kindliness without which dress, manners, knowledge, and skill mean little. In civilization from within, character is established which becomes a blessing to all concerned.

It has been argued that to permit an educated Indian to return to his tribe is a crime as heinous as the return to his previous surroundings of a child rescued from the slums of our cities. This statement, however, holds good neither in the premises nor in the conclusion. In the first place, the average Indian, judged from his own standpoint of moral rectitude, labors with a reasonable degree of success to obtain that which he considers right. What he needs is not regeneration, but faith in a new code of moral rectitude. The very opposite of this holds good in the slums. On the other hand, it is hardly possible to conceive of a greater triumph of education than the voluntary return to the slums of one who has been rescued therefrom and who returns with the purpose of contributing all that he has and is to an effort to abolish the conditions that render the slums possible and to bless others as he has been blessed. In a degree the same applies to the educated Indian who returns to his people with the generous motive to help them to enter into full fellowship with American civilization.

I do not mean to imply that such return of students to their people should be considered imperative, nor as the only effective and noble way in which a young Indian can help his people in their transition period. In many instances they may accomplish equal good in this direction, and in a spirit of equally unselfish devotion, by claiming and holding their places as successful self-dependent citizens in white communities, provided, of course, that their hearts are right and that they lose no opportunity to secure by their conduct respect for the Indian character and to take an active interest in all that tends toward the liberation of their people.

In order, however, to secure the beneficial influence of such returned students, it is necessary that Indian youth who are physically, intellectually, and morally fitted for this should be sent to nonreservation schools, where alone they can come in contact with the many and varied phases of civilized life which they must know and love in order to be prepared for effective work in the direction indicated. To attempt such preparation on isolated reservations, far removed from the amenities and inspirations of civilized life, must of necessity result in failure and must have a tendency to consolidate and perpetuate a narrow Indian view of life. In many instances Indian reservations afford but scanty means of subsistence, and it is desirable to inculcate in the Indians the desire for emigration and to convince them that such emigration does not necessarily mean the breaking up of family ties. This can be done effectively only with the help of nonreservation schools, and can never be accomplished satisfactorily by exclusive reservation work.

It can not be denied that returning so-called educated Indians sometimes fails, as previously shown, but such failure can generally be traced to lack of care in the selection of children sent away from the reservation,

to superficial work done at the school from which they returned, or to unusual adverse conditions either at the agency or on the reservation. Indeed, it is possible that for a period and in some instances all these causes of failure may exist to such an extent as to throw plausible doubt upon the entire scheme of Indian education and civilization; yet here as elsewhere the part of wisdom is to remove these causes of failure after recognizing them, to stop the leaks as it were, and not to abandon the ship.

The fullest success in educational work can be obtained only through vital organization of the entire work. All factional opposition between adherents of a so-called reservation school system and another so-called nonreservation school system must cease. There is no independent reservation school system nor an independent nonreservation school system, but both of these are simply organic and equally essential factors in an Indian school system which comprises every educational factor in the work.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the method of transfers from one grade of schools to another which you promulgated on March 12 will be loyally followed out by all concerned.

DAY SCHOOLS.

Progress is reported throughout the field in the organization and efficiency of day schools. Much can be gained for the efficiency of a number of these, however, if the respective teachers were to spend a portion of the day with adult Indians, teaching them the arts and industries of daily life and the use of the English language with reference to daily needs, and organizing the returned Indian youth in afternoon classes and in clubs or associations that will enable them to keep alive their ideals with reference to civilized life gained at school. Such a course will not only directly hasten the process of civilizing the older Indians, but will indirectly make the work of the schools with the children more impressive and more permanent by securing the active sympathy and even cooperation of the home in the work of the school.

I congratulate the school service, therefore, on your action with reference to a number of our day schools, authorizing agents to establish this important change in all cases where it appears feasible.

FIELD MATRONS.

In this connection I am pleased to be able to report that the influence of the field matron continues to be one of the most valuable factors not only in the civilization of the Indian in his home life, but also in the growth of interest on the part of the Indians in the work of the schools. The creation of the position of female industrial teacher on the reservations where the treaty terms and Congressional appropriations permit this, will no doubt have an equally beneficial influence in the same direction, inasmuch as the duties of these employees are practically the same as those of the field matron.

In the interest of Indian education as a whole, more particularly with reference to the establishment of direct vital relations between the work of the school and the daily life of the Indian, it is to be hoped that Congress at its ensuing session will provide liberally for this important service.

GROWTH OF INTEREST.

The increase in school attendance, as shown by statistics contained in your report for 1896, indicates increased interest in schools among

Indians. This is the more significant because of the absence of compulsory measures practically throughout the field, and because it comes in the face of apparently adverse Congressional legislation, which, for the transfer of an Indian child outside of the State in which the reservation is situated, requires the written consent of the parent. There are still a few localities in which the impatience of immediate success calls loudly and with plausible argument for compulsory measures. Probably, however, patient persistence in the present efforts to secure a spontaneous cooperation of the Indian by leading him to see in his actual experience the beneficent influences of school work upon his life and the life of his children will, in the end, yield more solid and more permanent results.

One of the most notable indications of the growing interest in the work of the school on the part of Indians is afforded by the action of the Kiowas and Comanches who, under the inspiration of Captain Baldwin, acting agent, voted last spring to appropriate $25,000 of their grass money as a contribution toward the erection of a central boarding school to take the place of the abandoned Washita school.

SUMMER INSTITUTES.

Three general institutes of persons connected with the school service were held during the summer of 1896 at Lawrence, St. Paul, and San Franciso. The programmes of these institutes are printed in the appendix to this report. The high character of the papers presented, the earnestness and breadth of the discussions, and the devotion to the work of the institutes on the part of those in attendance, justify the conviction that the beneficial influence of these meetings will more than equal the benefits derived from the sessions of 1894 and 1895.

Among the many helpful outcomes of these institutes I desire to direct your attention more particularly to a few of the most prominent ones. They have contributed more than any other factor in the school work to the removal from the service of a narrow factional spirit which was manifested in the more or less hostile attitude between the various grades of schools, and of an unprofitable jealously among the members of the same grades of the school organization. It seems to be clearly understood now—at least among those schools whose representatives attended these meetings—that the work of each grade enters organically into the work of Indian education as a whole; that the value of the work of each school and grade depends largely upon the helpful attitude of its work to the work of all other grades; that the attempt on the part of any one grade to minimize the importance of other grades must react unfavorably upon the offender and influence injuriously the work throughout the field; that competition must yield to earnest, determined, and mutual helpfulness; that kindly, mutual appreciation must take the place of jealousy and envy; and that mutual encroachments and aspersions reduce the effectiveness of all parties concerned. If there are still schools which have not been reached by this kindly spirit, this fact can be traced largely to the fact that representatives of these schools have not attended these meetings.

Another equally important benefit derived from the institutes is to be found in their influence in placing upon common ground and in unifying the work of the various departments of each school with reference to the common purpose of the schools as a whole. The schoolroom, the workshop, the farm, and the domestic departments are learning to see clearly that each with reference to the outcome of the whole school is an essential adjunct of the other, and that the best

results can be obtained only if all the factors concerned work with self-devotion in intelligent harmony. A direct outcome of this discovery on the part of school workers is to be found in the periodical meetings of all of the employees of one school in which measures for mutually harmonizing the work with reference to its influence upon the school as a whole are discussed and decided upon.

A third valuable result of the summer institutes I find in the fact that they are lifting the workers out of the depth of narrow local empiricism upon the plateau of broad, scientific principles. They are learning to appreciate the fact that behind the individual Indians with whom they have to do lie their tribal surroundings, the history of these tribes and their association with other tribes, and the entire ethnological development of the Indian race. On the other hand they are learning to appreciate the fact that the Indians with whom they have to do are primarily human beings subject in their physiological and psychological development to the laws common to all human beings, and that even tribal and racial peculiarities are with reference to these laws merely incidents or conditions and in no way intrinsic. They are, lastly, learning to appreciate the fact that the influence of their work does not end with the individuals and localities with which they have to do, but stands in direct relation to community life in the States and Territories in which these Indians are situated, and through these with the institutional life and development of the nation as a whole. By these gains their work ceases to be a series of jobs, or more or less menial drudgeries, and becomes an important trust of patriotism and missionary value.

In some agencies this is felt so keenly that local-service institutes have been organized to meet at different seasons of the year. The most important of these gatherings have been held so far on the Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe reservations, at the Kiowa and Comanche agency, among the Mission and Tule River Reservations, among the schools and reservations of Wisconsin, at Standing Rock Reservation, at the Puyallup Agency, and on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations.

Permit me to direct your attention to the appendix of my report, which contains the programmes of the institutes held during the past summer, and a number of papers and extracts from papers which will vindicate the high character and great practical value of these meetings.

SUPERVISORS.

I would again invite your attention to the fact that my efforts to direct important details of the school work are still greatly hampered because only three supervisors are placed at my command. I understand that this is due to the lack of funds at your disposal. In order to enable me to satisfy fully the many requirements of my office, at least five supervisors are needed. These could be placed in permanent charge, respectively, of five districts, so arranged as to enable them to visit the different schools in these districts with such frequency as to see that the instructions of the office are intelligently considered in the work of the schools.

On the other hand, it is a subject for congratulation that the position of supervisor has been placed under civil service rules, and that, in making selections for vacancies, it will be possible to promote to this position experienced and tried superintendents. I am pleased to learn that steps are in progress to secure a sufficient increase in the salaries of supervisors to justify both the Department and superintendents

whose selection for this purpose is desirable to effect the promotion involved.

THE STATES AND INDIAN EDUCATION.

The propaganda for the transfer of Indian school work to the control of the respective States is progressing. During the year the reservation boarding schools at Neah Bay, Chehalis, Skokomish, and Quinaielt in the State of Washington, and of Round Valley, Cal., have been abandoned, and day schools have been established in their stead. This was rendered possible, partly if not chiefly, by the increasing readiness on the part of the school authorities of adjacent communities to receive Indian children as pupils in the public schools. The State superintendents of public instruction of Kansas, Minnesota, Oregon, and California favored with their presence the summer institutes held during the past summer. They expressed themselves in unmistakable terms in favor of an early and complete transfer of Indian education to State control, and promised their support of any feasible measure in this direction. The superintendent of Indian schools, upon the invitation of the president of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association, addressed this body of earnest educators at Milwaukee during the Christmas holidays and received the assurance that the question of State control of Indian education would receive attention, and would be brought to the notice of the legislative assembly. A number of new applications from district school authorities, for contracts with the Government for authority to receive Indian pupils, have reached the office from the States of Kansas, Nebraska, and Washington, and from the Territories of Oklahoma and New Mexico.

For reasons indicated in my last annual report, the progress of this movement is necessarily slow, yet sufficiently real to encourage persistence in efforts to extend its influence and to achieve ultimate full success.

In this connection it is gratifying to note the unreserved readiness of State normal schools, agricultural colleges, and other State institutions to receive Indians prepared for entrance. A definite movement on the part of the Government to avail itself of this favorable condition would result in great good to the cause of Indian education. It would, on the one hand, vindicate for the Indians their ability to labor successfully at the side of their white fellow-citizens with profit to themselves and with advantage to the general progress and prosperity of the nation. On the other hand, it would convince the Indian that his white brother is sincere in his efforts to lift his Indian brother upon the same vantage ground with himself in common efforts for individual and national development.

It is unnecessary to point out in this place the needs of individual schools and reservations, inasmuch as I have had ample opportunities during the year to do this in special reports. Permit me, therefore, in conclusion, to thank you for the kindly support which you have given me in my work.

W. N. HAILMANN,
Superintendent Indian Schools.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ.

FORT MOJAVE, ARIZ., *July 21, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my sixtth annual report of the Mojave Indian industrial school.

Character.—I see no marked improvement made during past year in the traits of character attributed to the pupils of this school by Supt. S. M. McCowan in his last annual report, and will simply add that discipline, neatness, and virtue are wholly unknown quantities.

Literary work.—The work of the schoolrooms has been much better than one could expect. The teachers have labored earnestly and faithfully, and as a result the pupils have made satisfactory progress. I have examined some specimens of original composition and reproduction work of very superior excellence.

Kindergarten.—The kindergarten, under Miss Culton, a young lady of a very gentle, refined, and lovable character, was making good progress until checked by the sudden, untimely death of its leader. After that it was conducted by a last-year pupil, Lucy Snyder, who deserves honorable mention for her untiring efforts and success. Not many new thoughts were introduced by her, but the ground already gone over, by constant drill and repetition, was firmly fixed, and the little songs and exercises of the kindergarten were a marked and pleasant feature of the closing exercises. I think this child the most promising embryo teacher I have ever met, Indian or white.

Industrial work.—Considering the material and facilities, the work in the shops—carpenter and blacksmith—and sewing room has been excellent, but the work upon the farm has been of a very superior character.

The desert, by the untiring efforts of our very efficient farmer, Mr. Ellison, who teaches by example, not precept, has been made to literally blossom like a rose. He has at this early date cured 70 tons of alfalfa, besides raising numerous vegetables, melons, pumpkins, etc. It is a delightful rest to the eye, after being tired by the ceaseless stretch of waste and barrenness, to rest upon the fields of dark-green alfalfa and vegetables, and to view the school herd grazing in quiet content within these beautiful pastures. Besides the beauty, the instruction given upon the farm is of great value to the pupils, and the fact that enough hay is produced to fatten the beef cattle, thus furnishing the school with beef of good grade, which would otherwise be unfit for use, shows how beneficial this farm is to the school.

Employees.—I think a word of commendation not out of taste. The employees of this school, since my connection with it and for years before, have worked in perfect harmony, passing over little difficulties, and thus making school life very pleasant indeed.

Needs of the school.—The most pressing needs of the school are sewerage, cold storage, and a boys' building.

Sewerage could be put in at a very light expense, owing to the closeness of the Colorado River. Cold storage could be put in also easily and at very light expense by erecting a small ice plant. This plant could be operated by the same steam power used for irrigating purposes, and would be of very little cost, considering its value in saving beef, milk, and vegetables.

At present the boys have dormitories in several detached buildings, under no superintendence save the employee who nightly locks them up and in the morning unlocks them, a proceeding which hardly tends to civilization.

Another need which will claim pressing and imperative attention soon is new irrigating pumps and engines. The present pumps are very badly worn, and are liable to give out at any time. I am informed by the engineer that it would be more

costly to repair the old pumps than to buy new ones, and that the present pumps are intended for clear water, and are not adapted to the work of pumping the muddy water of the Colorado River. I earnestly hope that these suggestions will meet early and favorable consideration.

MOJAVE INDIANS.

I also submit the following report concerning the Mojaves about this fort and Needles.

From the best information I can obtain there are 1,300 or 1,400 Indians located at these two places. They are driven here from a desire to be near some center of civilization where they can find a market for their products and obtain employment in civilized pursuits. These Indians are cheerful and friendly in disposition and, considering the disadvantages under which they labor, are very energetic, good workers.

They make good day laborers. As many as 200 are regularly employed upon the railroad as section and machine-shop hands. All give good satisfaction. Many are employed in preference to whites or Mexicans by the citizens of Needles, Cal., and elsewhere. They are law-abiding, and I have yet to see the first drunken Indian.

Their homes are rude shacks, simply grass-covered sheds for summer and in the winter mud huts. They have no furniture, but few cooking vessels, and sleep upon the ground.

Their morals are of a very low order. They have no form of civilized marriage or divorce—simply cohabit as long as fancy pleases, then the "buck" casts off the companion of his bosom, who keeps the "papooses," if any, and then both are again upon the "market matrimonial." They encourage immoral relations between the children of the tribes, and a pure virgin is scarcely to be found at the tender age of 6 or 7.

Many deaths have occurred among these Indians this spring, chiefly on account of poor homes and insufficient clothing and food.

The Mojaves depend upon the overflow of the Colorado River for their crops, and when this fails the mesquite bean is their chief food. When both fail, then starvation stares them in the face. This season the river has failed to overflow, the mesquite bean to mature on account of excessive heat and dryness, and every day I am besieged by "mechike" (hungry) Indians who beg for watermelons, and who are very seldom turned away unsupplied.

No missionary, Catholic or Protestant, has ever made any effort to do anything for these Indians. They still cling to their old faith and superstitions. They burn the dead as soon as the breath leaves the body, and slay a great number of horses that their spirits may accompany their spirit masters for use in spirit land. Many of the tribe tear the quivering flesh from the freshly slain beast and eat it while yet hot with ferocious greediness; all the time a "big cry" is making the scene more hideous. In conclusion, the house is torn or burned down, clothing, provisions, and everything destroyed, the hair cut, the family name changed, and the Indian begins life anew.

This, in brief, gives the condition of these Mojaves. No very great advancement can be made among them unless something is done to help them in their home life. A white man of the highest type of civilization if compelled to live and exist like these Indians would soon reach their level, if he would not, indeed, sink below it. I also assert that no white man without capital and unaided could do any better than they.

I believe, after careful study, that the best and only way to assist these Indians is to remove the present agency, as recommended by Agent Davis, and place it between Needles, Cal., and Fort Mojave, to set apart for an Indian reservation the fertile valley of the Colorado, lying above and around the fort and extending below Needles, then to put in a steam plant and furnish these Indians water for household and irrigating purposes, then to give each Indian a small individual allotment of 3 or 4 acres for his own; also to enlarge the Fort Mojave Indian industrial school, and place the pupils where they could have all the advantages that are given at other large schools. I have talked with many Indians upon this subject, and they all tell me they would gladly settle down to work upon these little farms, and I believe it is the only way in which much good can be done for them.

Summary.—Condition of Mojave Indians deplorable.

Recommendation.—That the Colorado River Valley be set apart for use of Indians, an irrigating system provided, and the agency be moved and placed near Needles, Cal.; that the Mojave Indian industrial school be enlarged and equipped sufficiently

to accommodate all the Indian pupils and to give them all the advantages of other large training schools.

No statistics accompany this report, as I have no means of supplying them correctly.

Very respectfully submitted.

JNO. J. MCKOIN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT YUMA, ARIZ.

FORT YUMA SCHOOL, *July 1, 1896.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the Fort Yuma Indian School for the year ending June 30, 1896.

An experience of ten years in the Indian school service at this place has acquainted me with many of the customs and habits of these Yuma Indians. I have seen changes, both mental and physical, take place among old and young, in the schoolroom and on the reservation. It is a source of much gratification to note the change, which in most cases has been for the better. Even at this day, however, there are many drawbacks to a successful Indian school service. The obstacles have at times seemed almost insurmountable. Persistent effort and the exercise of firmness have accomplished the end desired to a greater or less degree of success, and to-day I can safely assume the progress made during the last decade will exert an influence for the better in years to come.

The past year, while not entirely free from many trying and unsatisfactory conditions, has as a whole been quite encouraging. I am glad to record a better disposition on the part of the parents to place their children in school. There is reason to believe that a majority of the Yuma parents are beginning to realize the necessity and benefit of education for their children. I am constrained to add, however, that there are several cases existing in which the exercise of authority vested in the Indian police is necessary to compel attendance of the children at school. The average Indian parent is not a good judge at all times of what is best for the children.

The enrollment last year was 100 boys and 45 girls, with an average attendance of 140. The attendance has been quite uniform, runaways and truants being infrequent.

The work in the various schoolrooms has been satisfactory during the past year; the advancement made by some of the older pupils has been marked. In this connection I desire to express my regret that there is no provision made for the graduate after leaving school. This school is in close proximity to, in fact is a part of, the Yuma Reservation, comprising some 40,000 acres of land, about 15,000 acres of which are tillable—enough to furnish this tribe with more land than they can cultivate. As yet no effort has been made either by the Government or Indians to bring any of this land under cultivation. This reservation lies in the arid belt. The fact that an irrigating system, both costly and difficult of operation, is essential and necessary for growing crops may excuse the Indian for his neglect in the way of agriculture.

Be this as it may, it only emphasizes the force of the argument that there remains nothing for the graduates of this school but a return to the filth and degrading influences of a home where poverty and a lack of opportunity only brings into more prominent significance the utter helplessness of an effort to accomplish any permanent reform. Is it any wonder, then, that the return of the brightest pupil of the school is followed ultimately by the same results as attend the dullest in the class? Were the home life of these people more civilized, the conditions different, their morals on a higher plane, I am convinced the actual results gained by educating the child would be more apparent than it is at present. The Indian child as the teacher of the man is an anomaly, a reversal of that law which looks upon the parent as the guide and director of youth. I doubt not the lack of home training exerts a more baneful influence among these Indian children than all other forces combined.

The industries taught the boys in this school are carpentry, painting, and shoemaking; the girls are instructed in cooking, sewing, laundering, and general housework. Six apprentice boys under the guidance of a competent teacher have made all the shoes worn by the children during the year; in addition, the mending of shoes and harness has kept them busily employed. The general knowledge of the

shoe trade acquired by those boys who have been in the shop several years is sufficient to enable them to cut, fit, and complete a pair of shoes without any special aid from their instructor.

The sewing room, under the charge of a competent seamstress, has manufactured the girls' dresses, etc., the clothing of the smaller boys, and kept in repair the clothing of the school pupils. The older girl pupils here receive training in needlework, are taught to run sewing machines, to cut, fit, sew by hand, darn stockings, etc. The laundry also receives the attention of the older girls, who wash and iron their clothing under the supervision of an instructor.

In the kitchen and dining room both girls and boys receive instruction in the preparation of food, cooking, and the care of kitchen and dining room, dishes, tablecloths, etc.

The bakery is in charge of a former pupil of the school, who, with the aid of an Indian assistant, bakes all the bread for the school.

Considerable work in the way of repairs to buildings has been done by apprentice boys under the guidance of the school carpenter. Several of the older Indians on the reservation have availed themselves of the knowledge and skill of these boys in having doors, windows, and roofs put on their new houses built during the past year on the reservation. In addition, a great deal of work has been done by the school boys in painting buildings, cleaning of grounds, hauling dirt, and irrigating shade trees and lawn.

In these several departments of labor I note a more cheerful disposition on the part of the children engaged in their several tasks; they perform work now willingly which a few years ago was most distasteful.

Very respectfully,

MARY O'NEIL,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT KEAMS CANYON, ARIZ.

KEAMS CANYON, ARIZ., *August 20, 1896.*

SIR: This year has been quiet, with little of anything unusual. The plans of work have been the same as those in operation for several years, and the growth toward civilization is steady. The Keams Canyon Boarding School has been full. The enrollment was brought to 100 with little effort and no compulsion of any kind, but many did not come who were regular pupils in the school, and their absence from the classes and the filling of their places by others greatly disorganized the classes and retarded the whole work and made it less efficient.

This holding out of the pupils who rightfully belong in the schools is due to a feeling, which seemed to be getting quite prevalent, that the Government will not under any circumstances use force to put children in school; hence the inference is made that the Government does not really care whether the children go to school or not, and hence any who, for any trivial reason, do not want to go to school remain at home. This feeling was greatly strengthened by the return of the Oreiba prisoners, who claimed that they were told that they would not have to send any children to school, and that the Government, which is really and truly represented only by the soldiers, virtually does not want them to send children to school. I am glad to say that such inferences as these are in a fair way to be corrected, and I hope that they may be corrected in the only way that will be convincing, and that is by simply putting these children in school.

The classes were organized as well as possible with the unclassified material, and thorough advancement made, but the old spirit of ambitious strife for excellence was noticeably lacking and hard to renew.

The average health was good, although one death occurred in the school. The measles had a long run among the young children in the villages and many of the babes died.

The Oreiba day school has had good attendance. A lady teacher with training and experience in primary teaching was substituted for the man teacher at the last of the year, and a very decided improvement in the school was noticeable, and secured better attendance and some new pupils.

The Polacca day school needs the same change in teacher, and I presume will have it. A school building and teacher's cottage have just been completed for this school. It was housed in a very small and inadequate building, and the changes occurring during the year, with the young age of its pupils, have been

conducive to irregularity of attendance, although the pupils show much advancement and many attainments in their studies for children of their age.

Returning to the Moquis after an absence of two years, I can notice a very decided growth toward civilization, when comparing their present condition to that of six years ago. The villages and homes where school children are most numerous and which are most frequently visited by white people and which have received the most of the efforts of the field workers are kept very much cleaner than formerly, and the people are much better clothed and have much more of the conveniences of life.

The people are building new houses in the valleys as fast as we can get them roofed and floored. I say "the people are building," because there are white people who let their admiration for the ancient lead them to believe that all efforts to change the life of these people are useless and wasted, whereas the fact is that every one of the eighty new houses which these people have built has been built by the owner wholly of his own volition and he has quarried and packed on his back every stone in the walls, has carried on his back every drop of water with which to make the plaster, and has, by dint of very hard word, occupying his leisure time during a period of from three months to two years, actually built every particle of the walls for his house without any assistance from anyone except, perhaps, his wife and children. His object in doing this is to get a new house where he can be cleaner than in the old village and which is located much nearer to his fields and to the watering places, thus saving himself and wife the never-ending toil of climbing up into the villages. After the walls are built and the owner has done all he can toward its completion, the Government steps in and puts a good metal and lumber roof on it, puts in windows, doors, and a good floor.

They appreciate these improvements over the old houses; the roofs do not leak and thus spoil or damage their corn; the windows let in light and air, which are certainly conducive to health as well as convenience; the doors are large enough to admit of passage without stooping and yet close tightly and keep out the cold.

They do not move directly into these new houses as soon as completed. The new house generally has but one room and is not large enough to hold all their goods, stores, etc., aside from the family. But they go to using them more or less at once, and gradually use them more as the time goes on, until finally the old home is deserted and the new house becomes the real home. There are now a goodly number of families who have all their household goods, their supply of corn and other provisions, their chickens and live stock in and around the new homes, and are really living there all the time, and their condition is very materially improved.

Another feature of this "new house" work is that in nearly every instance the new house is built with the intent that it will ultimately fall to a school girl, and it is usually called her house even though the whole family lives in it. They think that when the girl gets through school she will need a better, larger, and cleaner house, and they wish to provide for her educated and civilized tastes. They often visit the school, keep posted on what she is learning, and try to keep up with her new ideas, and when she returns home the family is ready to adopt her new ways, and has a new house ready for the purpose. There are many instances of this among these people, and while the girl or boy of the family who may have been to school looks just as the other members of the family, yet the whole family shows decided advancement over their condition six years ago.

I consider the field work among the older Indians second only to the school work, and that the one is equally dependent upon the other for final success. In our day schools we are trying to get the Indian mothers to attend to the toilet, washing, and sewing of their children who go to school, and at the Oreiba day school we have lately met with some success in this line. Herein is an opportunity for the field matron to do very effective work in conjunction with the day schools.

The Moquis are each year increasing their acreage of corn and are getting to feed much corn to ponies and burros. One young man, an old schoolboy, fed his four ponies corn all the time last winter, so that he was able to work them throughout the year and conld be relied upon to be hired to do teaming work at any time. Formerly the corn was so sacred and precious that it would hardly be sold for cash at any price, to say nothing of feeding it to a pony or burro. These are sure indications of progress, and the trails leading from the new homes to the fields, the grazing pastures, the watering places, and to the villages all bear unmistakable evidence that the changes are becoming more and more permanent, and that the paths of their daily life are being made new. Moreover, this change is having a good effect upon those of the people who are still remaining in the villages, who say they are opposed to change and that their old ways are the best. They have

pride and do not like to be called dirty, hence they are exerting themselves to keep up with the others and be clean in their old homes.

But there is a strong faction among these people which is violently opposed to everything in the direction of civilization or change from their ancient ways. They will listen to no reasoning, heed no requests, admonition, nor advice, and be changed by no punishment. I know of no way to deal with them but to let them personally alone, treat them kindly and justly, and put their children in school by force.

One of the original leaders of the objectors among the Oreibas had his girl taken and put into school five years ago. He often visited her in school and while admitting that she was healthy, happy, and gaining in knowledge while there, yet he still persisted in objecting to schools, and when she came home in vacation he tried to keep her there. But the girl knew that she was better off at school and she had as much determination as her father, so shortly after school opened she watched her chance and one day while her father was away in his field she ran off to school. The next summer when she came home he tore her school clothes into shreds, abused her shamefully, and told her that if she ever went to school again she need never return home. When the fall term opened she deliberately walked off to school and has never returned home yet. She married a schoolboy in a progressive family, and they are now living in a new home in much better circumstances than she would ever have had at her father's house.

The greatest need of these people at the present time is employment whereby they may earn a civilized living. The progressive party shows the desire to live better, and is willing to work for the necessaries of a civilized living; but their country is too poor to produce such a living wholly by agriculture, and hence some of the industries of manufacture seem imperative for them.

The present site of the Keams Canyon Boarding School is poorly adapted to an Indian boarding school, and should be abandoned as such, and a more central and better adapted location chosen, and a complete new plant erected thereon. The Keams Canyon site should then be utilized as a wool-scouring and manufacturing plant, in which to train and give employment to educated Moquis, and it should be conducted on a basis of financial independence of the Government.

The protection which the Government has for several years extended to the Moquis against the Navajoes is bearing fruit; for in riding over the country this year I find nearly all of the springs, which are away off in out-of-the-way places, have been transformed. Terraced gardens have been built around them, and now the Moquis are raising many onions, beans, peppers, melons, etc., in places where formerly nothing was grown, because if planted in such places they would have been stolen by the Navajoes or eaten by their stock.

These gardens have helped them very much, for the last few seasons have been very dry and crops consequently light. This year the rains did not commence until the 4th of July, and hence nearly all the corn was planted too late to make a crop. I doubt if the Moquis will have half of their average crop of corn this year, and they have no peaches whatever. They will feel this loss from their scanty resources severely, but they will no doubt have enough to live upon, for they generally keep two years' supply of corn on hand in order to provide for such emergencies.

With hearty appreciation for the kind consideration and support of your office, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RALPH P. COLLINS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF FIELD MATRON FOR MOQUIS.

MOQUI RESERVATION, ARIZ., *August, 1896.*

SIR: August, 1896, finds me at the close of my first year as field matron among the Moqui Indians. It has been a year of mingled discouragements and encouragements, although I think more encouragements; a year spent largely in getting acquainted with the people, studying their needs and how best to deal with them, how much to do for them, and how much have them do for themselves.

My time is spent entirely among the people living in the houses in the valley, only visiting those on the mesa occasionally, in case of sickness or some other special need. My work has been almost exclusively among the Indians of the three villages at the first mesa, where I am located, as the need seems to be greater here. One week was spent at Oreiba, but they have comparatively few houses built down in the valley there, although they are building them more and

more, and they are built so close together and so near the schoolhouse that they are constantly under the influence of the day-school teacher and her assistant.

At the second mesa very few houses have been built down in the valley, and very few people are living down below; but many of the chiefs and leading people there are waking up to a realizing sense that they are being left behind, and are asking for a schoolhouse and other buildings to be put there.

At the first mesa we have some fifty houses built down in the valleys Twenty-five of these, with the new schoolhouse and dwelling house, have gone up during the past year, thus showing that these people are coming down more and more to live in the lowlands, near their crops and water. Their houses are neat stone buildings, consisting of one large room, with two windows and one door. They are well put up, much of the work being done by the women, who carry huge rocks on their backs and great loads of adobe for plastering. They plaster them very neatly inside and often on the outside, the women putting it on with their hands. They then whitewash them with a wash made from a white stone which is found here. When they have them finished they come telling me they are all ready now for me to bring some gay pictures and cards to decorate their walls.

But to say there are 50 houses down below does not mean that 50 families are living down off the mesa, by any means. And yet they all live down, more or less; some stay down in their houses all day and go up on the mesa to sleep. Many stay down all summer while their crops are growing; when they are gathered they hie away to the mesa for their winter quarters. This is due largely to the fact that they have no place down below to store their crops and their farming implements, the one living room not being sufficient, and they have their storerooms all built up on the mesa. As they come to realize this they build them dugouts and very neat little storehouses. The few families who do stay down winter and summer have things arranged very conveniently, live quite civilized, and have a wonderful influence for good over the rest of the people.

It is very hard for the older ones to conform to a civilized way of eating and sleeping, after having eaten and slept on the floor all their lives; and when I first came among them it was very discouraging to me to go to a house and find a nest of blankets and rags in the corner, on the floor, where they had been sleeping, and the spring-bottom bed outside, with peaches drying on it (they certainly could not find a better thing to dry peaches on), or to go to a house and find the table pushed back in the corner, with all sorts of things piled up on it, and the whole family down in the middle of the floor eating their meal. But I learned after awhile that I was expecting too much and that these things were not to be considered discouragements.

They have an eye for the beautiful and an admiration for cleanliness if it can only be aroused. After spending a day in one of the homes, having them wash their windows, clean their cupboards, arrange their dishes on nicely papered shelves, wash what articles of clothing possible, and scrub the floor, then have them stand off and admire it, saying: "Lo-lo-my, lo-lo-my; esqulay quachy;" (very nice, very nice; thank you, friend), I go home feeling as though it paid. But to go back in a little while to find that same house almost as bad as ever makes one's heart sink, but when they see me coming they quickly get a broom and get to work, and by the time I reach the house there is a pile of dirt by the door for me to step over. I have learned that even that has its encouraging side; to have them realize that the house is dirty and needs sweeping and to have a desire to have it clean when I come, because I want them to, is something.

Two afternoons of each week are set apart for the women to come to my home to sew. This they enjoy very much. Many times the class has numbered thirty, and during the year I have given over 600 lessons in sewing, furnishing the material to those who were willing to come and make a garment. I gave sheets, pillows, and pillow-slips to those who were anxious enough to have them to come and make them, and during the year 20 sheets, 50 pillows (which they fill with corn husks), and 75 pillow-slips were made by the Indian women; also curtains for their windows. The white cotton cloth provided by Government, with rods put in and tapes to fasten them up, makes very neat curtains, and I have put up 90 of these, made almost entirely by the women themselves. Sometimes the sewing was miserable, and after they left I had to take it out and do it over; but I felt it was better to have them do their part, and many of them had scarcely ever had a needle in their fingers before, as the men do the sewing.

Owing to the goodness of the ladies of the Woman's Indian Association, I have had cloth from which to make them dresses. They are very anxious for American dresses, and, made simply as we make them, with short skirts, they are more comfortable than their Indian costumes and are more healthful. Seventy-five of them have made them dresses under my directions during the past year, and all are anxious for them and would make them if they could get the material. Some who have money or corn to trade do buy material from which to make their own dresses.

As I have studied these people, I would not advise giving them anything, but rather I would recommend the introduction of some industry or industries among them by which they can earn something and so be able to pay for what they get. They will appreciate what they get a great deal more if they feel that they have worked for it. It will develop the man in them and have a more civilizing effect, which is the end we all have in view.

A Sunday school has been conducted every Sunday at the schoolhouse, which has been as largely attended by the older ones as by the young. Many of them do not understand a word of English, but enjoy the music and are interested in the old, old story as it is told them through an interpreter. They always come in Sunday attire, dressed in their English dress if they have one.

E. O. STILWELL,
Field Matron.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PHŒNIX, ARIZ.

PHŒNIX, ARIZ., *September 1, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Phœnix school for the fiscal year 1896, as follows:

Attendance.—With the increased appropriation for support of the school we were enabled to receive additional pupils, to the end that an average of 342 was maintained, with an enrollment of 383. As has been the case every year since I assumed

charge of the school, we were compelled to refuse admittance to hundreds of Indian boys and girls on account of the scarcity of room and appropriation.

Located, as the school is, within from 9 to 60 miles from the various reservations comprising the Pima, Papago, and Maricopa Agency, it is but natural that the pupils' parents would oftentimes prove troublesome with their requests that children be permitted to visit their homes, etc.; but such is not the case. Comparatively few requests have been made, and the decision of the superintendent is uniformly respected.

Agent J. Roe Young, as heretofore, uses his office to further the interests of the Indian by giving his unqualified support to the schools, where Indians from the Pima Agency attend. He has been especially enthusiastic in the welfare of the Phœnix school, and much valuable assistance rendered.

Working out.—The system of placing pupils with good families, for pay and otherwise, has been pushed. About 200 pupils have had the benefit of such system during the year. Much interest is manifested on the part of the people of Arizona. The demand for pupils is greater than we can fill. Probably 300 applications from southern California for our pupils have been made, and a movement is suggested by which we introduce the system in that locality. I find that placing our pupils with good people is most beneficial in English and civilization, and I consider same a very important department in our school work.

Improvements.—Many improvements have been made during the year, about $15,000 being expended in erecting boys' dormitory, shops, water supply and sewerage, band stand, office, hospital, employees' quarters, kitchen, and other minor improvements. The pupils assisted to a great extent with the labor and gained much credit for good workmanship. The buildings and grounds are now thoroughly lighted by electricity, a grand improvement over the old coal-oil system.

English speaking.—In the industrial departments as well as the class rooms, every incentive was used to promote and encourage English speaking among the pupils. All of the employees command good English, and the children have made remarkable progress in acquiring correct, well rounded-speech.

Housekeeping.—The girls received systematic training in housekeeping, which fitted them to give satisfaction when sent out to service, or to conduct the household affairs of their own. The influence and exertions of the pupils have elevated the home life of many parents on the reservation.

Sewing room.—The manufactures in this department were ready in advance of anticipated demands. Pupils were required to cut, fit, and complete garments independently. At spare moments they took great interest in sewing for their people and friends. During the absence of the chief seamstress the work was well directed by Indian assistants.

Kitchen and dining room.—With the improved facilities in these departments the work was more easily reduced to a perfect system, constituting a training school in this important branch of housekeeping.

Laundry.—The laundry work was managed so as to make the pupils able not only to assist in the general work, but to do family washing in a satisfactory way.

Bake shop.—The detail in the bakery is directed by an Indian pupil from the school. He gives the pupils every possible benefit of his experience in his trade, while supplying a variety of wholesome food for the children.

Farming, etc.—The instruction and training given in irrigation, farming, fruit culture, stock raising, etc., were calculated to make the boys farmers in this their native climate. The school farm is considered a model of its kind, and its condition is due to the labor of the pupils. They are becoming qualified not only to earn salaries as assistant farmers in this locality, but to grasp great possibilities in the event of their reservation being irrigated. A variety of products from the farm garden, orchard, and vineyard exceeded the demands of the school during season, the surplus being preserved for winter use.

School work.—In spite of the many difficulties which Indian pupils meet upon entering school, progress in class-room work reached the standard aimed at. The pupils displayed industry and perseverance. Owing to their love of music and correct ideas of form, they excel in music, song, writing, and drawing.

Shops.—The work done in the several shops afford the boys an opportunity of mastering various trades. The manufactures and repairs from these departments materially assist the school. In the wagon department probably fifty wagons, the property of old Indians, have been repaired.

Discipline.—Gentle means only were used in securing discipline. The certainty of punishment, not the severity, maintains good order. The daily military drills and exercise were enjoyed, and were a great help in assisting the pupils to retain good health.

Hospital.—In the hospital, pupils received a fair training both in drill and instruction, something similar to that given in a school for trained nurses. We have had some sickness, although but one death occurred during the year.

Entertainment, band, etc.—The work of the school year closed with a public literary entertainment. Probably 1,500 visitors were present. All awoke to the fact that with the proper forces brought to bear Indian children are capable of great possibilities in the way of advancement and elevation.

Baseball, football, and other athletic sports were indulged in by the boys. They frequently accepted challenges to play the white boys of Phœnix and other neighboring towns, took their turn at winning, and while succeeding in many a ruse, won universal commendation for strict adherence to rules and gentlemanly behavior. Both boys and girls delight in croquet and other forms of amusement.

The school was requested to participate in the carnival in Phœnix last February. The display consisted of the school band, company of boys, company of girls, kindergarten, housekeeping, and trades floats, all tastefully and appropriately decorated. It was regarded as a unique feature of the procession, and awoke an interest in the welfare of the Indian race.

Owing to the energy, harmony, and competent services of the employees, we were enabled to bring another year to a prosperous close.

The needs of the school with the present number of pupils, 350, are many. Accommodation for the hundreds of Indian boys and girls who can not be received on account of scarcity of room seems to me should be made. As I write this paragraph an Indian parent is standing before me requesting that I receive into school his four children. I refuse him. We already carry from 75 to 100 more pupils than the yearly appropriation for this school calls for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARWOOD HALL, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PERRIS, CAL.

INDIAN SCHOOL, PERRIS, CAL., *August 1, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to report for the year ending June 30, 1896, as follows:

No difficulty has been experienced in keeping the school filled, and as many pupils have been admitted as our supplies would warrant. The average attendance was 115, exceeding the attendance of last year by 8, and at no time have we felt cramped, or have we been in danger of reaching the end of our appropriation before the close of the year.

The task of keeping pupils in school during the summer vacation is still a troublesome one, and is likely to be so long as other schools in the Southwest disband as soon as June ends. However, I am convinced that an education that permits an annual turning back to old associations and old longings for two months is faulty, and every effort is put forth to keep our children here. Nearly half have been retained, and a good many have gone home under promise to return in a few weeks.

A number have also been placed in homes, where they are earning something and enjoying a helpful change from the monotony of continuous stay at the school. It is expected to continue the outing plan and add to the number already out as rapidly as possible. It has been eminently satisfactory to the employers, the children, and the school, as well as to all parents heard from, except a very few who felt that they should be accorded the privilege of drawing and disposing of the compensation.

Some of these parents have asserted that it is unhealthy to work, and object to their children going into homes on the ground that they will soon die. This sentiment is in line with that expressed by an Indian who, in the course of a conversation concerning his boy, said that he would like for him to stay at the school during the time school is in vacation if he were required to do no work. Civilization would be robbed of all its fearful aspect to such people were it not for the consciousness that it is attended by labor. Its company condemns it.

The health of the school has been good. There have been no deaths and but two cases of serious illness. The new hospital has been a great convenience to us during the year, as by its use we are able to remove the sick from the unfavorable conditions of the dormitory.

The life of the pupil at the school apart from that connected with his regular tasks and lessons is the portion of the work that occasions the most concern. Many

of us forget that in such institution life our intercourse with the child when we meet him less formally than when we are to see certain definite steps in the curriculum taken is of very great importance. An employee may do his special work apparently in an unexceptionable manner and yet be of little value because during some part of the twenty-four hours he lives at the school each day he fails in his contact with the pupils to make the proper impress.

The most pressing needs of the school are a water supply, without which southern California is a desert, a school building, and a better manner of disposing of our sewage. All these improvements, it is hoped, can be made during the current year.

I desire to acknowledge my sense of obligation to those employees who have labored earnestly and thoughtfully for the school, and to your office for the very considerate treatment of all communications.

Respectfully submitted.

EDGAR A. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GREENVILLE, CAL.

GREENVILLE, CAL., *June 30, 1896.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report of the Greenville Boarding School:

School opened September 8, 1895, with 16 pupils in attendance. The number rapidly increased until we were obliged to refuse admission.

More room is greatly needed. With an attendance of even 40 boarding pupils we are very crowded in regard to sitting rooms for the boys and girls, having to make the dining room do double duty. This makes it difficult, especially in winter, to keep the room in order. The schoolhouse is large, and was estimated by the builder to accommodate 100 pupils, but would not comfortably accommodate more than 75 or 80.

It would greatly facilitate the work of this school if the Government would put up suitable building, furnish materials for fencing, and lay water pipe for irrigating and school supply. A good quantity of vegetables and fruit, berries, etc., could then be raised.

Industrial work.—A small carpenter shop has been put up at the expense of the Women's National Indian Association, and a few tools purchased at the expense of Government. A number of the boys have been taught the use of the tools and have shown decided interest and adaptability in the work. School desks, cupboards, blackboards, bedsteads, benches, and even a washing machine and a copying press have been manufactured by the boys under the supervision of the industrial teacher. Ninety cords of wood have been cut by the boys for use of the school.

A small shoe-mending outfit was purchased this spring and several of the boys have been taught to do the mending. Thirty-eight pairs of shoes have been half-soled or otherwise repaired. This has been a saving of expense, and what is better, has taught the children a lesson in economy.

We have cultivated only a small garden, for the reasons that we have no fences and the water supply, with the present facility for carrying it, is insufficient. The boys have, however, shown much interest in garden work.

The girls have been taught cooking, sewing, mending, and all other household duties, and do their work exceedingly well considering that all but one are under 14 years of age.

The progress made in the schoolroom has, I think, been remarkably good. The closing exercises were attended by quite a number of white visitors and a large number of Indians. The twenty numbers on the programme were all quite well rendered.

The kindergarten pupils under Miss Emma L. Coats did especially well, which at once did credit to themselves and their teacher. The kindergarten training has been a very pleasing and hopeful part of our schoolwork. Miss Coats is our seamstress, but, being a graduate from a kindergarten training school, she has given an hour and a half each day to teaching the class of 18 small pupils.

The musical part of the programme, also, was a surprise to visitors. Four of the pupils rendered selections on the organ.

Most of the Indian parents seem more willing than ever before to send their children to school. There are, however, in one part of the valley several white persons who are much opposed to Indian education, and who influence Indians

living in that vicinity to withhold their children from the school. About 15 children are in this way deprived of the advantages of an education.

There have been very few runaways during the year. During the winter we had an attendance of 46 pupils for three months without one change, which shows a very decided improvement over any previous record.

There was a great deal of sickness in the valley last winter, though we have had only three cases of serious illness at the school—two of pneumonia and one of inflammation of the stomach. Quite a number had la grippe and bilious attacks, which, however, were not at all dangerous. No deaths have occurred.

The Sunday school has been a great help to the boarding school in many ways. The average attendance has been upward of 70, not including white visitors.

I desire to thank the Department for its promptness in caring for the wants of this little school—away out among the sierras of California—over 50 miles from a railroad; and I am safe also in offering the thanks of many parents and of fifty native sons and daughters of the golden West.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD N. AMENT,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LEWIS, COLO.

FORT LEWIS, COLO., *September 8, 1896.*

SIR: My absence on the Moqui Reservation, in hopes of securing pupils, must be my apology for the delay in forwarding the report which I have the honor to submit below.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the fiscal year was 158.69.

Health.—No deaths took place. Two Mescalero children and one Papago were returned home affected with pulmonary tuberculosis. Excepting these cases the health of the school has been remarkably good. But a few cases of simple conjunctivitis were treated. No cases of pneumonia appeared, and the absence of "colds" during the winter and spring was quite marked. Indeed, there is no doubt in my mind of the extreme healthfulness of this locality.

Employees.—Whatever measure of success this school has attained it is due entirely to the zeal and faithfulness with which the school officers have at all times discharged their duties. The harmonious relations existing between them, and maintained by them toward me is one of the pleasantest features of the school.

Improvements.—Early in the year steps were taken to prepare what was the brick hospital under the military régime for a girls' dormitory. The building was in a bad shape, but in a few months it was turned into a very convenient dormitory. It has sitting room, lavatory, and McIvor closets. The second story is used as sleeping rooms for the larger girls; little girls' sleeping apartment is in the west wing (formerly a sick ward) on the ground floor. The east wing (also a sick ward under the military) is used as a sitting room.

The frame building known as the frame hospital was, by a great deal of labor, made into a small boys' dormitory. The walls and ceiling of this dormitory have been painted, thus permitting them to be sponged down as often as necessary. The large boys' dormitory has been changed into two dormitories under the same roof, but separate and distinct, each with its sitting room and lavatory. One of the residences, formerly occupied as military officers' residences, containing twelve rooms, was prepared for the very small boys, with sitting room, lavatory, and McIvor closets, making in all five separate dormitories.

These buildings are widely apart and placed around a plaza 600 yards long and 170 yards wide, and the labor necessary to supervise pupils thus scattered, and to keep premises in a cleanly condition can gauge the alertness and faithfulness of the school officers.

At private cost a telephone system was put in, and the advantages derived from it have been so many that the wonder is how it could have been dispensed with at any time. Through the kindness of Capt. W. A. Glassford, chief signal officer, department of Colorado, who loaned us a few telegraphic instruments, batteries, etc., a class in telegraphy was organized. The advanced pupils alone became members of this class, and both boys and girls learned quite readily. It is intended to add a number of instruments to those already in use, and have practice insisted upon with greater regularity than has so far been required.

The putting in of a steam laundry was a blessing in several ways; it made a work which is a very laborious and disagreeable one under the old method easy and pleasant, and it gives us a number of boys formerly called to do laundry work to put into field and on the farm.

Water.—The supply of water for irrigation has been the least known in this region, and but little hopes were entertained by us on July 3 last of saving our crops. However, rain, and in abundance, came to our relief on July 4, and there were frequent showers during the following three weeks with the result that we will have a fair crop, though far below what it should be with sufficient water. At the next term the district court is to give its finding and decision concerning water priorities, which it has been investigating for over a year.

Sewerage.—A sewerage system has just been completed, and 35 McIvor hoppers put in. These hoppers are inclosed, making each compartment separate and distinct, with doors fitted with springs after the hotel fashion. The main pipes are 12 inches in diameter and are so arranged that each end (the line is in the shape of an irregular letter U) is provided with a trap into which water from our irrigating ditches can be turned, thus permitting full flushing at any time.

Fire.—In January last fire destroyed three large buildings—a dormitory 100 by 30, a boys' play room 100 by 25, and a building 100 by 20 undergoing alterations for a lavatory. On August 3 the superintendent's residence (formerly the commanding officer's quarters) was burned down, involving a total loss of over $12,000. An electric plant would cost not over $3,000, and would remove one constant source of serious conflagrations.

Industries.—The following list sets out in detail the industrial work of the school, the crops raised on the farm, and the articles manufactured:

Beans, green	bushels	5	Lumber	feet	15,000
Benches	number	8	Milk	gallons	3,989
Butter	pounds	937	Oats	bushels	1,200
Cabbage	do	8,000	Pigs	number	17
Calves	number	8	Potatoes	bushels	450
Gooseberries	gallons	28	Tables	number	6
Hay, timothy	tons	5	Turnips	pounds	10,000

Aprons	number	262	Garters	pairs	184
Bibs	do	19	Leggings	do	13
Cases, pillow	do	174	Pants, flannel	do	19
Caps	do	6	Sheets	number	246
Cloths, table	do	55	Shirts, assorted	do	12
Curtains	do	174	Skirts	do	56
Coats	do	2	Suits, union	do	210
Drawers	pairs	299	Suspenders	pairs	30
Dresses	number	160	Towels	number	297
Dresses, night	do	46	Waists	do	18

Broke and cultivated 15 acres of land, dug trenches, and removed old outhouses; repaired 3 miles of irrigation ditches, school roads, bridges, farm fences, hothouse, school buildings, windows and doors, five outhouses, wagons, farm implements, tools, etc.; fitted up three rooms as lavatories with hot and cold water; partitioned off three rooms for stoves; fitted up play rooms with benches and seats; two rooms with shelves; warehouse renovated; cased stoves in dormitories; walled and plastered bath house, and put in a large ventilator. Built 169 yards of sidewalk, 1,880 yards picket fence, 600 yards wire fence, 100 yards board fence, five partitions, two rooms for stoves, two coal houses, two outhouses, and made three wagon beds. Plastered and repaired kindergarten room, ten rooms and a number of halls; in all, 250 yards of plastering. Hauled 200 loads of rock from school plaza and grounds. Painted 450 yards picket fence, seven rooms, seven halls inside of boys' dormitory, two outhouses, one coal house, roof of barn, and roofs of three warehouses. Whitewashed 730 yards picket fence, 100 yards board fence, eleven rooms, three halls, school rooms, three warehouses, barn, and 500 trees. Put in machinery for steam laundry and foundation for engine.

Estimated crop—

Beans	bushels	30	Oats	bushels	700
Beets, table	do	25	Onions	pounds	2,000
Cabbage	pounds	6,000	Pease	bushels	60
Hay, alfalfa	tons	5	Potatoes	do	1,000
Hay, timothy	do	12	Radishes	pounds	250
Lettuce	bushels	16	Turnips	bushels	150

I am extremely grateful to you, Mr. Commissioner, for the generous aid given us in our endeavor to build up a creditable plant here, and for the kind treatment my suggestions and recommendations have received in your office.

Very respectfully,

THOS. H. BREEN,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., *September 17, 1896.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

Plant.—The plant comprises 168 acres of level adobe land, on the southwest corner of which are the buildings. The general frontage of the buildings is south. The boys' dormitory building, a two-story brick, stands at the head of the lawn and faces south. This contains boys' dormitories, employees' rooms, employees' kitchen, and dining room. From the front of this building to the gate is 405 feet, consisting of a lawn bordered by shaded driveways and intersected by a footwalk from the front of the building to the gateway. South and west of this building, and facing the lawn on the east, is the girls' dormitory, a two-story brick, with basement, storerooms, kitchen, and dining rooms, superintendent's rooms, reception rooms, girls' dormitories, sewing room, bathrooms, and employees' rooms. Opposite, across the lawn from the girls' dormitory and facing south, is the office building, a two-story brick, with office downstairs and shoe and harness shop upstairs. South and a little east of the office building is the schoolhouse and assembly hall, a two-story frame building facing west, containing three rooms and halls downstairs and an assembly room upstairs. Directly west of the boys' dormitory and facing south is the laundry, a two-story frame, containing wash-room and a machinery room downstairs and an ironing room, linen room, and drying room upstairs. Directly east of the boys' dormitory about 125 feet is the new hospital, a two-story frame building with nurse's room, drug room, kitchen, hallway, stairway, and a large ward in the first story; in the second story are an inclosed stairway, bathroom, two small and one large wards, hallway, and hall closet. North and east of the boys' dormitory is located the foundation of the boys' lavatory and clothes room. North and west of the laundry is a poultry house surrounded by a wire fence, on the spot formerly occupied by the blacksmith shop. North of this is a frame barn 40 by 80 feet facing east. North of the barn is a cattle shed 24 by 40 feet, fronting east, and northeast of the barn is an implement shed 18 by 80 feet, fronting east; and north of the boys' dormitory are an ice house and a commissary. West of these are a milk house and a guardhouse, while still farther west and yet east of the laundry is a new commissary. North and east of the boys' dormitory are a bee house, a bee shed, a lumber house, and a fruit-box, and a beehive factory, north of which is the blacksmith shop. Such is the plant without locating coal houses, oil house, and privies, all of which are in a state of good repair, except, possibly, the old lumber storeroom.

Literary work.—On this subject I submit the report of the principal teacher, Reed J. Snyder, as follows:

Attendance.—The attendance for the year has been larger and more regular than for any previous year of the school's history. For that reason, better results could be expected and were realized.

School work commenced September 9, 1895, and continued till June 25, 1896, with practically no interruptions. The average attendance for the first quarter was 122.85; for the second quarter 130.48; for the third quarter 144, and for the fourth quarter 142.65, giving an average of 134.99 for the whole year.

In November, 1895, 21 children came from the Papago Reservation. This addition brought the number of pupils up to 144, the largest number the school has ever had. Two deaths have occurred during the year, one from drowning and one from sickness. In June, 1896, 10 children went home. One went on account of sickness and 9 from choice, their time of five years at the school having expired. When it is considered that only this number out of 54 children from the same place preferred to go home, the only conclusion that can be drawn is Indian education is far from a failure.

Teachers.—Sickness caused the resignation of Miss Allie L. Snyder, September 1, 1895. This was accepted with great regret, because the school has had no harder nor more conscientious worker. From the opening of school till September 26, 1895, there was no regular primary teacher, though Mr. Hill, disciplinarian, supplied; but at that date Miss Bessie H. Cummins arrived, having been transferred from Carlisle, Pa. She took hold of the work and results began at once to appear. Miss Cummins remained till April 1, 1896, when she also resigned. During my connection with the school, the primary pupils have never made equal progress in equal time. Mr. Hill acted as supply till April 28, when Mrs. Esther G. Cotes was appointed teacher and continued in the work to the end of the year. Miss Freddie A. Hough has had charge of the intermediate grades, as I have of the grammar grades, for the whole year.

Exhibits.—In my last report I spoke of the exhibit sent to the Atlanta Exposition. Newspaper criticisms since received and reports made by people who visited the exposition speak very favorably of our exhibit; it was also given high rank by the Indian Office.

The school exhibit placed on boards and desks for inspection of visiting friends at the closing exercises, June 25, was the best, in many particulars, ever produced.

Grades.—The grading of the school has remained the same during the year that it was at my last report. Promotions were made October 1, 1895, after a month's review, and nearly all of the children have been able to keep up to class requirements and do work satisfactory for promotion.

Results.—The condition of Indian children when they come to school and the great attention given to English in the public schools makes the study of English in Indian schools of double importance. Rapidity of advancement in speaking is a measure of the rapidity of advancement along other lines. Pupils of the third and fourth years have made exceptional progress in spelling and composition and do work of that kind that is equally as good as work done in white schools of the same grade. In the upper grades advancement in the use of English has been steady, special attention having been given to English forms which are really dfficult for Indian pupils. Great improvement in written work can also be seen. Better progress in number work and arithmetic has been made than last year. Oral and written explanations have aided in securing these results. One lesson in music each week has been given each grade for most of the year, and for the limited time allowed for each lesson good progress has been made.

Needs.—The most pressing needs of the school are a fourth schoolroom and teacher. The promotions, which, in justice to pupils, must be made October 1, will overcrowd the principal teacher's room and cause the pupils of the upper grades, who can get along with least attention, to suffer from lack of attention, unless the force of teachers is increased.

A reference library of at least 200 volumes, comprising dictionaries, gazetteers, cyclopedias, histories, geographies, and scientific books, would be of great advantage to pupils and teachers.

In conclusion, I would say that the year has been one of steady advancement along lines of school work. This has been due to the good health of pupils, willingness on the part of pupils, and hard work on the part of children and teachers. My hopes for the future prosperity of the school can be judged from my interest in its past.

Matron.—The matron's work has been quite as well done as last year; in fact, the help of the assistant matron has enabled Mrs. Lemmon to give greater care to a great many things that have rendered closer economy possible, as will be shown when the cost of the school for the year has been reckoned.

Assistant matron and nurse.—The work as nurse has been so light as to be of very little importance, but what has come has been performed with a promptness and regularity that is commendable.

Seamstress.—In this room the work has been very much broken by frequent changes, consequent upon the vicissitudes of the service, and has not been up to the usual standard.

Laundress.—The work in the laundry has been well done under the trying conditions of too much work for the force employed, and yet the force has been as large as the cramped quarters would admit. The removal of the boys' lavatory to another building and the placing of the new laundry machinery will help these conditions.

Carpentry.—In this department we are again doing good, progressive work. Buildings and additions recently constructed were first drawn to scale by the boys, and the accuracy of the drawings has been a source of much gratification to me.

Kitchen and dining room.—These are quite satisfactory, there being an abundance of wholesome food well prepared and a high degree of cleanliness maintained. The work of the boys who are learning cooking as a trade is good and characterized throughout by thorough cleanliness.

Farm and garden.—Upon this subject I submit the report of the farmer, J. H. Barr, prefacing it with the statement that my prediction of last year that the farmer would attain a degree of success has been fully verified by a successful year and a large harvest. His report is as follows:

In submitting my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, I will state that the work has been systematically arranged and the results are most satisfactory. I will further state that this year's crop, yet unharvested, will be by far the heaviest yield the farm has ever produced. Therefore my report of farm productions will show the crop made in 1895.

When I took charge of the farm it was, as Superintendent Lemmon's report for 1894 will show, in a worse than bad condition. No fall plowing had been done, so it was necessary to let a part of the farm go uncultivated. Unless the land is made almost absolutely level it is but a waste of time to try to grow a crop. As soon as the crops could be harvested last fall plowing and leveling was begun and kept up until freezing weather. In order to reduce some of the land to a level it was necessary to plow the ground several times, removing the loose soil each time with a scraper. From one place in the field we moved 150 wagon loads of dirt with one team, while from the same place two other teams were moving dirt with scrapers. Soil that has been washing down and accumulating at the lower ends of fields was dug up, hauled back and put on the upper end of the land, enriching the soil and giving a better drainage to the land.

When the water was turned into the ditches last spring ready for use, I divided the different fields among the most careful boys, to be theirs to cultivate and irrigate for the season. The plan was a success in every particular. Not only did the boys manifest an interest in their work during working hours, but many extra hours were put in on their crops before breakfast and after supper. To show the condition of the land, I will state that it was a common thing to see one boy handling the water in 150 rows without letting it get out of a single furrow.

Last spring 21 acres were seeded to oats and alfalfa and 18 to oats alone, sugar beets 5 acres, sweet corn 5 acres, pumpkins 2 acres, melons one-fourth acre, and garden 2 acres. We now have growing in the garden over 1,500 thrifty cabbage and 1,000 tomato plants, these being the first ever grown on the farm.

Besides the farm work this year, 50,000 pounds feed were hauled from the mill, over 60,000 pounds freight from the railroad, 30 loads of gravel from the river and put under clotheslines and around the chicken house, 31 loads of ice harvested off the river 3 miles distant from the school, 150 wagonloads of manure hauled and spread on lawn, gardens, and fields, several wagonloads of wood hauled from the east end of the farm and chopped and split up for kindling wood.

Last spring an orchard of 600 apple trees, 25 peach trees, 20 cherry trees, and 15 plum trees was set out on the farm, and in the way of ornamental trees we planted 25 soft maples, 7 red elms, 6 box elders, and about 20 native cottonwoods. This makes the third attempt to grow an orchard on the school farm, the other two attempts having proved a total failure. This planting promises to be more successful, for most of the trees have made a fair growth so far, and out of 286 apple trees planted in a piece of ground that has been cultivated for several years, less than 10 show signs of dying, but the trees planted in other soil show a greater loss. The trees we planted are Eastern trees, and I think if trees were procured at the nurseries here in the valley they would do much better than those shipped in from a wet, rainy climate.

A reservoir, 100 feet square and 4 feet deep, was dug at the northeast corner of the farm, where the water from the Mesa County lateral flows onto the school land. From this reservoir a 2-inch iron-pipe line, five-eighths of a mile long, conveys the water to a reservoir near the school; from this point 400 feet of 1-inch pipe leads to the barn, while another line of pipe, 600 feet long, conveys the water to the boys' building, hospital, office, schoolhouse, and shops. By this new system of waterworks all the water for scrubbing, irrigating flower beds, etc., and for stock can now be furnished without cost to the Government, besides the protection it will furnish to the horses and cattle from being taken a mile through the cold winds, snow, and rain to the river for water. Two cesspools, 10 feet square and 16 feet deep, were dug during the year, also one root house, 10 by 20 feet and 6 feet deep. One basin, 8 feet square and 10 feet deep, was dug to hold the tin cans and broken glass.

The fencing is all under good repair, and a neat wire fence has been put around the graveyard.

The horses—10 in number—are in good condition and weigh from 1,100 to 1,425 pounds, although old age is beginning to show on some of them. There are 25 milch cows and about the same number of yearlings and calves. There are never more than 14 or 16 of the cows giving milk at the same time. The breeding is so managed that a good supply of milkers is always at hand. I will here make special mention of a three-quarter grade Holstein heifer that calved at the age of 22 months. In April, her first month after calving, she gave 1,040 pounds of milk, in May 1,194 pounds, in June she gave 978 pounds; making a total for the quarter of 3,212 pounds, or about 425 gallons, in ninety-one days.

In the dairy a pair of scales hangs near the milk can, and the milk from every cow is weighed and a record kept, so at the end of a month or a quarter there is no guesswork as to the amount of production, but have it exact in pounds and ounces. This method also enables us to better judge the real worth of a cow. During the first quarter the dairy produced 2,018 gallons, in the second quarter 3,260, in the third quarter 4,000, and in the fourth quarter 4,100 gallons; making a total for the year of 13,378 gallons.

From the herd was also slaughtered 4,530 pounds of net beef for the school. Eight calves have been added to the herd this year and not a single death occurred, either by accident or disease. Last year the cattle were grazed outside the farm on greasewood, but after suffering a loss of $250 worth of stock we concluded it did not pay, and have since kept them inclosed.

The crops grown on the farm in 1895 were as follows: Hay, 36½ tons; sugar beets, 25 tons; pumpkins, 1,500; winter squashes, 300; 225 dozen ears sweet corn, 600 pounds green pease, 500 pounds green beans, 100 pounds onions, 40 gallons cucumber pickles, besides what were used fresh on the table; and after frost several sacks of cucumbers, together with a wagonload of summer squashes, were chopped up and fed to the cattle. The table was also supplied with an abundance of radishes and salads.

For the past six months I have had on my detail 52 boys, and as a general thing they have been very manly and obedient. In not more than a half-dozen instances has it been necessary to send a boy to the office for reprimand. I feel grateful to Superintendent Lemmon for the invaluable suggestions and ready assistance given me during the past year.

Bees.—The apiary has not been a success this year. The "cold snap" that robbed us of the fruit bloom at the same time robbed us of the stimulus to breeding so necessary to bees, and the honey crop of our section, which should be recorded in tons, is measured by pounds.

Irrigation.—This matter, so long a source of annoyance, has been as near free from all irregularities this year as it can ever be so long as ditches can be broken by occasional storms, which will persist in coming and in missing schedule regulations.

Sewerage.—I still have as nearly a perfect system of sewerage as is possible with cesspools.

Miscellaneous.—The needs of the place and the surplus of the shoe and harness shop having been set before your office in former communications, it is not necessary to repeat them here.

The cornet band.—Nothing has been done more to render Indian education popular with the citizens of Denver, Salt Lake City, and Colorado Springs than the wonderful success of the band, and nothing makes our school stronger with the boys and with many of their parents who have seen and heard them. Besides making a little bit of money, the band boys have gotten an insight into the ways, the pleasures, and the pastimes of the white people that is a revelation to them and of great educational value. In addition, the boys have been the first-prize band in two cities—Salt Lake City and Colorado Springs—when all competitors were their white brethren, were men pitted against boys, and all were judged by white men.

Their proficiency has been such, and so popular have they become in Colorado and Utah particularly, that now one of the leading band instructors of this section has proposed to instruct the band for a year and make his tuition fees out of

the paid work of the boys, notwithstanding the fact that he is now the leader of one of the most widely known bands of the State and also of one of the most successful orchestras of this section and a leader of thirty or thirty-five years' experience.

The following is the statistical table of school products for the fiscal year of 1896:

Aprons, assorted		146	Honey	pounds	500
Beef, net	pounds	4,530	Lines	sets	2
Beets	tons	25	Milk	gallons	13,378
Bonnets, sun		2	Pants, cassimere, boys'	pairs	4
Boots, mens'	pairs	2	Pants, cheviot, boys'	do	5
Bridles, harness		2	Pants, jeans, boys'	do	2
Bridles, riding		2	Piano cover		1
Building, hospital		1	Pillowcases		90
Building, coal house		1	Pumpkins		1,500
Building, privies		2	Screens, door		3
Butter	pounds	1,644½	Screens, window		36
Calves		8	Sheets, bed		19
Chemiloons		25	Shirts, cheviot, boys'		80
Cloths, table		31	Shoes, boys'	pairs	31
Curtains, window		15	Shoes, mens'	do	164
Cushions		2	Shoes, misses'	do	11
Drawers, assorted	pairs	147	Shoes, womens'	do	60
Dresses, assorted		80	Skirts		2
Dresses, night		5	Squashes		300
Harness, double	sets	22	Towels		42
Harness, single	do	1	Undershirts		91
Hay	tons	36½	Waists		8
Hides, beef		11			

Employees.—To the employees of the past year, particularly the older in the service, I beg to say we are getting the results for which we have worked long and patiently. For your loyalty, perseverance, labor at all hours, in season and out, you may now see results that must prove encouraging to you, and to these I beg to add my appreciation and gratitude. Our work henceforth will have at least some of the elements of comfort, and will be upon a higher plane, and while results may come equally slowly, they have come, and will again.

For favors from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and from many connected with the office, I beg to acknowledge obligations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, THEO. G. LEMMON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO.

FORT LAPWAI SCHOOL, IDAHO, *August 15, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year 1896.

This year has witnessed the throwing open of this (Nez Percé) reservation to public settlement, and the payment to the tribe of some $500,000 for ceded lands, by the Government. The school has felt the effect of these two actions. As soon as a payment of money had been made, life assumed a holiday nature for most of the tribe, and its graver aspects were apparently forgotten. When the reservation was thrown open to public settlement, all control by the Indian police was lost and civil authorities were called upon to do the work formerly done by them. It was made optional with parents if their children were placed in school or not, and runaways were left to return at their will, so far as aid from the police was concerned. As a result of both these causes the average attendance of the school has fallen from 147 to 130.

By the opening of the reservation the contact with whites has become more intimate, and this finds demonstration in a number of crude gambling devices found about the boys' quarters, and by one or two cases of intoxication. From watching the effect upon this people of these payments, I can not believe otherwise than that the payment to Indians of large sums of money, for land ceded or for any other cause, works upon them a very grave and far-reaching evil. Money should be held in trust until they have grown strong enough to stand up under prosperity.

Schoolroom work has been carried on for the closing three months of the year upon the plan set forth in the syllabuses promulgated by the superintendent of Indian schools. Although the trial has not been long enough that a positive opinion could be stated, it seems, however, that the method possesses marked advantages.

Industrial training has been placed upon as important a basis as schoolroom work and each made supplemental to the other. It has been the endeavor to have schoolroom instruction and industrial teacher's work in such harmony of instruction that these two departments may go hand in hand, each an aid and benefit to the other. The teacher of industries has had control of carpenter, shoe, and blacksmith shops, with an Indian assistant in each, under pay, and a detail of apprentices to each department. Each detail has worked one-half of each working day and attended school the other half day. Details to these departments have not been changed, this seeming to give the most satisfactory result.

The laundry, sewing room, and tailor shop have each been under a separate head, who has been a white employee. To these details have been made, and changed monthly. Pupils here, as in the other industrial departments, attend school one-half of each day. Progress has been pronounced in some cases. Many of the girls are now able to cut, fit, and make their own dresses without help or advice. Several of the boys can shoe horses, repair machinery, or do other blacksmithing work creditably.

The sanitary condition of the school has been excellent, no deaths having occurred at the school during the year.

School farm.—The products of farm and garden are placed on the inclosed list of school statistics.

The school farm is composed of about 100 acres, 80 of which are seeded this year, and the balance summer fallowed. Other than this there are 1,100 acres of pasture land and an orchard of 12 acres. The latter, under thorough cultivation, has passed to its fourth year of growth, and borne fruit without irrigation.

Pupils have an abundance of milk, supplied by the school herd, which is placed in their care almost exclusively.

The school dining-hall building, a very fine two-story structure, was destroyed by fire on December 10 last, which largely crippled us for room, as the chapel was then used for a dining-hall. Bids are now being advertised for the construction of a new dining-room building, and it is hoped that the work will be completed before the opening of school for the coming year.

Our greatest need, and almost only one, is for a modern system of sewerage, placed to the largest of the buildings and the grounds. As we have a reservoir near the school, at an elevation of 200 feet, and connected with the grounds by piping, a very little additional expense would place water through the buildings so it could be used for closets and the transmission of all sewage. With about one-half mile of piping additional, pure spring water in any quantity could be placed through all the buildings for drinking and culinary purposes.

Very respectfully,

ED. MCCONVILLE, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS.

HASKELL INSTITUTE,
Lawrence, Kans., August 7, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, as follows, my annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

The year has proven to be one of the most successful, both in literary and industrial work.

In the industrial departments more than usual interest and efficiency have been shown by pupil apprentices, and as a result of their work, in addition to becoming proficient in their selected trades, there have been manufactured and sold to the United States and private parties wagons, harness, etc., amounting in value to $5,959.25.

This being a favorable year for agriculture, our farm and garden have been very productive. We have 200 acres in cultivation, of which about 20 acres are used as a garden, which has provided vegetables of all kinds in great abundance, in fact, to such an extent that more has been grown than could be consumed by the pupils.

Literary department.—This department now comprises the following divisions: Kindergarten, chart class, first, second, third, and fourth primary; first, second, third, and fourth advanced; senior grammar-school grade; commercial and normal departments.

The classification of pupils for the last quarter of the year was as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Kindergarten	15	9	24
Chart class	20	12	32
First primary	38	23	61
Second primary	39	15	54
Third primary	33	22	55
Fourth primary	41	22	63
First advanced	44	25	69
Second advanced	20	20	40
Third advanced	19	10	29
Fourth advanced	19	15	34
Senior grammar-school class	12	10	22
Commercial class	20	6	26
Normal class	6	5	11
Total	326	194	520

This report as compared with other classification reports shows an advancement in scholarship of the students. In former years the enrollment was the largest in the first two or three of the primary grades, and in the advanced grades was usually very small. As shown in this report, the largest enrollment is in the intermediate grades and the number in the advanced grades is considerably increased.

The increase in attendance, as shown by the annual statistical report, and the gradual raising of the standard of scholarship, as shown by the classification report, are encouraging features of the past year's record, and demonstrate that the benefits of more thorough education and training are being appreciated by Indian people as never before. Especially is this true when it is understood that but very little soliciting for pupils was done during the year. Nearly all pupils who entered the school during the year did so at their own request, and not upon the solicitation of the school.

The work in the kindergarten and primary grades has been conducted in very much the same manner as during the preceding year. However, as these grades comprise the model school, in which pupils of the normal training class observe and study children and methods, much attention has been given by the teachers to the study of approved methods of instruction, and to the new and more progressive educational thought of the times. In this way not only has there been a marked improvement in the model school, but there has been awakened an interest in and desire for professional study on the part of the teachers.

A radical change was made in the organization of the advanced grades of the school at the beginning of the term. The classes, from third advanced to normal inclusive, were organized for departmental work, reciting mathematics to one teacher, English to another, science to another, etc. Half-hour recitation periods are allowed, at the end of which all pupils pass from one teacher to another. It is the unanimous verdict of teachers and pupils alike that the plan is a decided improvement over the former system, under which the pupils remained in one room during the entire session.

A commercial department was established at the beginning of the year, and although there has not been time enough to attain definite results, the work has been of such a character as to indicate that many of the Indian young people are especially adapted to this line of training. The course includes stenography, typewriting, penmanship, commercial law, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, business correspondence, and a special drill in language. After only nine months of training in this department several of the pupils write in shorthand from 90 to 100 words per minute and transcribe with typewriter from 50 to 75. This department is very popular with the pupils, and gives promise of becoming an important factor in fitting Indian young men and women for usefulness in the business world.

Although the enrollment in the normal department has been small, the work has been excellent. The members of both junior and senior classes have been intensely interested in preparing to teach their people, and in consequence of faithful, conscientious work on the part of pupils and teachers as well, the results are very gratifying.

The normal course of study has been enriched and broadened very materially

by providing courses of lectures on topics of special interest and importance. These lectures have been given by educators of long and successful experience, most of them by professors from the Kansas State University, and have given the normal students a broader view of the teachers' profession. The students of this department have felt very keenly the need of a reference library, and we are very much pleased to announce that the demand has been met by the department, and we are to be provided with a splendid library, containing over 400 volumes, for the next year.

There is also need of apparatus for the work in physics, botany, and other sciences. If our Indian young people are to be fitted to compete with teachers of other nationalities, the equipment of the schools in which they are trained must be equal to schools of similar standing for those with whom they are to compete. A small expenditure in the coming year for laboratory appliances will be one of the urgent demands. With the addition of the reference library and laboratory appliances, the department will be in splendid working condition.

During the year vocal music has been taught in all classes, and pupils in the higher grades have had the privilege of taking instrumental lessons. Much interest has been manifested in the work of this department, and great progress made. The chorus and choir work has been especially gratifying.

More than usual interest has been shown in the work of the literary societies during the past year. Two societies, one for boys and one for girls, have been maintained, and many interesting and instructive programmes rendered. The greatest improvement in this work has been along the line of original composition and essay writing. An interesting and successful entertainment was an oratorical contest in which ten pupils of the advanced grades participated. Listeners to the orations pronounced them very thoughtful, and spoke of the contest as marking a new epoch in Indian education, because it demonstrated the ability of young Indian people to think for themselves.

The religious organizations of the institution—the Y. M. C. A., the Sunday school, and Bible classes—have gradually grown stronger and more effective.

The school year closed on June 24, when 13 pupils graduated from the grammar-school department. There was evidence of greatly increased interest on the part of the public in Indian education, when on commencement day throngs of intelligent, cultured people assembled to listen to the exercises of the day. The increased interest evinced by the public is a great encouragement to Indian school workers, and every opportunity to add to this friendship list is being improved by the workers at Haskell Institute.

Although the school work proper closed with the grammar-school commencement, the year's work was not completed until July 16, when the first normal training class of Haskell Institute, consisting of 5 boys and 2 girls, graduated. The members of this class when it was organized two years ago numbered 11. Four of these for various reasons dropped out, while the 7 remaining completed the course, which thoroughly prepares them for teachers' positions in our Government Indian schools.

The normal commencement exercises were held on Thursday of the week during which the United States Indian Educational Association met in Lawrence, thus affording the Indian Department officers and representatives of the many Indian schools who were in attendance an opportunity to find for themselves what Haskell Institute is doing in the way of preparing Indian youth for work among their own people. The hundreds of visitors, including those in attendance at the institute, and the general public, visited the industrial and literary departments, and inspected very carefully the work of the pupils, and many were the expressions of surprise and commendation. All present listened with interest to the orations and other exercises of the evening, after which Dr. W. N. Hailman addressed the class and presented the diplomas.

With these exercises the work of the literary department closed for the year, there having been unity in effort and the most perfect harmony among the teachers and workers in the school.

Improvements.—There having been no appropriation for the purpose, we have added no new buildings to the school, but much has been done to improve those we already have. There is great need of a new chapel building, the one we have being much too small for the purpose. It was built to accommodate only 350 pupils, at a time when possibly it was thought that Haskell Institute would grow to only this attendance, but with our present enrollment of over 600, and an average attendance for the year of 503, and our corps of employees besides, the crowded condition can readily be imagined when an attempt to accommodate all at the same time is made, With a new building for this purpose, the present

chapel can be so partitioned as to form four much-needed schoolrooms, and make it possible to vacate rooms (needed for sleeping rooms) now used for this purpose in the dormitories.

The school building contains a basement, heretofore used as a storeroom for wagons and other manufactured articles, but which, as we close the year's work, is being remodeled and fitted up for schoolrooms. This change will make the building much more commodious and convenient for the new school year.

Sanitary.—The general health of the school has been excellent. We have to record two deaths. Both cases were sudden, severe, and quickly fatal. Aside from these, there has been nothing of a notably serious nature. During the winter and spring months we had several cases of influenza, but these generally yielded readily to care and left no unpleasant after effects. We believe the highest art in care of the sick is to prevent sickness, and hope by improved sanitary appliances to further improve our excellent health record.

The outlook.—The prospect for pupils, judging from the large amount of correspondence, was never better. Many letters are being received from Indian youth in various parts of the country desiring to enter Haskell. Most of these are from applicants for entry into the higher grades and our commercial and normal departments. For the lower grades, too, there will evidently be no difficulty in obtaining as many as we can accommodate. There is more willingness on the part of parents for their children to come, and there seems to be a better understanding on the part of the Indians of the desires and purposes of the Government with reference to the education of their children. On the whole, the outlook for another equally prosperous year seems very promising.

With thanks to your office for the courteous and prompt consideration of business matters and with kindly acknowledgment to my efficient corps of employees for their faithful performance of duty,

I am, very respectfully,

J. A. SWETT,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIPESTONE, MINN.

PIPESTONE INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL,
Pipestone, Minn., July 20, 1896

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Pipestone Indian Industrial School for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896:

The year has been the most successful one in the history of the school. The pupils have shown increased interest in their work and studies. Their deportment has been better than ever before, and they take a pride in trying to please.

Excepting an epidemic of influenza in the month of January, the general health of the school has been good. One pupil, an orphan girl, died June 12 from acute nephritis, the first death in the school.

The work of the different departments has been carried on in a systematic manner during the year, and we can see much improvement as a result of our efforts.

The pupils have taken great interest in general reading, and we have difficulty in keeping them supplied with reading matter, the daily papers, agricultural papers, magazines, all being in demand.

Music has been taught during the year, many of the pupils making good progress.

The farm and buildings are in good condition.

The pressing need of this school is more buildings for school purposes; a boys' dormitory building and a school building are necessary to put this school upon a proper financial basis. These subjects being treated in a separate communication, they do not need further attention in this report.

The employees are a band of faithful workers, and, aside from the usual petty differences which arise from time to time, have been devoted to the pupils under their charge. To them is due a large measure of the success in making the pupils contented and happy in their school home.

Thanking you for the kindness extended to this school during the year, I am, very respectfully,

DE WITT S. HARRIS, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FORT SHAW, MONT.

FORT SHAW INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MONT., *August 26, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the fourth annual report of this school. We think the school has made a year's advancement in its work.

Special attention has been given to making the work a unit. All employees have a pretty definite idea of what is being done in the different departments, and take an interest in seeing good work accomplished everywhere. The industrial work has advanced hand in hand with the schoolroom work.

Drawing and wood carving have been introduced into the work in the carpenter shop. Classes of girls have been organized, and many of the employees have taken up this line of work side by side with the girls.

Increased interest in general improvement has fulfilled expectations from following this line. Our pupils have been doing better thinking for themselves. They have asked to be allowed to do certain kinds of work because they would need the knowledge after going home. Large boys have come and recounted the different things they could do on pieces of farm machinery they understood, and then asked to be allowed to handle other machines so as to learn their use. Girls have come and asked to join the cooking class, or wanted to be detailed to the kitchen to learn to cook certain things, or asked to go to the sewing room to learn something not well enough understood, because they would need to know these things at home.

Early in the school year the best building at the school burned. It was a stone building 125 by 40 feet, and contained the carpenter and blacksmith shops. All the carpenter and blacksmith tools, benches, and material were burned. The water and sewer plant had been received the day before and the tank contained about 400 barrels of water. This enabled us to keep the storehouse and supplies, the barn, and several other buildings from being destroyed. The fire began about 3 o'clock in the morning and we could not learn its origin, as there had been no fire in the shops the day before. Buildings were remodeled for shops, and tools were quickly sent by the Department to take the place of those destroyed and the shops were again organized.

A very efficient water and sewer system was completed during the year. Water is supplied through pipes to the buildings and connection made with the sewer. There has been no trouble with the system since, except during the coldest weather, when occasionally a pipe would freeze and burst. The sewer has never been stopped. The bathrooms have been greatly enjoyed, but we ought to have the shower bath.

The work of developing a farm has progressed. Land has been broken and put under cultivation, so that more than 100 acres are being tilled. We have two irrigating ditches running on the farm. A large area has been irrigated for meadow and pasture, as well as all the ground cultivated. A great deal of work is still needed to build the proper laterals to enable us to quickly and efficiently irrigate the land. We expect to have nearly enough oats to subsist the horses, plenty of hay, and some to sell. The herd of cattle, both dairy and stock, have done well, so that we have more than 200 head of cattle, counting the calves.

Thanking you for kindness extended the school, I am, very respectfully,

W. H. WINSLOW, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT GENOA, NEBR.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Genoa, Nebr., October 13, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with the rules and regulations of the Indian service, I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report of the Genoa Indian school for the fiscal year of 1896:

The enrollment for the past year has been somewhat better than the previous, and the school could be filled to its utmost capacity could our soliciting agents receive the proper support and consideration by the agents upon their respective reservations.

Although our enrollment has not been what I should like to have seen it reach,

yet I can say that it consisted of pupils who were here for the purpose of being educated, and not simply for a home and place to be clothed and fed; and looking from that standpoint, our enrollment has been, both morally and intellectually, a success, and all were in actual attendance and not merely upon paper.

The health of the pupils has been excellent, considering the number in the school. Beyond the prevailing trouble which is found at every Indian school, sore eyes, we have not been troubled with any epidemic of any serious nature. The system used in our lavatories and bathrooms, and the use of individual towels, has in a great measure lessened such cases as are generally prevalent at the school, and trust that in the future they will be few and far between.

Educationally, the work of the past year has been a success. Instruction in music, both vocal and instrumental, has been carried on by able instructors, and the school can now boast of a band and orchestra that, we feel, is second to none in the service.

The trades as followed by our boys consist of tailoring, harness and shoe making and carpentering, all under direct charge of thorough and competent instructors, and the work as carried on has been very satisfactory. There has been a large number of sets of harness made and sold at private sale, and under contract to the Gover ment, and in all cases satisfactory reports have been made as to the quality of goods delivered.

The girls under the thorough and able instructions they have received have done admirably well, and many availed themselves of the outing system during the vacation months, and were so proficient in their work that the demand for girls exceeded the supply that could be spared from the necessary duties connected with the school, and I am pleased to state that in all cases good reports were made from those who employed them.

The past year has been a prosperous one for those engaged in conducting the farm belonging to the school. The rainfall has been sufficient to mature all the crops, excepting that of the oats, which, as may be said, was ruined by the continuous rain and hot weather. A fine field of alfalfa clover has been established, and hope that the crop received therefrom will justify the enlarging of the area planted.

The garden belonging to the school has furnished during the season an ample supply of all kinds of vegetables, and the quantity has exceeded any previous year, thus affording a variety of food for the table during the entire season. Although our school farm consists of but 320 acres, there is sufficient work for all those who desire to learn the art of farming.

Much improvement has been made about the buildings and grounds in the way of laying out new grounds, walks, and drives, planting trees, both evergreen and deciduous, and in fact every effort has been made to make the grounds more attractive and convenient with as little expenditure as possible. The campus has been inclosed with a neat board and picket fence and painted, which adds greatly to the appearance, and I wish to add that with the present outlook the Genoa Indian school grounds will be one of the most pleasant in the service, as no effort will be spared to make the grounds attractive and homelike.

The improvements and repairs, for which an appropriation was made by Congress during the last session, are being carried on as rapidly as possible, and while the task of repairing and remodeling of an old building is a laborious one, the work is being carefully done so as to suit the best needs of the institution.

The erection of the steam plant for which an appropriation was made during the past winter will add very much to the convenience and comfort of the institution.

We are yet in need of a new warehouse, and trust in the near future to be able to have a suitable one built, when the building now occupied as such can be utilized as tailor, harness, and shoe shop.

We are also in need of a large and commodious barn, one which will afford sufficient shelter for the stock from the severe storms and extreme weather of this climate, and also afford storage room for the large quantity of hay and grain which must necessarily be stored away for winter use.

In conclusion, I wish to add that I feel that the success of the past year is largely due to the unswerving support I have received through the Indian Office and visiting officials, and ably assisted by those employees who have labored for the upbuilding and bettering of the school.

Thanking you for the kind and courteous treatment I have received, and the prompt consideration of all business matters, I am, very respectfully,

J. E. Ross, *Superintendent.*

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARSON, NEV.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Carson, Nev., August 26, 1896,

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

School.—At some time within the vacation period—July and August—the pupils, with few exceptions, were permitted to visit their homes. It has been an established custom of this school to permit this, but during the previous year, however, all the pupils were retained. This caused some dissatisfaction among the Indians, and to such a promise was given that they should have their children the following vacation. Not that we considered the children would be benefited by letting them go to their homes, but as the promise was given and as without compulsory laws of education it was considered for the best interests of the school to let them go, and as we must depend solely upon the inclinations of the Indians for our pupils, we let them go.

But on the pupils' returning we were not long in determining it to be a bad stroke of diplomacy; for ere we were aware the school was exposed to the smallpox. This disease existed in Sierra Valley, in California, and several of our pupils visited there and contracted it, and came to the school before being taken down. As soon as we saw with what we had to deal we erected a pesthouse, but found that too small to accommodate all the patients, and another was built, and that was soon filled—23 in all being confined in these pesthouses. Immediately on our knowledge of the presence of the disease, all connected with the school were vaccinated, and as a result the number of candidates for the pesthouse was lessened, but fully as many were confined in the hospital at the school with a mild form of the disease as those in the pesthouses. Many were quite sick, but with excellent treatment, which they received under the able management of our school physician, Dr. Lee, who was in daily attendance upon them, none died.

In this connection it might be well to mention an incident which at the time seemed to be of little consequence, but the sequel of which proved to be the most disastrous of any in the history of the school. In the early spring we were visited by an epidemic of Russian influenza or la grippe. A large number of our pupils contracted the disease, but there were few who seemed to suffer much inconvenience while in the acute stages, but those who had a predisposition to lung weakness rapidly developed consumption, and up to the present time four have died and two more are in a very bad condition, one of whom is in the last stages of the disease.

Notwithstanding all these troubles, the pupils at no time have shown a disposition of discontent, but on the contrary have accepted the situation philosophically, which seems wonderful, too, when we consider how they have been taught to regard such things by their parents, who on such occasions always raze their wickiups and remove to some other place. But the effect, however, on the Indians is far different. As might be expected, they attribute all these troubles to the school, and it is difficult to convince them otherwise, and especially so when they have a disposition not to be convinced. This will work, to some extent, a hardship upon us by way of securing pupils, but as we have 113 on the rolls at present, we will need but few more, and I have no apprehension as to being able to secure enough to fill the school, but it may require some little time.

Considering all these troubles, the school has accomplished a very good year's work. In the literary department there has been a decided advance. It is rather the exception now than the rule that you hear the Indian language spoken among the pupils. Interesting stories have been read to them, and they have been induced to read literature adapted to their understanding, and in this way they have been gradually led from their mother tongue to an almost exclusive use of the English.

Their singing is excellent. They have been drilled regularly to read music, and quite a number of them do very well. They are apt pupils in this particular department. We now are provided with a set of band instruments, and our boys, who have been practicing but a short time, are making rapid progress.

At the close of the year we had an exhibit of the work done by the girls. There was no special preparation made for this display, but the various articles, consisting of many kinds of needlework, crochet, knitting, drawing, and kindred samples of their work, were selected from time to time from their regular class work and laid aside for this purpose. Also were displayed samples of the culinary department, all done by the girls from the knowledge they have gained within the year, and which would have done credit to other than Indian pupils. Many visited the school during this exhibit, and it was to this display that we owe so many applicatians for girls for purposes hereinafter mentioned.

Sewing room.—The new work done in the sewing room is as follows:

Sheets	69	Napkins	375
Waists	27	Tablecloths	29
Towels	88	Pillowcases	97
Dresses	226	Nightdresses	42
Pants	43	Union suits	117
Curtains	9	Shirts	13
Aprons	75	Chemises	29
Garters	144	Skirts	91

Attendance.—The average attendance during the year is 117. We aim to carry 125, and for this number Congress has appropriated. In reality, we have had an average of 125. However, the reports show, as I have stated, 117; but this was brought about by permitting them to go to their homes during some time within the vacation. The total number enrolled within the year is 141; the highest average for any one quarter is 125, and the lowest is 92.

Industries.—The industrial department for the boys is not what it should be. We should have some employee in connection with the school who understands shoemaking and harness work, so these trades could be taught to the extent of repair work at least, and efforts will be made to accomplish this, as well as to place all industrial training for boys on a better basis.

But the industries for the girls are as well organized as seems possible. We have regular class organization wherein the girls are instructed for definite periods by competent instructors. Such advancement our girls have made that we have applications for more of them as servants and housekeepers than we can furnish, and in a country, too, where heretofore the only good Indian is a dead one.

Farm.—I stated in my annual report of last year that "the school farm consists of 240 acres, but only 35 or 40 acres can be considered good land. We farm, however, 100 acres, including that in grass. As we must look exclusively to irrigation, we could farm but little more if the land were available for farming purposes, as there is a scarcity of water supply, and it is not always that we get the water to which we are entitled, as we are unfortunately located well down the course of the creek which supplies us." And to this I might add that there are some farmers located up the creek who are so unscrupulous as to appropriate many times the amount of water to which they are entitled, thus leaving our crops to perish in order to satisfy their unlawful greed. I have placed this matter before your office, and I sincerely hope that such steps will be taken as will teach these trespassers the lesson that others' rights must be respected. As a result of this trespassing on our rights, our crops are somewhat damaged, and especially is this true in regard to our hay; but on the whole we have at present a very favorable outlook. It is commonly the case that late varieties of vegetables are damaged by frosts, but notwithstanding we had a late spring our crops are further along than they commonly are at this time of the year. During the winter months and in the early spring our boys hauled quite a quantity of fertilizer—perhaps 125 loads—from Carson, and to the use of this can be ascribed the good condition of the crops.

The probable yield for this year will be:

Corn (sweet)	pounds	4,000	Beets	pounds	30,000
Potatoes	do	50,000	Carrots	do	40,000
Onions	do	3,000	Squashes	number	400
Other vegetables	do	3,000	Melons	do	400
Hay	do	60,000			

Improvements.—This year we have added a new steam laundry, which has done much to lessen a class of work that to both boys and girls is simply drudgery and in no way serves to teach them. There is always enough of this kind of work that is not done by steam machinery to serve the purpose of instructing the girls. Exclusive of this new laundry, there have been no improvements during the year excepting a general improvement of buildings, grounds, etc.

Water supply.—The water supply has been abundant and is provided by means of a reservoir. We have a 12,000-gallon tank, into which the water is forced by means of a duplex steam pump. Surrounding the main building are five hydrants so connected that either a 1 or 2 inch hose can be attached. Our tank is constantly kept full of water, and we have hose reels and an organized fire company, so that in case of a fire we are prepared at a moment's notice to throw two streams of water from 2-inch hose and three from 1-inch. We are as well equipped to extinguish a fire as seems possible. In case our tank should become exhausted we can connect with our steam pump and throw water directly from our reservoir.

Sanitary.—The above-mentioned troubles relating to the health of the school are

in no way connected with a bad sanitary condition, for other than these contagions the health of the school has been good, which speaks well for the sanitary condition. All our closets are connected with a well-cemented, salt-glazed sewer, thus preventing the contamination of our reservoir water that is used for all purposes about the school.

Conclusion.—In closing this report I wish to thank you for the kind consideration which has been extended us by your office during the past year and at all times.

Very respectfully,

EUGENE MEADE, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX., *August 1, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report as superintendent of the Indian industrial school at Albuquerque, N. Mex. Having been here but three months I will not attempt to make anything like a detailed report.

My impression is that the school is remarkably well located so far as convenience to large and comparatively intelligent tribes of Indians is concerned, and should develop into a great and useful institution. There are more than 5,000 Indians within a radius of 100 miles, and more than 1,000 children of school age. Judging from the applications I have received recently for admission into the school next year, I am positive it would be no trouble and very little expense to fill a school of 500 or 600.

The capacity of the school at present is 300, and it has maintained that average throughout the year. The following tribes are represented: Apaches, Maricopas, Papagoes, Pueblos, Navajoes, Zunis, and mixed Indian and Mexican.

In June twenty of the Apaches and Maricopas were sent home, most of them on account of sickness. This is not argument conclusive against bringing Arizona Indians to this school, but a very strong argument against accepting them without careful previous examination by a competent physician.

Frequent changes in superintendents and employees have been very detrimental to this school. The present employee force, however, seems to be above the average, and I hope to retain them. The literary departments are in especially good hands, the principal being one of the few thoroughly competent instructors in the service.

The buildings are in good repair and give room enough for the present number of pupils. The sewerage is in deplorable condition and a constant menace to good health.

I hope to be able to report a year of extraordinary progress at the close of 1897.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

S. M. MCCOWAN,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF RAMONA SCHOOL AT SANTA FÉ, N. MEX.

RAMONA, *Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 8, 1896.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of Ramona Indian school.

This school was opened as a Government school, on leased property, in July, 1895, having previous to that time been conducted as a contract school by the Congregational Church. The intention was to establish a school for Pueblo girls, but it was found impossible to fill the school with girls only, as the parents were not willing to let their girls come without their boys, and therefore permission was granted to take a few boys under 12.

The plant is totally inadequate for a school of any size, and the water supply deficient and uncertain. The latter is furnished by the city water company, and owing to the altitude it seems impossible to get sufficient pressure to supply the school. While I believe the company has done its best to give us an ample supply, it has been a common occurrence for the water to stop running for ten or twelve hours, suddenly and without warning, leaving a washing for 60 children just begun. The children have carried water a quarter of a mile for household purposes whenever this has occurred, as we had no team.

The dormitories, dining room, and schoolroom would be crowded with 40 pupils, but we had an average most of the time of over 59.

Notwithstanding the crowded condition of the children's quarters, and especially of the dormitories and schoolroom, we had very little sickness during the year, and none that was serious. Sore eyes were prevalent when I assumed charge, January 9, but I at once provided the children with individual towels, soon after which sore eyes practically disappeared. A few weeks before I came there was an epidemic of diphtheria of a mild nature, but nothing of the kind since.

The children began to arrive at Ramona October 19, 1895, but before the school supplies arrived and schoolroom work began Mrs. Emeline J. Brown, the superintendent, died, November 23. Mr. Charles H. Lamar, principal teacher of the Santa Fé Normal Indian School, was appointed acting superintendent until I came, January 9. The schoolroom work began December 3, 1895, with 22 boys and 37 girls—59 in all.

When I came there were 40 children who could not speak a word of English and all conversed with each other wholly in the Indian language. In about a month they were conversing entirely in English, and continued to do so to the end of the year.

The schoolroom work, under the efficient management of Miss Mary Alice Reason, principal teacher, and Miss Hattie G. Tapia, assistant, has been very gratifying. The kindergarten material, so promptly sent by the Indian Office, has been of incalculable value to the school. Interest in schoolroom work was maintained to the close, and the entertainment given June 30 to the parents and friends was a surprise to all. Every child in school took part in the singing, and there were short recitations in excellent English by little boys and girls only 5 years of age, and from some who had been in school less than five months. I attribute our great success in English speaking to kindergarten work in the hands of able teachers, and to the hearty cooperation of employees in holding the children to English speaking at all times.

Societies.—January 25 a Band of Mercy was organized with 17 members, and humane education has been made a specialty, both in schoolroom and out. The children have been taught to pet and feed all the cats and dogs on the place or that stray here, and I have regretted that we had no poultry or stock for them to care for. March 24 a circle of King's Daughters was organized with 10 members, and has been very helpful, as well as the Band of Mercy, in teaching the value of service and the law of kindness to our children.

We have had excellent discipline in the schoolroom for the entire year without the use of the rod, and generally in the industrial departments, and corporal punishment has not been resorted to since I came, with my knowledge or consent.

Gardening.—We have done no farming or gardening, for the reason we had no team. We have had no facilities for manual training or teaching any trade. The boys, all under 12 years of age, have cut all the wood used in four fireplaces and seven wood stoves, and have been detailed regularly to help in the laundry, and have taken care of their own dormitory. They should all have manual training and should be taught gardening and the care of stock.

The girls have been trained in all branches of housekeeping—cooking, baking, laundry work, sewing, mending, the care of dormitories, rooms, etc.—and have had all the work they were able to do, except I would like to see them taught the cultivation of flowers in house and garden, and have room and facilities for caring for pets. We could have no garden flowers, as the fence was inadequate for keeping out stock, and the children's quarters were too crowded to keep house plants. The schoolroom windows were kept full of growing plants.

I would have every boy and girl encouraged to have a pet of his own and care for it. Were this done and humane education made a specialty in the primary schools, the rod and guardhouse might soon be abolished in the advanced schools.

Our children were required to attend the church of their parents' choice every Sunday morning, and a meeting in the schoolroom every Sunday afternoon for religious exercises of a nonsectarian character.

On June 27 I received official information that Ramona would be abandoned June 30, on account of the poor water supply, etc., and was instructed to turn the property over to Col. Thomas M. Jones, superintendent of the Santa Fé Normal School. This I have done.

We closed June 30 with 60 pupils. The average for the fourth quarter was $59\frac{4}{30}$. After our closing exercises we gave a good dinner to the parents, some of whom came 70 miles for their children. The parents, without exception, expressed themselves highly gratified with the care and training their children had received and seemed genuinely disappointed that the school was to be closed. Had the

school continued with increased capacity therefor, I am confident we could have had 300 children by September 1, as easily as 60 this year.

Before closing I wish to thank you and Dr. Hailmann, Superintendent of Indian Schools, for your uniform kindness and helpfulness to me and patience with me in what was a new field of work. Permit me, also, to express my gratitude to Thomas M. Jones, superintendent of the Santa Fé Normal School, and Capt. John L. Bullis, acting agent of the Pueblos and Jicarillas, for constant kindnesses to me and the school during my entire stay.

Very respectfully,

PHILENA EVERETT JOHNSON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SANTA FE, N. MEX.

SANTA FÉ, N. MEX., *August 20, 1896.*

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

It is with pleasure that I can report the school in good condition and running smoothly in all its departments. The one under the principal teacher, embracing classes from the kindergarten to the normal class, has given very gratifying results, and five of the latter have been left to take care of themselves and I believe are equipped well to do so. In the matron's department an equally favorable condition exists. The requests from citizens for domestic help from girls of the school during vacation have been received and granted, with favorable results as to their value and efficiency. The work in sewing room, laundry, housekeeping, kitchen, bakery, and dining room is alike encouraging.

In the field of the industrial teacher's department things have gone on well under the most adverse climatic surroundings. A very late and cold spring, followed by severe winds, had the effect of checking and preventing growth, and these winds are very destructive to outdoor plants and flowers; so it was decided to put up two small greenhouses, which add greatly to the attractiveness of the place and are constant sources of pleasure to pupils and employees. The grass and trees have done well and give a pleasant face to the surroundings. The interest the scholars take in this work is also encouraging. Those in other industries, carpentry, blacksmithing, tailoring, and shoemaking, under his supervision, have done well.

The discipline, drill, and conduct of pupils and care and police of dormitories have been systematic and good, and the work of the clerk and storekeeper has been well performed.

The organized and well-drilled fire brigade of Indian boys has been kept in order, and while not having been called in use to protect Government property, the city of Santa Fé has called for and received from it timely and efficient aid in an hour of great danger and trouble, as was reported to you by Archbishop Chappelle, when the sanitarium was burned.

The police, sewerage, in fact, all the hygienic surroundings, are good, as is shown by the sanitary reports of the physician. The health of the scholars has been first class and I have never had a death at the school since I came here.

I have kept up more than my full average attendance for the year and the pupils have been happy and contented. There are quite a number of boys out working for citizens and give satisfaction, and are better satisfied when they can make some pocket money during their vacation.

This plant is one of the best equipped in the service, and being located in the healthiest section of the Western country, with every advantage of hygiene, instruction, and training, should, as a matter of economy, be enlarged to a capacity of 350 instead of 150 as now. The near approach of the time for abandonment of contract schools, as proposed by Congress, and the increase of demands for educational advantages for Pueblos and all other tribes in this section, render my mention of this now imperative matter a duty, as during the past year I had to turn off about 100 pupils for want of room, and it is bound to be worse next year. I therefore submit that it will be far better and cheaper to enlarge a plant like this, already supplied with a full corps of employees, furniture, and school supplies, than to make and equip an entirely new plant.

The warehouse here is entirely too small to meet the demands of the service and an addition should be made. The roof over the main buildings was never a good job, and when I first saw it I found it to be in a leaky condition, and I have been called on repeatedly to patch and repair it to prevent serious damage to the inside, and in my letter of December 11, 1895, I reported, as I now do, the absolute necessity for an entire new roof. The laundry is insecure, as the walls were made too thin at first, and it needs repairs to make it secure to property and life, as I have before reported. I will therefore submit an estimate for such additions and improvements as I think will accommodate 350 pupils, hoping you may favorably present my request to Congress for action at its next meeting.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in acknowledging kindness and prompt attention to all my wants on the part of your office and desire to extend my sincere thanks.

Very respectfully,

THOS. M. JONES,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN SCHOOL AT FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK.

FORT TOTTEN, N. DAK., *October —, 1896.*

SIR: The Fort Totten Indian Industrial School is located on the south shore of Devils Lake, in the State of North Dakota, 14 miles southwest of the town of Devils Lake, which is situate on the main line of the Great Northern Railway and 12 miles east of Oberon, a station on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway.

The school plant consists of the abandoned military post of Fort Totten and five school buildings situate about 1 mile distant from the post, the latter having been constructed for school purposes and occupied as a contract school under the direction of the Grey Nuns of Montreal for some years prior to June 30, 1890. The military post consists of 30 buildings, 19 being constructed of brick and the remainder of frame and logs.

The school is conducted in two divisions, the school proper being at the abandoned military post, the other at the Government buildings, a mile distant, where the Grey Nuns of Montreal are employed exclusively in all departments.

The average attendance of the school during the year, including the two departments, has been 249, an excess of 9 over the number required to be supported by the provisions of the appropriation bill. Since the Indians of this reservation (Devils Lake Sioux) have accepted their allotments in severalty and become citizens of the United States it is much more difficult to obtain the attendance of their children. These people are not sufficiently advanced in civilization to judge whether or not their children should be in school. In my opinion they should be compelled, either by national legislation or State laws, to place their children in school and allow them to remain there.

The health of the pupils, on the whole, has been excellent, three deaths only occurring during the year. Several pupils, however, who were afflicted with scrofula were returned to their homes, as their presence in the school was dangerous to the health of the remaining students.

Our farm and garden consist of 140 acres of cultivated land. All of our students receive instruction in this line of work. We produce all the vegetables that we can use in the school kitchen, all grain and hay for our horses, cattle, and hogs. Particular attention is given this line of industrial work, as 90 per cent of the pupils who attend this institution will, after leaving school, necessarily be obliged to follow agricultural pursuits and stock raising as a means of obtaining a livelihood. Our stock consists of 5 work horses, 5 brood mares, 10 colts of different ages, 58 head of cattle, and 40 hogs and pigs.

Our harness and shoe shop, which is under the supervision of one employee, and which is one of the most valuable departments, has an average of 10 students acquiring these trades, and all are making good progress. During the year we have manufactured 43 sets of double work harness, 2 sets of single drivi g harness, 10 halters, and 107 pairs of shoes, and the repairing of shoes and school harness.

Ready sale for all our harness could be found to the farmers of the surrounding country, who prefer it to any harness manufactured in this section of the country, were it not for the fact that I have been prohibited from disposing of harness to any other than to the Indians of this reservation, for the reason that it interferes

with the business of the local dealers in that line of goods. These very same dealers purchase almost their entire stock of the contractor of the prison labor in this State. They object to having the Indian labor brought into competition with the convict labor of their Commonwealth.

In our sewing rooms (we have one in each division) the girls are taught to use the sewing machine as well as to sew by hand; they are also taught to knit and crochet and are given good practical common-sense instruction pertaining to all lines of work in this department.

Our tailor shop has repaired all clothing and manufactured nearly all that we have used in the school. Quite a number of apprentices have acquired sufficient knowledge so that they are capable of doing very good work.

In addition to the above-mentioned industries, we have taught carpentering, blacksmithing, burning lime, baking bread, care of stock, engineering, mason work, calcimining, and plastering. Good practical instruction has been imparted, and much knowledge has been acquired by the different students detailed in these different lines of work.

About three years ago I organized a brass band and orchestra. They have progressed beyond my expectations. The band now numbers 30 pieces and the orchestra 9 pieces. Each of these organizations is considered among the finest in the State, and is a credit to the school and to the Indian service.

Our schoolroom work has not been satisfactory. So many changes in the force of teachers occurring during the school year has had a tendency to prevent the organization and classification so necessary for the success of this department. We now have an excellent corp of teachers and are in condition to make more favorable progress.

This plant is heated with stoves, requiring about sixty. It is a very unsatisfactory, expensive, and dangerous manner of heating. We should have steam heat, which would be much more convenient. A steam-heating plant complete would entail an expense of about $15,000, and would save in the quantity of fuel used in seven years sufficient to pay the entire cost of construction.

Thanking the office for its prompt attention to all matters pertaining to the institution, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. F. CANFIELD,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLA.

INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, OKLA., *September 8; 1896.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I respectfully submit herewith my second annual report for this school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

It is a source of great pleasure to me to say that the year just finished is one of the brightest in the history of my connection with the Indian service. There has been a steady growth in character, attentiveness to duty, and a marked degree of earnestness on the part of the Indian pupils in their desire to be thorough in each branch they have taken up. Most of the pupils have shown a strong desire not only to master what is taught them, but to fit themselves to take the places in different branches of the service as employees.

It has given me unmistakable pleasure to send many former pupils of Chilocco to different agencies and schools as employees, and without an exception I hear of them nothing but good and creditable reports. It has been my earnest desire to promote the Indians, and just so soon as they become efficient and competent, I have had no trouble whatever in securing for them good positions. By referring to my list of employees for the year just closed, you will find almost as many Indians as white employees borne thereon, and it is gratifying to me to know and feel that they have given me their earnest support and are creditable to the Department.

Our school work is very gratifying and reflects great credit upon the teachers who worked so faithfully and earnestly with their classes. Our closing exercises were witnessed by a large assembly of visitors, who pronounced the exercises to be simply wonderful. Expressions of approval and wonder were heard on many sides, and when the school year had closed its final session I could but feel that the year's success was due to the faithfulness and loyalty of the employees associated with me.

The following tabulated statement will show the product of the several industries connected with our school, viz, farm, shoe, and harness shop, sewing room, tailor shop, dairy, garden, and orchard:

Aprons	number	369	Calves	number	59
Aprons, blacksmith	do	2	Dresses	do	809
Aprons, boys'	do	17	Drawers	pairs	765
Beef, net	pounds	37,837	Hogs and pigs	number	140
Bed sheets	number	526	Hay	tons	316
Beets	bushels	19	Milk	gallons	4,506
Beans	do	25	Onions	bushels	33
Coats, jeans	number	231	Pants, jeans, assorted	pairs	472
Coat, uniforms	do	238	Pants, uniform	do	262
Cases, pillow	do	435	Pork, fresh	pounds	18,870
Curtains, assorted	do	294	Potatoes	do	200
Chemise	do	187	Peach butter	gallons	400
Cloths, table	do	15	Peaches	bushels	1,000
Capes	do	7	Suits, combination	number	410
Cucumbers	bushels	17	Skirts	do	190
Corn	do	2,000	Towels	do	229
Corn, sweet	do	70	Veal	pounds	1,186

In the above statement the items beef and pork, aggregating 56,707 pounds fresh meat, raised on the school farm, at a low estimate of 6 cents per pound, will be a saving to the Government of $3,402.42.

Since the purchase of 150 cows and heifers in the quarter just closed, it is more evident to me than ever that the question of beef for subsistence of the pupils at this school can be made self-supporting. The pasture for a large herd of cattle is unlimited here, and with the proper care and vigilance that is necessary for the success in raising cattle, there is no question as to the outcome.

The nursery and orchard this year have been more than successful, and under the supervision of a skilled nurseryman I have been enabled to ship the following list of nursery stock to various schools and agencies, viz, Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., Grand Junction, Colo., Albuquerque, N. Mex., Mount Pleasant, Mich., Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Fort Sill, and Kiowa and Comanche Agency, Okla., and Tallequah, Ind. T.:

Apple trees	2,568	Catalpa trees	30
Peach trees	815	Grape vines	1,219
Apricot trees	160	Rhubarb plants	148
Plum trees	185	Gooseberry plants	24
Pear trees	300	Raspberry plants	149
Cherry trees	150	Blackberry plants	24
Maple trees	30		
Crab trees	4	Total	5,876
Box Elder trees	70		

In addition to the above list of nursery stock shipped from this school, I have delivered over 6,000 trees and shrubs of various kinds to Indians on the reservations south, east, and west of us whose children were in school at Chilocco and desired to improve their places. This class of stock was eagerly sought for by the Indians, and their evident satisfaction when they would load up their wagons and start for home with trees enough for a young orchard was well worth the trouble necessary to keep this part of the industrial work at Chilocco up to the present standard. The shipment of nursery stock to different schools and agencies with the stock delivered to Indians here on their wagons shows a total of 11,906 trees and shrubs gone out from this school for the purpose of beautifying and improving Indian homes.

The orchard under cultivation now embraces 65 acres. It has never been my pleasure to see a more beautiful sight than that presented by the orchard from the time the trees begin to bud until the luscious fruit is ready to be gathered. The fruit crop was the finest ever produced in this section of the country, and I can truly say, the children had ripe, wholesome fruit from morn till eve, and still there seemed to be no diminution in the supply.

We have planted a great number of fruit and shade trees during the year, which beautify our school grounds very much.

During the year we put in a steam pump, which thoroughly solves the water question with us, giving us an abundance of pure spring water.

We have cultivated in grain and garden between 700 and 800 acres, and while it has not been a seasonable year, owing to the drought, we will harvest sufficient grain and hay to feed our large herd of cattle, horses, and hogs until harvest comes again. We will harvest about 4,000 acres of hay during the season. We have an abundance of grass and plenty of excellent water for our stock.

The sanitary condition of our school has been excellent, but one death having occurred during the entire year. For a more complete report in this connection I refer you to the school physician's report. In this connection it will be well to speak something of the hospital.

The hospital (or rather I should say the dilapitated building which has been used for this purpose) is a disgrace to the Indian service. In my request laid before you to present to Congress the actual needs of this school, I requested that a sufficient amount be appropriated for the erection of a hospital which would be in conformity with the other magnificent buildings erected a few years ago, and which would give us ample room for different wards where patients could be separated when necessity required it. Owing to the small appropriation made for this purpose (entirely inadequate), we will do the best we can, and I am safe in saying that there is no doubt of better results and greater benefits than in the present case of the old hospital.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Department for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended during the past year. We are looking forward for a grander year's work than ever before. having opened our school with 375 pupils, and will soon reach our full capacity of 400.

Thanking you again for kindness extended and with acknowledgment to employees for loyal and faithful performance of duties assigned them, I am sir, your obedient servant,

BEN. F. TAYLOR, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT SEGER COLONY, OKLAHOMA.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY,
Colony, Okla., August 25, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to make this my fourth annual report of this school.

The attendance the past year has been good. School opened the 1st of September after a vacation of two months. The children fell in line very quickly in complying with the school rules and discipline. Having the same teachers that have been employed for the last two years, there was not that period of getting acquainted that sometimes occurs with new teachers.

There have been the same pleasant relations between the Indian parents and the school that have existed ever since the school started. We made a special effort to induce the children to talk English, trying every feature of moral suasion we could conceive of. Not accomplishing satisfactory results at first, I detailed the matron, Miss Dittes, to visit the schools of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation to gain by inquiry and observation their methods to induce English speaking. Miss Dittes visited five schools. After returning and making her report and after counseling with the Indian school committee we began very vigorously to enforce the rules I thought best calculated to accomplish the result, and the effect was very satisfactory and encouraging. We hope with the experience and help we gained last term to make much more advancement during the coming year in English, which I consider one of the most important things taught in an Indian school.

Children in camp during vacation.—While there is no doubt that Indian children retrograde to some small extent in the two months usually allowed, yet I do not believe that a short vacation is as detrimental to them as claimed by some writers upon the subject. It is true their clothes which they leave school with get soiled and worn out and their parents are not able to supply them, thus in a short time they look very much like those children who never have been in school. They may forget some of their English, but we have found by taking in new children that they have during vacation taught their younger brothers and sisters many English words, and in some instances the alphabet. Thus while they have taken on some Indian ways, by doing in Rome as the Romans do, they have diffused a little civilization in the midst of their environments.

Schoolroom work.—I consider our schoolroom work up to the average of Indian schools. The teachers have shown much interest in their work. The holidays were generally celebrated by special exercises. Christmas was the great day of the year for both parents and children.

Industrial work.—The boys are taught to do all kinds of farm work, and they do it. They also run the mill, with one white man, who is the farmer, to help and instruct them. They have done much excavating this year in grading around the buildings, laying sewer pipes, digging for foundation of commissary, etc.; have tended mason, hauled sand, and helped to shingle the new commissary and spring house.

The girls have been taught cooking, bread making, laundering, and sewing, as well as general housework and dairy work. The laundry was run entirely by Indian help, Cora Poor Bear being in charge. During 1895 our sewing room was run entirely by Indian help. This year we employed a white woman to take charge in order to introduce more skill and neatness into this department, as well as to enforce more English speaking. The change, I believe, is justified by results. They have made during the school year 1,252 garments.

Legal marriages.—There have been six legal marriages solemnized in presence of the school children. In fact, they were all the marriages that have taken place among the Indians of this district. On the occasion of each marriage the pupils were told this was the proper and only way for young people to be married. One young Cheyenne woman was married to an educated young Cheyenne man. She had worked at this school since the first term, had been seamstress, assistant matron, and matron, and had saved her money until she was able to purchase several head of cattle, a team and wagon, organ, and furniture for a house, and yet had money enough to build a house, which is now completed. I hold her as an example of the way I expect all girls to do when they leave school.

Farming.—Farming has been a failure this year, as well as last, owing to two causes, dry weather and hail. Up to the 27th of May we had a promise of a half-crop of small grain, but in one short hour our hopes were laid low. The crops were pounded into the ground, the foliage was stripped from the trees, and the glass broken out of the windows on three sides of the school buildings. We began to plow and plant immediately after the hailstorm, and, had there been rains, could have raised an ample amount to supply feed; but as the rain failed to come and the hot winds and chinch bugs did come, our second planting will amount to but very little. We plowed 130 acres of old ground and broke 20 acres of new this year, and plowed and replanted about 100 acres the second time. We did enough work to have earned all the feed and seed we would need. The boys got the experience and practice in farming, which I hope will be of use to them.

We had it demonstrated to us to a finish that if we get a crop in this country every year we must irrigate, where practicable, and use the subsoil plow, and early planting on ground not irrigated. I started to irrigate for a garden, got the work well along, when the sickness of myself and two of my employees hindered the completion. I will complete the plant this fall, and hope on a small scale to defy the dry weather another year.

Live stock.—While farming has not been remunerative this year, our live stock has. The herd now numbers 251 head, though we have slaughtered for use of school 54 head, which furnished 15,335 pounds net. Under authority granted, I bought 240 sheep, at $2 each. We have raised from them 145 lambs, have slaughtered 1,340 pounds mutton for use of school, and we now have 102 more head of sheep than when we bought them. We now have 61 fine hogs and shoats, and during the past year have slaughtered 1,754 pounds pork and 330 pounds lard for school. We have also sold 35 pigs. We have received from the dairy herd 3,901 quarts of milk and 159 pounds of butter. The school owns 13 head of horses and colts, 1 mule colt, and 1 grown mule. Three colts are increase of this year.

The following is a statement of the profits of our live stock for the past year. Though it does not include the extra number of hogs on hand, nor the growth of yearlings and 2-year-old cattle, yet it will give an idea of the profit of live stock compared to grain raising:

		Quantity.	Value.
Beef slaughtered for school	pounds	15,335	$920.10
Mutton slaughtered for school	do	1,540	107.80
Pork slaughtered for school	do	1,754	105.24
Lard furnished	do	330	33.00
Pigs sold	number	35	70.00
Butter made	pounds	159	23.85
Milk obtained	quarts	3,901	117.03
Profit in growth of colts			75.00
Total			1,452.02

Buildings.—During the past year the Government erected by contract a new dormitory building, two stories, 100 by 36 feet, constructed of brick, with stone foundation. Under the same contract an addition was built to the old school building, 24 by 30 feet, of brick. The total cost of both buildings, under this contract, was $10,435.05.

Authority was granted me to build a commissary for school supplies, etc., which cost the Government $485, outside of what the school employees and boys did. This building could not have been constructed under contract for less than $800. Thus the school force, including teams, contributed $315 to its cost. This building is 30 by 40 feet, two stories, and is built of brick and stone.

The capacity of the spring was enlarged by blasting in rock, and a brick and stone building was erected over it. This building cost the Government an outlay of only $30 in addition to what was done by school force and teams. The building and the improvement of the spring could not have been put in by contract for less than $200; thus the school force earned $170.

The school force excavated for and laid 350 feet of vitrified tiling, thus saving the Government by their labor $30. The stone was hauled by school teams, and the work done on two stone abutments for dam for irrigating plant. This required 10 cords of stone. The stone was laid up and the sand hauled with but little outlay. The work done by the school force was worth $40.

There has been 1 mile of fence entirely rebuilt and posts set for another mile by school force, which was a saving of $20.

One stone outhouse for boys was entirely built by school force. It required about 10 cords of stone. To have hired the work done would have cost the Government $125.

While we have been saving the Government quite an outlay by doing this work with the schoolboys, who have been taught to handle brick and stone, mix mortar, help in carpentering, build fence, and excavate, it has given them just the training they will need in this country, where they live, as this is a new country where buildings will have to be put up and fences built, especially on their own allotments; and if the boys are taught to do this work while in school there is no reason why they should not do it when they leave school.

It will be seen that the school force saved the Government on above buildings, etc., $700, which, added to the profit on live stock of $1,452.02, makes a total of $2,152.02 earned by the employees and scholars of this school. The total amount paid the farmer and two Indian assistants and the carpenter was $1,588.22, which leaves a balance to the credit of the schoolboys for their work of $563.80. This statement shows only a portion of the work done by the boys, and does not include the many details of regular school work performed by them. We would have made a financial success of our industrial work if farming had not been a failure.

In addition to our school work, the school force has issued the rations to 250 Indians, and the superintendent has had a supervisory charge of them, by request of Capt. A. E. Woodson, United States Indian agent. I hope to make the issue of rations in the future a means of giving the more advanced boys practical business experience, by using a class of them in putting up the rations a few days before the time set for the Indians to come after them. There is provided in the new commissary a box for each family, and their rations will be put in them when weighed out by the class of boys. On ration day the Indian will drive up to the door and his rations will be handed him immediately, thus preventing a crowd of women and children gathering at the commissary on ration day, as has been the custom in the past. The commissary will be made to appear as much like a store as possible, and the manner of going to the commissary and receiving their rations will be in the future no more degrading than going to a store, as beef is now and will in the future be issued on the block to these Indians.

A new stone church is being built on the school reservation by the woman's executive committee, Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church in America. They have placed the work in charge of Rev. F. H. Wright, a mixed-blood Choctaw Indian, who is a graduate of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and of Union Seminary, New York City. He is a gifted, earnest Christian, and I anticipate his work and influence among the Indians will be very helpful. I mention these things because the environments of an Indian school affect the results. Then I wish to show that we are not only trying to build the Indian up, but making his surroundings such that he will remain built up.

Employees.—The employees generally have been efficient, each one in his respective capacity contributing his share toward the success of the school. There is no one who knows so well how to appreciate this as a superintendent. Mr. Charles L. Davis, who had been clerk of this school for upward of three years, giving good, faithful service, was succeeded by Mr. Howell Morgan, who is a careful and efficient clerk with two years' experience. Miss Lucy Keown, who had been cook for

three years, giving faithful service, was succeeded by Miss Ida L. Stroud, who had two years' experience. Thus our work was not seriously interrupted by changes, as I was fortunate enough to procure experienced employees to fill vacancies.

During the past year this school was visited by Dr. Hailmann, Superintendent of Indian Schools. We found his visit very helpful and instructive, as well as pleasant. P. F. Faison, Indian inspector, also visited us, and his kindness and instructive words to us were very helpful.

I am glad to acknowledge the kind support of the Indian Office in the granting of my many requests. Capt. A. E. Woodson also has my thanks for his helpful support.

Very respectfully, JOHN H. SEGER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AND INDIANS AT GRANDE RONDE, OREG.

GRANDE RONDE BOARDING SCHOOL, OREGON, *August 4, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the Grande Ronde Boarding School for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.

I assumed charge of the school January 1, 1896, and notwithstanding a few drawbacks incident to changes made, I think we can safely say that we have had a fairly prosperous and profitable session.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year is 66. The school can properly accommodate 100 pupils. Generally speaking, the Indians are very friendly toward the school and send their children willingly.

Health.—The general health has been good during the past year, nothing of a serious nature occurring.

Industrial work.—Having no industrial teacher, the boys have been under the direction of the farmer, an Indian. They have been given instructions in farming, gardening, and care of stock. They are also required to make their own beds, sweep and scrub their dormitory, saw all the wood, and carry all the water used in the school buildings. With the exception of the smallest, the pupils have been at work one-half the time and in the schoolroom the other half.

Under the direction of the matron, Miss Rhoda A. Hail, the girls have been regularly detailed to work in the dormitories, sewing room, kitchen, and laundry. Miss Hail has also taken great pains in instructing the girls in general housework, and I am pleased to state that there has been a marked improvement in this department, and Miss Hail is certainly entitled to the entire credit for the same.

Since the 1st of January there have been manufactured in the sewing room 76 aprons, 39 chemises, 13 curtains, 45 pairs drawers, 30 dresses, 42 gowns, 6 pairs boys' pants, 16 towels, and 45 skirts; besides, all the mending, patching, etc., was done for the pupils in the sewing room. There were also something over 50 yards of lace made by the girls.

Work in schoolroom.—The work in the schoolrooms has been fairly well done; in in fact, I consider that the primary department, under the efficient management of Miss Cora B. Egeler, has been a success. She has taken great interest in the children, both in the schoolroom and out of it, and to her much credit is due for the friendly feeling existing among the older Indians toward the school. The children are satisfied and pleased to be at school. I have had no trouble with runaways; on the contrary, one of Miss Egeler's pupils, being granted permission to go home for a short time on account of sickness in the family, remained but a day or two and then ran away from home and came back to school.

Buildings.—The schoolhouse, a frame building 78 by 66 feet, was built some twenty years ago. It has been in constant use ever since, and will do for some years to come with a few necessary repairs and changes. The greatest trouble is that there is no system of ventilation. It is impossible to free the air from impurities and offensive odors. This I want to remedy by building roof ventilators over each dormitory. I intend to change the dining rooms so as to have one large, well-lighted, and well-ventilated room; also paint the whole building inside and out.

The boys' dormitory and play room is a building 70 by 39 feet, was built two years ago, but never finished; not a particle of paint either inside or out was ever put on; furthermore, the building is not in a good location. It was built in what was always known and used as the cow lot. I am very anxious to move this building to a better location before school commences this fall; also have it finished and

painted. The new barn will be finished in a few days and will be a great improvement, being more conveniently located and better arranged than either of the old barns. A new granary and woodshed are greatly needed.

Farm and garden.—The unusual rainfall last spring delayed the work on the farm and in the garden. The farmer, with the assistance of the schoolboys, worked faithfully, and although the garden will not be a success, I think we will have about 200 bushels of potatoes, 100 bushels of turnips, between 600 and 700 heads of cabbage, and 75 bushels of other vegetables. On the farm I think we will get about 300 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of oats.

Water.—All that can be said upon this subject is that we obtain all our water from wells in the good, old-fashioned way, drawing every drop used in the school and laundry by hand, using rope and bucket. I am now corresponding with parties in regard to putting in a system of waterworks, and hope to be able to submit estimates in a short time of so favorable a nature that the Department will be willing to authorize the purchase of a complete system. As it is now we are absolutely without fire protection.

Conclusion.—Inclosed please find census, also statistics for school and reservation.

With many thanks for the kindness and courteous treatment extended toward me by the Department,

I am, sir, very respectfully,

ANDREW KERSHAW,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CHEMAWA (SALEM), OREG.

UNITED STATES TRAINING SCHOOL,
Chemawa, Oreg., August 25, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the Salem Indian School for the fiscal year 1896. During the latter part of 1895 and the first quarter of 1896 this school was under the able management of Supervisor Charles D. Rakestraw, who made many valuable improvements and greatly advanced its interests.

Location.—The Salem Indian School is located about 3 miles north of Salem and 45 miles south of Portland, on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, in the fertile valley of the Willamette.

Origin.—The school was organized in 1880 at Forest Grove, a small town 45 miles northwest of this point, under the superintendency of Capt. M. C. Wilkinson, United States Army, and transferred to this point in 1885.

Buildings.—There are 29 buildings, consisting of dormitories, shops, school building, gymnasium, commissaries, barns, etc., all of which are in a fair state of repair.

Grounds.—The grounds are nicely laid out with walks and drives and covered with majestic trees, which make the place very attractive, pleasant, and homelike.

Industries.—A complete line of shops, in charge of capable instructors, are operated with system and thoroughness. The boys receive half a day's instruction in the shops and attend the school the other half of the day. The trades taught are carpentering, under John P. Pattee, a graduate of Hampton and a very skillful mechanic and architect; harness making, under Theodore Thompson, a thorough and capable harness maker; blacksmithing and wagon making, under William Goodrich, a first-class mechanic and instructor; tailoring, under Axel Peterson, a very competent tailor; shoemaking, under Chauncey David, a graduate of Chemawa; engineering and plumbing, under Jonas Laufman, a thorough and well-qualified engineer; and baking, under Mrs. Nardin and Indian apprentices. From six to ten boys received instruction in each of the various departments, and the industrial work has been very satisfactory.

The school farm and garden, under the able and practical management of S. M. Childers, have far excelled any previous record in the quantity and quality of crops and vegetables grown. About fifty boys have received splendid instruction in this important branch of education, along with stock raising and dairy work.

The industrial work among the girls has also received careful attention, and the girls have been regularly detailed to the sewing room, cooking room, laundry, and housekeeping departments. They have made marked progress in all kinds of work.

The details of pupils are changed every two months, one-half of each detail being changed each month. This does not include those at work in shops where a longer time is necessary for them to learn a trade.

Schoolrooms.—The work in the schoolrooms has been very successful under the able management of Professor Nardin, principal teacher. With a teaching force of six we have been able to provide for pupils of thirteen different degrees of advancement. Pupils have been promoted from one division to another whenever proficiency and mental development made it desirable. Instrumental and vocal music has been taught regularly. The "outlines of school work" are the basis of this division and the promotions. In view of the fact that in two of the schoolrooms several changes of teachers have taken place during the year, owing to sickness and transfers, the general progress has been gratifying.

The suggestions of the syllabus on number and that on language have been carefully studied by the teachers at their regular monthly meetings, and they have made good use of the same in their schoolroom work.

The heat, light, and ventilation of the school building are very unsatisfactory, and the building is too small to accommdate the school at its present size, necessitating the teaching of part of the pupils in other buildings.

Attendance.—The attendance has greatly increased—from 200 pupils to nearly 300—although the appropriation is but for 250. There would be no trouble in collecting and educating 500 Indian pupils at this point, and I have strongly recommended a large increase for next year for the best interests of hundreds of Indians in the West and on the Coast who are without school accommodations.

Health.—We can rightly point with pride to the year's past record as to the health of this school. There have been no deaths in the last nine months, and the health has greatly improved, thereby changing the name of Chemawa from a sickly and unhealthy place to a popular health resort. The new sewer and careful, faithful service on the part of the physicians and nurse are to be chiefly credited with this successful state of affairs, which is so essential, especially in a large nonreservation school, where Indians generally dislike to send their children, fearing disease and death.

Improvements.—Many valuable improvements have been made during the year. A new barn and laundry were built by Professor Rakestraw, which are large and well arranged. The laundry has been supplied with the best machinery from the Troy Laundry Machinery Company of San Francisco, and is complete in every respect.

Five of the buildings have been recently moved to better and more suitable locations, where the work of the school can be greatly expedited.

A complete sewerage system has been constructed, the work having been done by the Indian boys of the school, under the supervision of a civil engineer. The system is known as the filtration system, and is the only one which we could construct with advantage here.

A large new commissary is being built, 42 by 75 feet, two and a half stories high, which will accommodate all the supplies of the school and be a great improvement over having them stored in four or five smaller commissaries or buildings.

An addition to the boys' building is also being rapidly completed, also an enlargement of the gymnasium. The old commissary is being changed into an employees' quarters and will be moved to a suitable location. New walks, fences, and other minor improvements have been made, which time will not permit mentioning.

Improvements needed.—This school needs a new school building capable of accommodating 500 pupils, a new dining hall and kitchen, four cottages for industrial instructors and their families, a complete heating plant, an electric-light plant, about which I have made special recommendation and estimates for your consideration.

General.—The work of the school in its various departments has been successful, although we have not accomplished as much as I desired: The employees, as a rule, have been faithful and competent, and the school has enjoyed a year of peace and fair prosperity. Where thirty or more persons are employed it is difficult to find perfection in all, and it is necessary for the best interests of the school to make changes at times when employees are really incompetent and inclined to be disloyal and troublesome.

We have tried to make Chemawa a "happy home" for the pupils, knowing that Indian boys and girls learn to love homes that are attractive and interesting and will not run away from them as they would from a prison. Our efforts have been successful, for no runaways have occurred during the past eight months, and but very few of the pupils asked to go home for a vacation when school closed. Such being the results, we feel that our efforts were in a large degree successful, and that pupils who love their school and are contented can accomplish much more at their work and studies.

A new set of band instruments were purchased, and in less than three months our band was playing in the celebrations at Portland and Salem, which speaks well for the successful teaching of Professor McElroy and the ability of the boys.

Literary societies among the boys and girls were interesting and profitable to them. The pupils have their Young Men's Christian Association, Christian Endeavor, Bible Study, and other religious associations. Many of them have united with the various churches of the city. Ministers from different denominations have been invited to come and preach to the pupils, and no sectarianism exists here.

Regular socials, band concerts, ball games, and other amusements tend to promote happiness in the pupils as well as contentment, and are therefore very important and necessary.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the office for its cordial cooperation and assistance in the work of the past year, as well as preceding years, which has made success possible at Chemawa.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. POTTER,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT CARLISLE, PA.

CARLISLE, PA., *September 24, 1896.*

SIR: In making this, my annual report, I respectfully call your attention to my sixteen previous reports, and have only to add that our population during the year came from 61 different tribes; that the whole number of pupils under care for some portion of the year was 898, and that the average attendance was 722.93. This made our per capita cost to the Government a trifle more than $141, which includes the cost of transporting children to and from their homes, new buildings, repairs, and improvements of all kinds. In any just comparisons with the expenses of other schools these facts should be taken into account.

This economy resulted largely from the use of our outing system.

One hundred and fifty-five of our students attended public schools during the winter and had the continuous benefits of family life. During the vacation months of July and August we had 506 out at work at one time with farmers and others. The total earnings for this outing amounted to $19,238.62, of which the girls earned $6,480.60 and the boys $12,758.02.

Of these sums the boys saved $5,561.19 and the girls $3,037.29, a total of $8,598.48. The expenditures were mostly for clothing. Their total savings from past years and for the year of this report on hand at the end of June were $15,294.96, the larger part of which the students have on interest at 6 per cent in safely secured bonds.

Trusting that these facts may have some slight influence in favor of enlarged opportunities for Indians along these lines and to encourage the liberating of them from tribal and reservation idleness and the using of them as factors in our civilized industrial life, I am,

Respectfully,

R. H. PRATT,
Captain, Tenth Cavalry, United States Army, Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT FLANDREAU, S. DAK.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Flandreau, S. Dak., August 13, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, the annual report of the Flandreau Indian School, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

The school is located three-fourths of a mile from the main business street of Flandreau, S. Dak., a town of about 1,000 people. Flandreau is the county seat of Moody County, in the southeast part of the State, and adjoining the State of Minnesota on the east. There is scarcely a county in South Dakota that has better natural advantages of soil, climate, etc., than Moody, and a thrifty and intelligent class of farmers and other citizens are rapidly developing this into one of the most

prosperous and wealthy sections of the Commonwealth. This is therefore a choice location for a large Indian school. All about us are the object lessons of energy and thrift, and it is daily demonstrated to the Indian pupils that intelligent and frugal industry brings a sure and adequate return to the toiler.

Not only by observation at long range do our boys and young men learn these truths. Every summer vacation they find employment with these same thrifty, energetic farmers, who pay them liberal wages and teach them valuable lessons, on lines most useful to them. Every boy that can be spared from the school is now employed on some one of the neighboring farms, and is earning and receiving from $15 per month to $1.50 a day for his labor, and as much more in value by contact with English speaking, moral, successful citizens.

Our school plant consists of seven substantial buildings, five brick and two frame, all of them in good repair and comfortable, although all are not so conveniently arranged as could be desired. The location of the school is on moderately high ground overlooking the Big Sioux River, and facing the village of Flandreau to the south, the river flowing between. The view from the school is beautiful, overlooking, as it does, miles of the Big Sioux Valley. The drainage of the premises is perfect, there is always an abundance of fresh air, and all the other natural sanitary conditions are favorable to the health of our pupils.

Satisfactory conditions.—The encouraging conditions noted in my last former report of this institution have continued to obtain during the year just past in nearly all its departments, and the school is in a thoroughly prosperous condition, both as to the attendance and in the measure of success attained in the classrooms, and in such industries as we have the necessary facilities to teach. From the 1st of September, 1895, to June 30, 1896, we continually had an attendance exceeding the number of pupils appropriated for by Congress, and the mental and physical status of our boys and girls has been fully equal, if not superior, to that of last years' pupils; in fact, the majority of the children are the same as were enrolled last year.

The 176 Indian children taught in the school during the past year were as follows:

Ogalalla Sioux	85
Rosebud Sioux	5
Santee Sioux	10
Brulé Sioux	4
Northern Cheyenne	3
Cheyenne River Sioux	1
White Earth Chippewa	24
Leech Lake Chippewa	8
Flandreau Sioux	36
Total	176

Sanitary.—The sanitary condition of the school throughout the entire year was excellent. Of course there was some sickness at intervals during the term, but no cases terminated fatally, and but one pupil was returned to his home on account of his physical condition. One case that threatened to develop into consumption was removed from the school, whereas if there had been a hospital in connection with the institution, where the case could have been properly treated without menace to the rest of the pupils, the condition of the patient would undoubtedly have been improved by being retained where rational methods and remedies were possible.

All other cases of sickness, among which were several of acute pneumonia, yielded to treatment and speedily recovered. The constant dread of serious illness where the only place of treatment is in the dormitories and among the other pupils will be relieved by the early completion of the new hospital soon to be erected at the school. A very kind Providence has spared us any epidemic of contagious or infectious diseases during the year.

Class-room work.—The work done in the class rooms during the past year was the best that has been had in the school during its history. This was due largely to the fact that the same teachers were retained throughout the year, with the exception of one who resigned near the close of the term. In the intelligent use of the English language was probably the most marked improvement in the schoolroom work, although there was positive advancement all along the line, not so general or extensive, however, as would have been the case had the number of class rooms and teachers been large enough to more closely grade the students.

Industrial training.—The most marked advancement was shown in the improved manner in which the industrial and domestic work of the school has been performed by the pupils, under the direction of the various employees. A tailor shop was opened for the first time, at the beginning of the year, and much good work has

resulted therein, and a considerable saving in the cost of boys' clothing effected. The greatest good resulting from this new industry, however, lies in the fact that several of the few boys who have worked as tailor's apprentices have learned to cut, fit, and make entire the clothing of the male pupils.

A very great amount of work was accomplished also in the sewing room, and much valuable instruction given, several of the girls detailed in this department having become quite skillful at cutting and fitting dresses and other garments. In addition to the ordinary work of the sewing room, 46 heavy cloaks for the girls were manufactured there. Nearly as many more cloaks are yet to be made, and then the use of the shawl, that crowning nuisance of the apparel of Indian pupils, will be wholly a memory, and not a cherished one, in this school.

The work in all the departments presided over by the matron of the school has been much improved—better care of dormitories, better cooking, better laundry work, and better baking than ever before.

Owing to the small area of land in cultivation at this school, the farming operations are necessarily limited; but good use is made of what we have. Only about 50 acres of land are under cultivation, and on this was grown this season: Corn, 200 bushels; oats, 800 bushels; onions, 25 bushels; melons, 100; pumpkins, 200; hay, 10 tons; beans, 5 bushels; other vegetables, 100 bushels. From the dairy 1,341 pounds of very fine butter were made, and we have only 10 cows. Besides, 1,338 quarts of milk were sold to employees of the school; and large quantities of milk were served as food on the tables of the pupils, and much was used for cooking purposes.

The products of the sewing room and tailor shop during the year were as follows:

Aprons	265	Pillowcases	42
Bags, clothes	9	Napkins	242
Cloaks	46	Shirts	173
Cloths, table	42	Sheets	157
Chemise	53	Shirts, night	2
Coats	203	Sleeves	36
Covers, stand	17	Skirts	44
Curtains, pairs	8	Suits, combination	129
Dresses	498	Sunbonnets	16
Drawers	249	Towels	311
Pants	308	Waists	110
Pillow shams	74	Vests	3

Improvements and repairs.—During the year an ice house and a large root cellar were the only additions to the school plant in the way o new structures. The former was filled with fine ice last winter, and we are having an abundance for domestic uses, and the supply is ample for the remaining warm months of the year. The latter was made good use of for storing the large crop of vegetables grown last year, and it is large enough to furnish storage for all the root crops the school will be likely ever to harvest. The root cellar is so constructed as to serve in case of need as a storm cave or cyclone cellar, although we have had no occasion to utilize it for the latter purpose, and indeed we are not anxious to test its fitness therefor.

Among the improvements should also be listed the new steam tubular boiler for heating purposes, purchased and set up in the boiler house of the school last winter. This was a real boon to everyone at the school, since the old heating plant had always failed to properly heat the buildings. Several additional rooms in the basements were finished up in a plain way and were utilized for kitchen, dining room, and pantry for the employees' mess and for additional clothing rooms for the pupils. A fine drive was constructed on the school grounds and is also used by the pupils in their walking and running matches and for other physical training and for bicycle riding. A very large number of trees and shrubs were planted on the school campus and about the buildings last spring, making a decided change for the better in the appearance of the grounds. Also quite an extent of new lawn of blue grass and white clover was planted about the school, and with a liberal use of water this has grown into a "thing of beauty."

To increase the capacity.—The last Congress appropriated for the purpose of erecting additional buildings and for putting in a steam laundry at this school $52,000, and authorized the capacity to be increased to accommodate 300 children. It is expected that two of these buildings will be completed this fall, and that the others will be built before the 1st of September, 1897. It is hoped to also have electric lights provided in place of the dirty and dangerous kerosene lamps now in use. The sewer system of the school will need to be extended so as to discharge the sewage into the Big Sioux River.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I will say that I consider Flandreau school to be in much better condition every way than ever before in its history, and I firmly believe very much greater success awaits our future undertakings; and the continued wise and liberal support of your office will in the near future place us in the front rank of Indian schools of the United States.

I desire to express my thorough appreciation of the many courtesies extended to me and to the school by your office and by all the officials who have honored us by their visits.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LESLIE D. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PIERRE, S. DAK.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Pierre, S. Dak., July 14, 1896.

SIR: I submit herewith my sixth annual report of the Pierre Industrial School.

The history and description of this school has been so fully given in previous reports that it would seem unnecessary again to refer to it here. We have found the past year uneventful, and mainly distinguished from preceding years by the attainment of the highest point in scholarship yet reached, and a more regular attendance than ever before. With the exception of one year, the average attendance was the greatest in the history of the school, and could have been easily increased if the limited transportation funds apportioned us had not made it impossible to bring in pupils who wished to attend.

There are some improvements needed at the school, which would add considerably to its convenience and efficiency, a few of which being now within our reach I will mention.

Our artesian well, furnishing as it does an abundant supply of warm, soft water, affords us a most excellent opportunity for a good plunge bath, which should at once be seized upon. I know of nothing likely to prove more enjoyable to the pupils, or more beneficial physically, than this. We are also in need of another storehouse, our present accommodations being insufficient. I think the appropriation for the present fiscal year will allow the construction of both of these buildings, and at the proper time I will recommend their erection.

The need of a good pasture for our cows is also urgent. The practice of herding on the open prairie is not satisfactory, In the past any land that would have been valuable to us for pasture has been held at a figure that precluded the idea of purchase. There are indications now, however, that more reasonable prices will prevail in the future, and the necessary steps should be taken to make the purchase of suitable pasture land possible.

Thanking you for the prompt attention given to the needs of the school heretofore, I am,

Very respectfully,

CROSBY G. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT PUYALLUP, WASH., AND OF INDIANS THEREUNDER.

PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY, *Tacoma, Wash., August 15, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the work of this agency, which includes the supervision of Puyallup, Nisqually, Chehalis, S'Kokomish, Quinaielt, Georgetown, and Squakson reservations and the Cowlitz and S'Klallam Indians who have no reservations.

All of the Indians of this agency with the exception of the Georgetowns and Quinaielts are citizens. The Georgetown Reservation is practically abandoned, the Indians having moved nearer their fishing grounds. The Quinaielts are just learning how to make money. They are very anxious for their allotments. They are not prepared for citizenship.

Schools.—The S'Kokomish, Chehalis, and Quinaielt boarding schools have been changed into day schools. I believe this is a progressive step and will redound

to the advantage of Indian education in this section. The educational interest will be taken care of by the Puyallup Boarding School and the S'Kokomish, Chehalis, Quinaielt, Jamestown, and Port Gamble day schools.

The St. George's Catholic Mission Boarding School on the Puyallup Reservation is a well-managed. prosperous institution supported entirely by charity.

The Salem Industrial Training School at Chemawa, Oreg., is accessible and has been an important factor in the education of the Indians of western Washington.

Churches.—The Presbyterians have a mission church on the Puyallup Reservation. The missionary preaches occasionally on the Nisqually and Chehalis reservations. The Catholics have a flourishing mission on the Puyallup Reservation. The Episcopalians have done some skirmishing around Quinaielt. The Congregationalists have occupied the field at S'Kokomish for many years.

The principal and most helpful religion is "Shakerism," founded about sixteen years ago by an Indian named John Slocum, who resides at Mud Bay, near Olympia. John claims to have died in regular orthodox style and gone to heaven. After talking over the situation with God he was sent back to earth to establish a religion that would be suitable for Indians. They do not seek to convert people who claim to understand the "white man's" religion. These people have done much to discourage intemperance among the Indians. It is the only religion, so far as I know, that will keep an Indian of western Washington sober if he is inclined to get drunk.

Outlook.—I believe the Indians are progressing. I believe in the success of Indian education. All of the Indians are not going to die. Some are going to live, and they have their place in life. The Indians of western Washington are in no danger of starvation. The waters of Puget Sound and the Columbia promise them a living whether they work or not. There are wasted annually enough marine products from the waters of Washington to subsist every Indian within the borders of the United States. These Indians will be self-supporting forever. Intemperance is their greatest enemy. This will gradually decrease. It will become less and less "fashionable" to get drunk. For the old confirmed drunkards there is no hope. Death, that great friend of progress, will attend to them. He has not been unmindful of his duty so far as his work among the Indians of Puyallup Consolidated Agency is concerned, and the chances are 16 to 1 that each succeeding generation will be healthier, happier, wiser, and better.

In conclusion, I desire to thank my associates and the officers and agents of the Indian Office for their support and cooperation.

Respectfully,

R. E. L. NEWBERNE,
Superintendent and Acting Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF CHEHALIS SCHOOL.

CHEHALIS INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL,
PUYALLUP CONSOLIDATED AGENCY,
Gate, Wash., June 30, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of Chehalis school for the fiscal year ending to-day.

Attendance.—During the year we have had 88 names on the school roll, though the largest number of pupils present at any one time was 75. The average for the year was 63. I am sure the average could have been brought up to 75 or more if it had been desired to do so. No effort was made to keep up the attendance at the school, as it was known the number present exceeded the capacity of our buildings and was greater than our small force of employees could properly care for. During February and March a number of pupils were dismissed from school in obedience to instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Literary.—The work in the schoolrooms has been quite satisfactory. The pupils have made steady progress. At the close of the year we have 1 pupil for Carlisle, 1 for Santa Fé, 2 for Chemawa, and a large number for Puyallup.

The industrial work, such as it is, has been well kept up. We harvested fine crops of grain and hay, but our late vegetables, because of the long, dry season, unusual to this climate, did not yield well.

The matron's department, including the sewing room, kitchen, and laundry, has been conducted most satisfactorily. The rooms have been clean and tidy at all times, and the children have been nicely dressed, well fed, and made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

Religious exercises were the same as during last year—Sunday school every Sunday morning. The Presbyterian missionary, Rev. John M. Pamment, of the Puyallup Reservation, an educated and cultured gentleman and most earnest Christian, has preached for us regularly one Sunday of each month.

Old Indians.—I wish to speak again in laudatory terms of the Chehalis Indians. I believe them to be among the most enlightened, progressive, moral, and orderly Indians in the United States. They have supported the school most heartily, and we have been able to maintain the cordial relations with them spoken of in these reports last year. If it were desired by the Department to establish a training school in a community of Indians whose influence upon the school would be good I could think of no better place than Chehalis.

Employees.—I wish also to report favorably on the employees of the school. I am sure no school in the service has been more harmonious than ours during the year. The employees have tried

to do their duty. They have worked hard, have been kind to each other and to the children, and the spirit throughout the school has at all times been good.

Roads.—During the year much good work has been done on the wagon roads of the reservation. Two roads on that part of the reservation lying in Chehalis County have been opened and put in good condition. By the aid of the very kind white people living near the reservation petitions to establish these roads as county highways were signed and presented to the board of commissioners of Chehalis County; and I desire here to thank the gentlemen composing said board for their promptness in granting the petitions. Hereafter the Chehalis Indians will work their poll tax on their own roads.

In the evening of November 26 the large barn belonging to the Chehalis school, with its great stores of grain and hay and much farming machinery, together with 5 good work horses and 7 of our best cows—Jerseys—burned. The origin of the fire is unknown. My theory is that the hay caught by spontaneous combustion.

On February 17 I received formal notice from the Commissioner that the Department, after careful investigation of the condition of the Chehalis Indians, and noting their advancement, their independence, and thrift, had decided to abandon the boarding school at the close of the year and to establish in its stead a day school for such of the children as lived within accessible distance, the residue to attend white schools in their respective districts. Thenceforward all our efforts were in line with this decision of the Department. In the evening of June 19 the school held its last closing exercises. During the next day the children scattered to their respective homes, and Chehalis Boarding School ceased to exist.

Thanking you and all my superiors in office most sincerely for kindnesses and courtesies shown me during the past, I am,

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK TERRY,
Superintendent.

R. E. L. NEWBERNE,
Superintendent of Puyallup Consolidated Agency.

REPORT OF TEACHER OF JAMESTOWN DAY SCHOOL.

JAMESTOWN, WASH., *July —, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Jamestown Day School, at Dungeness, Wash., and located about 120 miles from the Puyallup Consolidated Agency, for the year ending June 30, 1896:

The school is situated in the midst of an Indian village of about 100 Clallam Indians. The building—16 by 24 feet—is constructed of battened board. It was built by the Indians themselves some years ago for a church, and has been used since the school was established here for school purposes. It is not at the present in very good repair, the roof leaking in places and the floor badly worn.

The furnishings of the room are poor, the desks being old and inconvenient, the maps and other fixtures so old as to be comparatively useless.

The schoolroom work for the past year has been very satisfactory, both as to interest of the pupils in their work and as to the quality of the work done.

The oldest class, consisting of 4 pupils, ranging in age from 13 to 14, have finished seventh-grade work, and we hope to have the whole class transferred to the Puyallup School at the beginning of next term. The boys' parents have already given their consent, and we entertain strong hopes of getting the consent of the girls' parents, the girls already having expressed their own willingness to go. This is what we have been making great effort to accomplish. As was reported last year, the very sore need of this place seemed to be some special work done among the women. Visible improvement can be noticed among the men, but it seems very slow among the women.

The other grades are doing creditable work, the first two years' work being entirely apart from books and having the purpose of acquainting the pupils with the use of the English language as much as possible. The exercises of the day are interspersed with singing, and some portion of each day, particularly of Friday afternoons, is devoted to reading to the school by the teacher of fairy and other stories adapted to the various grades of pupils, the object being to cultivate a taste for that which is good and also to give practice in the use of English by repeating in the child's own words what was read. The work in this line has been quite pleasant and profitable.

On Memorial Day and Fourth of July different members of the school were invited to participate in the general public exercises at which times they acquitted themselves creditably, their work comparing favorably with that of the white children.

There is little opportunity for giving pupils instruction in any kind of industrial work, as there is no land belonging to the school, the building itself being located on private property. But the scholars who are old enough have been encouraged to take up something in that line at home, since almost every family has a small piece of land at least. We still think it would be a great benefit to the school if it had ground to devote to gardening purposes.

The average attendance of the school for the year has been very good, showing a slight increase over last year. The entire enrollment for the year was 30 and the average attendance 23. This shows a gradual increase of attendance during the last several years.

The report on the health of the school will not give as good showing as in years previous, there having been three deaths among children of school age. This was due to the fact that during the vacation of the summer of 1895 a number of families were away fishing, and the unhealthful surroundings and bad water caused sickness among a number of them, from which some finally died. Otherwise the health has been as well as usual.

The parents of the greater part of the pupils have attended school more or less. All persons over school age and under 35 years of age can read and write. As a result, most of the children have the encouragement and support of their parents in all work connected with the school.

The missionary at Skokomish, Rev. M. Eells, has visited the Indians here twice during the year. The Sunday school is fairly well attended, and all such work receives the cooperation and approval of the Indian community Temperance and industrial sentiments seem to be on the increase. Drunkenness is confined to the older class of Indians, principally to those over 40 years of age.

Although there is still plenty of room for improvement, the work on the whole seems encouraging, for we think there is a gradual improvement.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN E. MALONE,
Teacher.

R. E. L. NEWBERNE, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF SCHOOLS ON ONEIDA RESERVATION, WISCONSIN.

ONEIDA INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Oneida, Wis., August 25, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the fourth annual report of the Oneida Indian industrial and day schools. As location, history, etc., of the schools have been given in previous reports, I will omit the same at present.

General conditions.—The work of the school has been very satisfactory during the past year, in fact more so than during any previous year. The school opened in September with a full attendance and everything moved off in good order. On the 26th of September the new school and dormitory building was occupied and a permanent organization effected. The enrollment was at once increased to the full capacity of the school with the intention of holding an average attendance of at least 110 for the remainder of the year. Employees have worked in harmony, and all have contributed toward success of the school during the year.

Attendance.—The attendance for the past year has been very satisfactory. At all times since the beginning of the year the school has been crowded to its greatest capacity, the average attendance being fully up to the capacity. The following is the attendance by quarters:

Quarter ending—	
September 30, 1895	75.6
December 31, 1895	110.58
March 31, 1896	110.66
June 30, 1896	112

The average for the year was 102.21.

Buildings.—All buildings of the plant are in good condition, dormitories, halls, playrooms, kitchen, etc., having recently received their annual coat of kalsomine, whitewash, and paint. The buildings erected last year, viz, school and dormitory building, and boiler house are almost as good as new, although the plastered walls of the former have cracked some, owing to insufficient foundation. The matter of a small building for office, superintendent, and employees' quarters is now under consideration, and it is hoped that the same may be authorized, as employees are now badly crowded and should have more comfortable quarters.

The steam-heating system, placed in all buildings last winter, works well, all parts of the buildings being heated to an even and comfortable temperature. The only criticism that could be made is in regard to the size of the boiler. Had a 60 or 80 horsepower boiler been put in instead of the 40-horsepower there would have been a great saving of fuel, for the plant could then be operated in the coldest of weather without forcing. It is quite possible that as the buildings become open with age another boiler may have to be added to the plant.

Literary work.—The work in this department has progressed very well, affording much encouragement to teachers and others interested in the school. After getting into the new class rooms a new organization was made, making four departments, with the kindergarten. The Indian teacher placed in charge of one of the rooms improved with experience, and during the last half of the year made a very creditable showing in her work. The plan of allowing each pupil two successive periods of study, and yet giving one-half of each day for industrial work, was followed as last year and is considered well adapted to the work.

At the close of the year the advanced class of the school was recommended for transfer to a school of class 2, and at the opening of the next year no new pupils, except young children suitable for the kindergarten, will be received, thus preparing the way for a gradual promotion as laid down in the rules recently promulgated from your office.

Sanitary conditions.—The sanitary conditions of the school are at present about as near perfect as can be.

Last winter an artesian well was drilled to the depth of 263 feet and an abundance of pure water secured. The water, being found in the St. Peter sandstone, is not hard and is used for laundry, bathing, and other purposes. The well is not a flowing well, the water rising to within 10 feet of the surface, but with the use of a steam pump elevating 30 gallons per minute it does not recede, demonstrating that the volume of water is inexhaustible.

Bathrooms are now in each building, as well as sanitary closets on all second floors. A system of ventilation was last year placed in buildings Nos. 1 and 2 which works satisfactorily. As a result of these conditions the general health of the school has been very good. The expense for physician during the year was only $230.50. Of this amount $79 was incurred by reason of accidents, one a broken

clavicle, another a serious injury, internal, received in a fall, making the cost for medical attendance for sickness $1.64 per capita for the year.

Industrial work.—The Oneida school does not claim to be fully equipped for industrial work, yet the work done in this direction has been fairly satisfactory. Both boys and girls have received instruction in all branches possible to be taught in a school of this size. There are under cultivation this season the following field crops, viz:

Hay, timothy	acres	20	Corn, sweet	acres	3
Oats	do	17	Pease	do	2
Potatoes	do	7½	Cabbages	do	2
Beans	do	3	Other vegetables	do	4

The prospect is good for an abundant yield of all kinds of vegetables. The school stock is in good condition, and I believe it would be advisable to increase the number by about half a dozen good milch cows as soon as a few more acres of grass land can be put in condition for a good crop of hay.

The girls have been regularly detailed to the different departments of domestic work with a view to general instruction rather than the accomplishment of a great amount of work. The matron's report shows that advancement has been made in all lines. Forty-three girls can crochet, 25 knit, 24 make bread, 22 make bread, pies, and cake, and 18 make their own clothing.

In the sewing room the greatest improvement has been noticed. During the year the following articles were manufactured:

Aprons	254	Pillowcases	56
Bonnets, sun	2	Robes, lap	3
Capes	27	Sheets	120
Chemise	102	Shirts	128
Curtains	111	Skirts, under	21
Drawers, pairs	186	Suits, under	103
Dresses	239	Tablecloths	49
Fascinators	18	Towels	70
Garters, pairs	91	Waists, boys'	37
Napkins	210	Waists, girls'	72
Nightdresses	32		
Pants	46	Total	1,957

In addition to the above manufactured articles, a vast amount of mending has been accomplished, and yet the work has never been behind nor have any complaints of overwork been made.

Needs of the school.—First. A larger water tank should be erected. The one now in use was erected three years ago, before the capacity of the school was increased, and before a system of sewerage and water-closets was put in the buildings. While the present tank is large enough for ordinary purposes, it does not afford sufficient protection against a large fire, should one get under good headway.

Second. Extension of sewer. The present sewer empties into a cesspool about 700 feet from the buildings, and, although no difficulty has yet been experienced, in the event of a very wet season the soil might not absorb the water from the sewer, thus causing an overflow, which would be decidedly unhealthy as well as unpleasant. For about $800 the sewer could be extended to the river.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The Oneida day schools, five in number, are located at from 1 to 7 miles from the boarding school. Two of these schools were opened during the past year and have been well attended. At No. 2 a new building was erected, and authority is now at hand for the erection of another new building at the No. 5 school. The attendance at the Nos. 2 and 4 schools has not been as satisfactory as I could wish, but large enough to warrant the continuation of the schools, and no doubt a better showing will be made another year.

All of the teachers have taken an interest in their work and have exerted every influence to keep the pupils in school and to create an interest in school matters. The young Indian teachers at the Nos. 4 and 5 schools have done fairly well, and I trust will do better another year.

An effort is being made to carry out the plan of gradual promotion from the day to the boarding schools, but it will require several years' work before the system can be fully adopted without injury to the schools. In the past the day schools have been almost depopulated by agents from nonreservation schools, who have

not hesitated to solicit and transfer pupils without the consent of agent or teacher. However, if the rules for promotion and transfer recently promulgated from your office are fully carried out it is hoped this work will soon cease.

I believe if the plan of giving noonday lunch to the pupils could be inaugurated at the Oneida schools it would greatly assist in keeping up the full attendance. It is noticed that pupils often come to school without lunch, and toward the close of the afternoon session show signs of fatigue which would naturally come from hunger. Again, pupils are often out of school "stomach sick," as it is termed, which I believe is many times the result of indigestion, caused by overloading the stomach after a long day in school without a midday meal.

The following is a tabulated statement of attendance of the day schools:

Day school.	First quarter.		Second quarter.		Third quarter.		Fourth quarter.		Total average.
	Enrollment.	Average.	Enrollment.	Average.	Enrollment.	Average.	Enrollment.	Average.	
No. 1	31	21	26	15	24	13	32	19	17
No. 2	25	13.5	28	15	26	14	25	15.5	14.5
No. 3	36	26	35	19	26	16	34	23	21
No. 4	25	20	27	13	24	12	27	15	15
No. 5	Not in session.				19	9.6	30	17.4	13.5

In conclusion, I would say that I believe the Oneida schools, day and boarding, are at present in a prosperous condition, better than one year ago, and I trust will continue to improve.

Thanking your office for courteous treatment and the many favors received in the past, I am,

Respectfully, yours, CHAS. F. PEIRCE,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT TOMAH, WIS.

TOMAH INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Tomah, Wis., August 5, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith forward my report for Tomah Indian School for the year ending June 30, 1896.

Pursuant to orders from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I proceeded from the Crow Boarding School, in Montana, to this school in February last, took inventory of Government property, receipted for same, and took charge March 7, relieving S. C. Sanborn. My report, therefore, will be complete only as to the part of the year that I have had charge of the school.

The attendance during the year has been as high as 124 and as low as 57. School closed June 27 with an attendance of 98 pupils. The tribes represented in school are the Chippewas, Oneidas, Stockbridges, Menomonees, and Winnebagoes.

The last-named tribe live near the school on allotments, number about 1,400, and have about 250 children of school age. This is the nearest, and for a large number the only school, and if they keep their children in school we will have to keep a reservation school course for some years at least.

The school has suffered severely on account of sickness during the year, there being between 60 and 70 serious cases of pneumonia and other ailments during January and February, 4 proving fatal. The parents became very much concerned and alarmed, and came and requested that their children be allowed to return home. All who asked were granted by Mr. Sanborn the request to have their children, with the result that when I assumed charge, March 7, but 60 children were in attendance.

However, during the month of May, upon the invitation of Inspector McLaughlin and Supervisor Rakestraw, the Winnebagoes began putting their children in school, so that we soon had an enrollment of 99.

This school is pleasantly located 1½ miles north of the city of Tomah, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, about half way between St. Paul and Chicago.

The school plant comprises a farm of 200 acres and six buildings. One hundred

and fifty acres of land are cleared and either under cultivation or in meadow or pasture, except the reserve for school buildings, about six acres. The soil is a sandy loam, but raises good crops if properly cultivated. The buildings are, one large three-story and basement brick dormitory, one brick laundry and boiler room, three barns, wood, and one tool and store house. In the large building are contained the dormitories, five in number, two class rooms, assembly room, dining room and kitchen, sewing room, and all employees' rooms. The primary department of the school is in the laundry building.

The water supply is from an elevated tank, capacity about 500 barrels. A windmill pumps water from a bored well 145 feet in depth. The water, soft and pure, is in abundance for all domestic uses, although there have been two instances in the last eighteen months when the tank has been entirely empty, on account of no wind. The pressure, however, at any time is sufficient to afford but nominal fire protection.

A sewer was laid in 1894, discharging into a creek about 1,600 feet distant. The sewer has but little fall, by reason of starting it at a depth of 8 feet in order to provide drainage for the boiler room. The sewer was used before there was a water supply for flushing, and in consequence it soon became clogged. After a slight effort to open it, my predecessor last fall cut off connections with the sewer and dug a cesspool about 300 feet distant and made connection therewith. The arrangement was not satisfactory, as the cesspool rapidly filled, and thus it is that the school is now without any but the most primitive means of disposing of sewage. Press of other matters has prevented my trying to open the sewer, but I shall soon make the effort, and if not successful I will submit for your approval estimates for another sewer to be started at a much higher grade, and thus get a greater fall.

Our industrial work, as yet, is confined to farming operations, care of stock, and carpentering for the boys. I consider the instruction this school is giving in these branches of industry as first class in all respects.

The girls receive instruction in household duties, assisting in the kitchen, laundry, sewing room, and all the departments of domestic economy. The sewing room had a class of girls the entire year, with most gratifying results. The class was competent at the close of the school year to take the chart, a piece of cloth, and a child, and cut, fit, and make a dress, entirely without assistance. The girls have also been taught fancy needlework, long and short stitch embroidery, etc. Samples of their work were exhibited at both the Lawrence and St. Paul institutes, and the many people who saw and examined the beautiful work can testify to its excellence.

Pupils attend divine service in the city Sunday forenoons, when the weather is suitable, each going to the church of his choice. A Sabbath school at 2 p. m., Sunday afternoons, conducted by the superintendent, is attended by the entire school.

Employees have each and all rendered faithful, cheerful service, according to their several abilities, and a true helpful missionary spirit pervades all. This is shown by a fact which I can relate. The appropriation for this school was so nearly exhausted by my predecessor that funds were not sufficient to pay fourth quarter's salaries, and employees had the choice of the school closing and being sent elsewhere or continuing on for two months without salary. Every employee voted to continue keeping the school open and did work the two months of May and June, receiving no wages therefor. We trust, however, that the back pay will be provided this next winter.

Our stock comprises 9 cows, 1 calf, 7 hogs, 47 sheep, 5 horses, poultry, etc. The cows are all ordinary scrub stock, but as I have obtained the services of a thoroughbred Jersey, I hope to improve the grade. The school should have a much larger herd of cows than it now has. The school is well situated for stock raising, and I intend to make it one of the leading industries. We should have a sufficient number of cows to supply an abundance of milk and butter, which the school has never had as yet.

I acknowledge profitable visits from Inspector James McLaughlin and Supervisor Rakestraw. Their stay was extended, and their kindly advice and counsel was timely and much appreciated.

The improvements needed are very many, but the most urgent are a good sewerage system, a new class and assembly building, a new dormitory building, shops for the carpenter and blacksmith trades, an ice house, and a storeroom. Many conditions are favorable for a first-class Indian school at this place, and I trust that these improvements will be made or authorized and a start made toward placing the school on a substantial footing.

Considering the discouraging outlook when I took charge, I can surely say the school is much improved and I see much to encourage me and make me hopeful. I confidently expect to be able to report progress this new year.

I acknowledge cordial support and kindly consideration of the Indian Office to all my requests and suggestions. For this I am greatly encouraged and very grateful.

Very respectfully, H. D. ARKWRIGHT,
Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT WITTENBERG, WIS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Wittenberg, Wis., July 13, 1896.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor of forwarding this my annual report for this institution for the fiscal year 1896:

The past year marks a new epoch in the history of this institution. The mission among the Indians at this place was begun about eleven years ago some miles west of this village in a log cabin. The requirements of Indian education and christianization soon manifested themselves, and the church accordingly concluded to build an industrial and educational institution having the requisite size and capacity for carrying on a successful work among the aborigines, and accordingly the main building of this institution, located a half mile west from the village, was erected, and dedicated the 4th of July, 1887. The institution had marked success, and it became apparent that more room was needed, and accordingly buildings for the different industrial and intellectual departments have been put up, so that at present this institution is a well-equipped plant.

As the contract system for the support of Indian schools was in vogue at the time this institution opened, assistance was obtained for 25 Indian children the first year, although the number attending the school was as high as 90. This support was, however, increased from year to year till contract was held with the Government for 140 children.

It becoming more and more apparent that this support to church schools, even in the matter of Indian education, was not strictly in accordance with Lutheran principles, pressure was brought to bear to discontinue this alliance with the Government. Accordingly a correspondence was opened between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and myself as the appointed spokesman of the church, resulting in a sale of all personal property and lease of this institution to the Government for a term of one year, with a privilege of five years, solving forever, as far as the Lutheran Church is concerned, the separation of church and state. As this was the only instance in the history of the Lutheran Church of the United States where the church had ever solicited Government support for any school, I must add that it was to the undivided satisfaction of all Lutherans that this alliance was broken.

Through the kindness of the Commissioner and the Civil Service Commission all worthy employees of this institution were retained and appointed at the school after its transfer to the Government, thereby wisely averting any disturbance or interruption in the progress of the school.

Attendance has not been quite up to that of previous years, owing to the unavoidable delay in the arrangement of transfer to Government control. It is a singular fact that applications for boys have been a score or so above the number we can comfortably accommodate. A number of our girls were transferred to other schools, and applications for girls' admittance have been few. The prospects for the coming year, however, indicate that the school will be filled to its full capacity. Average attendance, boys and girls, for the year, $96\frac{13}{28}$; present enrollment, 122.

To absorb these people into the use of the language of the land it has been and is one of the main principles of the school to have children from different tribes about equally divided, thereby, as it were, forcing the use of the English language into all their games. associations, and schooling. It has proved a marked success, and English is the language used almost exclusively at the school. School work is thus facilitated and progress in all departments promoted.

One case of diphtheria, the first and only case of any contagious disease (whooping cough excepted) in the history of the school, was that of a Stockbridge boy admitted to the school last November. As the boy was taken sick about a week

after his entrance here, the physicians declared that the disease was brought here by him. It required considerable tact to induce the older children to remain at the school, as most of them know and have an unbounded dread of the hideous disease. By quarantining the case, fumigating buildings where patient had remained, and burning all clothing and bedding used by the boy, the disease was successfully suppressed and patient recovered and has since attended school regularly. During an epidemic of pneumonia in this State we were shortly after visited by three cases, one very severe case of pleuro-pneumonia, which, however, to our great surprise and happiness, did not result fatally, notwithstanding the physicians' declarations that it was without doubt a fatal case. To the faithful employees who so willingly offered their utmost assistance in the care of these cases I tender my sincere thanks. The school has since January enjoyed continuous health, with the exception of a few cases of sore eyes. A boy who has for some years been a pupil of this institution has suffered from an ulceration in one eye. He has been examined by oculists in Milwaukee, Chicago, and other places, and in each instance has been assured that application of medicine would cure the eye. This spring, however, it became necessary to have it removed and replaced by an artificial one, which was done to the great satisfaction of the boy and to the wonder and admiration of the surrounding Winnebago medicine men.

Through the kind recommendations of the Superintendent of Indian Schools a carpenter was appointed for this school in December. Work has since proceeded beneficially to apprentices and school in general. It is a satisfaction to see some of our young apprentices give diagrams and drawings of buildings or implements for farm use to some of the older Indians asking occasionally for advice. A year ago several of our shop boys were valuable assistants to the surrounding Winnebagoes while they were constructing their houses.

The work on farm has proceeded satisfactorily, notwithstanding the hardships encountered in the preparation of this ground, of which it is said that it will discourage the most energetic Dutchman or Norwegian. This being, however, the home of these Indians where they are destined to make their living, although truly it will and must be "in the sweat of their brow," we can ask for no better object lesson than the preparation of this ground for bringing forth products. The soil is fertile and productive and a drought is a very rare occurrence, which is a great advantage and is a main point in favor of this locality. It becomes evident to the older pupils that their future depends principally upon what they can bring out of "mother earth," instead of, as most of the older Indians seem to explain it, that "Washington" has all the money and on "him" they must depend for their support. Since the tilling of the soil seems and is the inevitable outcome for the Indians we have laid special stress on farm and garden, believing the sooner love and interest in products of the ground can be awakened and implanted in the minds of these youths the sooner will this great question of the solving of the Indian problem be furthered and brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The farm products for the summer of 1895 you will please find below:

Potatoes	bushels	705	Cucumbers	bushels	10
Onions	do	70	Tomatoes	do	5
Rutabagas	do	40	Oats	do	300
Turnips	do	12	Corn	do	35
Beets	do	15	Cabbage	heads	200
Winter radishes	do	8	Squash	do	521
Carrots	do	3			

It is indeed gratifying to see how this stress upon industrial work, which has been brought to bear upon the Indian work in general by the present Administration, has furthered the cause of elevating the Indians. It seems to be chiefly through the medium of a correct and proportionate combination of industrial and intellectual training the difficulties of the Indian problem will be ultimately solved.

The girls have had a general instruction in everything that pertains to general housewifery. The older ones have been required to assist in the manufacture of clothing for school use, and also to make and mend their garments. It is to be hoped that not far hence we may look for a complete dairy, where the girls may have a better opportunity of learning the art of butter and cheese making, which so few of our housewives know to perfection. Hitherto, owing to these densely wooded regions, it has been difficult to obtain the necessary pasturage for a desirable number of milch cows, but this is quickly being remedied.

Singing societies and a fully equipped brass band have been the main factors in producing the necessary and requisite social functions. All legal holidays have

been appropriately observed by recitations, dialogues, speeches, songs, band music, etc. We have the past year, as has been customary previous years, given evening talks to the school, regularly at least twice a week, on different topics, which have proved of general good. Teachers have all taken active part in musical, social, and every entertaining enterprise undertaken for the general welfare of the children and school.

Believing that a true moral basis should underlie all education, and believing that true morality must be based upon Christianity, we have conducted a Sunday school throughout the year, and as a church is located near the school where religious services are held nearly every Sunday, the children have been allowed to attend these services regularly. It is remarkable to notice what an effect on the general behavior, in manner and speech, these simple Christian truths have upon the minds of these youths, and the value thereof can not be overestimated. It is also noticeable to see the look of mingled sympathy and reproach which our advanced Winnebago scholars give the barbarous worships and medicine dances of their people, which to some extent still exist, as compared with what they have been brought up to in the way of music and religious worship at school.

I find the wish expressed by some of the older Winnebago pupils to get away to far-off schools, so as to escape the imposition and persecution of older adherents to these ancient theories and customs, and hope to be able amicably to carry out their wishes.

In connection with this, allow me herewith to recommend for your consideration the following: As there are a number of aged and infirm Indians who are unable to care for themselves in any way whatever, it would, in my opinion, be a a wise plan, through Congress and by agreement perfected through your good office, to provide a hospital for these dependent Winnebagoes out of their funds deposited with the United States or of their annuities, so that the burden of care be taken away from the able Indians, who, in almost every instance, give their care of invalids and aged as a valid excuse for not improving their farms more than they do. The suffering of these aged and infirm is simply heartrending, especially in winter. The pilfering of the stronger ones, under pretense of caring for these invalids, would also be stopped.

As reported in last year's report, these Indians did well on their farms, harvesting a comparatively good crop of potatoes, garden truck, etc. They also put up hay for their ponies quite generally—a surprise to the ponies, I should think, as they have been accustomed to pick their food as best they could from the trees all winter. They all seem to be of the opinion now that hay must be raised for their ponies, and act accordingly. I have this year, as in previous years, personally furnished seeds for a few of the enterprising and willing Indians, and the outlook for a good harvest is promising at this writing.

Through your very appreciative action last summer and fall, in getting order out of the seeming chaos as to the Winnebago homesteads, every able man is now more earnest in his efforts, and knows where his land is located, at least, which quite a number of the more distant dwellers did not know or care to know previously.

The school attendance of the Winnebago children—the only ones who cause annoyance as to attendance—has been good. The number this year has been up to 40, which is encouraging, considering the adverse working of the medicine men and the existing indifference of a large number as to education and advancement.

We have been honored by visits from Mr. W. M. Moss, supervisor, and Dr. W. N. Hailmann, superintendent of Indian schools, from whom we received very valuable information.

In conclusion, allow me to extend to your honor my sincere and humble gratitude for kindly support and information in the past.

Very respectfully submited.

AXEL JACOBSON, *Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF SCHOOL AT HAMPTON, VA.

HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE,
Hampton, Va., August 4, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to present to you my report of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute for the year ending June 30, 1896.

The enrollment of Indians for the past school year has been 141—boys, 89; girls, 52. The tribes represented have been as follows:

Tribe.	Number.	Tribe.	Number.
Sioux	22	Seneca, New York	13
Winnebago	9	Seneca, Indian Territory	3
Omaha	4	Tuscarora	3
Apache	6	Cayuga	1
Stockbridge	14	Onondaga	1
Oneida, Wisconsin	38	Cherokee, North Carolina	24
Oneida, New York	2	Micmac	1

The pupils have been classified thus:

Classification.	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Seniors	4	1	5
Middlers	9	5	14
Juniors	7	20	27
Indian preparatory	26	49	75
Practice teacher	1		1
Night school	2	8	10
At the North	3	6	9
Total	52	89	141

All the Indian girls, with the exception of a few who returned home, and most of the boys, went North last summer, several remaining with their friends for the winter also. Only a few boys who are giving special attention to their trades will probably stay at Hampton during the coming vacation. This outing system continues to be of the greatest value to the Indians, and from the many pleasant reports that have come to us from their employers we feel assured that the benefit is not all on one side, and also that not a little good has been done by some of these young people in breaking down the prejudice against their own race.

Eleven Indians have left since the beginning of the term for a variety of reasons.

A party of 14 Stockbridge Indians was brought by Rev. Thomas Riggs in August. Mr. Turner's party in September was composed of Oneidas, Sioux, two or three from Winnebago and Omaha Agency, and a few from White's Institute, Wabash, Ind.

As usual, the Wabash pupils were found very thoroughly prepared to pass the examination for the normal course, 2 entering the junior class and three the middle. One of the latter had been for a number of years at the Santee Training School. Some very bright scholars, though quite young, came from the Oneida and Stockbridge schools. The higher standard of the Western schools is strikingly shown as the years go on by their representatives sent to the East.

While there have often been individual pupils as promising perhaps as any now here, we think there never has been a time when the material as a whole has been as good, when it has seemed as thoroughly leavened with a spirit of earnestness, of kindly feeling toward one another, and of obedience to rules.

Academic work.—The report from the Indians in the normal classes has in the main been very gratifying.

Those in the senior class of the normal school have studied algebra, civil government, political economy, physical science, English literature, drawing, singing, ancient and current history, practice teaching, gymnastics, and manual training. They have also had a month's practice in teaching at the Whittier Training School.

The Indians in the middle class have studied arithmetic, Bible, United States history, current history, geography, drawing, singing, manual training, reading, English botany, and practice teaching.

The juniors have studied arithmetic, geography, physical science, physiology, zoology, Bible, reading, language, drawing, singing, and manual training.

In the Indian school the junior preparatory class has been so large, numbering about 30, that it has been divided into two sections, one of boys and one of girls, and this arrangement has worked admirably. At the beginning of the year the teachers missed a certain mature and thoughtful element which was found in last year's class, but as the months have gone by these younger or less advanced pupils have made great gain, and excellent work has been accomplished by them and in the three lower divisions.

In arithmetic, the advanced class has had a great deal of drill to make them quick and accurate in mental as well as written work, both in the fundamental rules and in fractions. Number cards have been very helpful in this.

Besides the Fourth Readers used by them they have taken up supplementary stories and poems of about the same grade, and also a little book on Manners, by Edith Wiggin. Their language teacher has found Language Exercises, by Metcalf and Bright, a useful text-book, especially in the stimulus it has given to the study of simple poems. Very much outside work has been done in connection with it, in the way of reproducing stories, etc., Jack and the Bean Stalk calling forth some particularly creditable compositions.

In their history class a greater power of narrating incidents and making topical recitations is noticed. Besides studying the history of the United States, they have had glimpses of universal history through a book used in their reading class, Ten Boys on the Road from Long Ago to Now. In one of the lower divisions the language work for part of the year has centered about historic scenes and places in the immediate vicinity of Hampton, Jamestown illustrating the period of settlement, Williamsburg of Colonial days, Yorktown of the Revolution, and Fortress Monroe and the National Cemetery of the civil war.

Their teacher in physiology and hygiene discards text-books, but awakens much interest through oral lessons, models charts, notebooks, and a physiology scrap-book, etc.

Frye's Advanced Geography has been the text-book for this class in that branch, the primary book being retained in the lower divisions. Many topics have been taken up. The scholars have shown particular enthusiasm in thinking out the practical bearing and illustration of what they have learned of the theory of rainfall and in the study of the Government of the United States.

All classes have been taught to sing by note, one class has had drawing, and the girls have had gymnastics.

All the Indian boys have had exercises in bench work in wood. They have been divided into seven classes, averaging twelve in each, working for one hour and a half a week. One class which has worked five hours and twenty minutes per week has done better than any other in the school. The Indian boys appreciate especially the skill they acquire out of the training. It is proposed next year to devote still more time to this branch.

Conditions have greatly changed since Indians first came to Hampton, eighteen years ago, and since the Indian school was organized. The scholars are now far more advanced, far less "a peculiar people," and the plan is by another fall to merge these Indian preparatory classes, as they have of late been termed, into the regular academic department. One class must probably be of the nature of an ungraded school to receive the waifs and strays who do not fit elsewhere. It is felt that greater unity may in this way be secured along the lines of academic training.

It seems desirable, however, that there should still be some points of special contact for all the Indians, as in their Sunday school, for instance, and their home life in Winona and the wigwam, with those who have visited their homes or have had special opportunities to study the problems that confront the Indian of to-day in this transition stage for his people from the old life to the new.

Girls' industries.—Believing that the home is the corner stone of all true progress, we try to give our girls such an all-round industrial training as shall fit them first and foremost to make their own homes what they ought to be. In their everyday life at Winona each girl, unless incapacitated by ill health, has constant practice, under careful supervision and instruction, in bedmaking, sweeping, dusting, and scrubbing; also in the washing and ironing, making and mending of her own clothes.

In their housekeeping cottage they have lessons not only in cooking and serving simple meals and in setting a table neatly and tastefully, but in the economics of home life, its proprieties and courtesies, although here only a few can be in training at a time, as the different squads have to wait their turn. A little garden has been started beside the cottage, and the plan is for the girls to raise a few early vegetables there.

The middle girls this year have studied foods and their preparation in the cooking class at Academic. They have learned something of the use of tools in the technical class, and have likewise had the benefit of the lessons in nursing and the emergency lectures.

The industrial positions in the Western boarding and day schools and the work of field matrons and nurses open a wide field of usefulness to trained Indian girls. In the last report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs we find among the employees of the Oneida Boarding School, in Wisconsin, 1 Hampton girl as seamstress. with an assistant under her, 1 as laundress, and 1 as assistant laundress. One of our girls, who has just completed the course at the New Haven Training School, is soon to return to the same reservation as a nurse in the mission hospital. At Genoa, Nebr., a Hampton girl has been acting as typewriter.

Our Fort Berthold field matron in a recent letter gives a pleasant picture of the women in her camp coming to her cosy cabin home for their lesson in making yeast, doughnuts, and coffee, and of their pride in starting home, each with her pail of liquid yeast.

Boys' industries.—The Indian boys have been divided among the various industries as follows:

Farmers (including three greenhouse boys)	16
Carpenters	9
Machinists	11
Wheelbarrow makers	4
Blacksmiths	8
Painters, upholsterers, and chair caners	19
Harness makers	4
Shoemakers	5
Printers	5
Janitors	2

The farm boys have given special satisfaction the past year as compared with other years.

In the paint shop one of the Oneida boys not only shows himself an apt scholar and skillful workman, but is as competent to take charge of a squad of boys, his employer says, as any outside man he can get.

A Seneca boy in the machine shop has held the place as foreman and has been sent to do outside jobs in the town of Hampton and at the new Chamberlain Hotel. His little model of a steam engine has been exhibited at Atlanta and in the North.

We hope to make some changes next year which will tend to raise the standard of our academic work and to improve the grade of work done in the shops. The Government schools of the West make it possible for us to obtain Indian students who have already received some training, and the public schools of the South are doing better work. We have been able to raise the standard of admission at least two years in the last five. Our experience leads us to believe that it is wise to sift our material still further and to make more earnest endeavor to bring to Hampton the best which the two races can afford.

By separating the academic and normal departments and requiring all our students to be graduated from the academic course before they take up the normal or trade work we hope to get better-trained teachers and mechanics. We have long felt that our students who were under training to be teachers had not sufficient ground work. It is proposed that all who enter the normal course first pass through the academic department.

New trade school.—The system of trade teaching which has prevailed at Hampton, though the only one practicable in the earlier days of the school, is most expensive both as regards time and money. Boys and girls have been placed in our shops immediately upon their entrance into the school. Many of them have not had sufficient intelligence to make good tradesmen, and others were found after months of trial to be possessed of little mechanical skill. In this way much time and labor have been expended by the foremen of the shops upon students who were unable to appreciate or make use of the instruction given.

By means of the system of manual training which is already in operation in the school, by which each boy and girl is given regular instruction in tools in connection with the work of the academic department, it is possible to determine which students are possessed of sufficient mechanical skill to make it worth while to give them trade training.

A new trade school is to be opened next fall which will receive such students. It will devote itself entirely to instruction without regard to production, giving to the young people the principles of the different trades as rapidly as possible and

then sending them into the school shops to obtain the knowledge of practical work which will be necessary to thoroughly prepare them to be trade instructors, foremen, and leaders in industry.

Health report.—The health of the Indian school has been better than in any previous year. No deaths have occurred, very few students have been seriously interrupted in their school work by sickness, and but two have been sent home on account of ill health. The month of March gave many cases of bronchitis, tonsilitis, rheumatism, and la grippe, and one case of typho-malarial fever, but all made good recoveries. Of the 26 Cherokees only 1 has been seriously ill. As a rule, the Cherokees have improved greatly in general health, their present robust appearance in many cases affording a striking contrast to their condition on arrival. The experience of the school indicates that Indians from various sections of the country have a considerable power of accommodation to their environment, which is a hopeful sign.

The Government boarding and day schools in the West now afford the Indian an early introduction to civilized life, so that in future he may come to the East with one great drawback to his progress removed, being already acclimatized to a new mental and moral atmosphere, and ready to adapt himself without special physical strain to progressive conditions of social life.

Discipline and military instruction.—The Indians have formed one company of the battalion and a number of them are members of the school band. The battalion has been under the care of an officer of the United States Army, from Fort Monroe, assisted by the school's commandant and assistant disciplinarian. There has been greater harmony than usual at the wigwam and less intemperance among the boys.

Social and religious life.—In every community the social life is as a pulse to the body by which its health and strength can be determined. This is especially true in our work at Hampton, where the culture and education of the student, as he passes from lower to higher grades, is markedly evinced in his ability to play and enjoy quiet and intellectual games, music, and social talk, or to play active merry games without losing control of tongue, temper, or laughter and becoming boisterous. This form of culture is not only necessary for the student in his own life here, but is one of the best things he can learn and take back to the home communities, where the social life is too often bound up with drinking, gambling, and rough dances.

For this reason Hampton teachers have long felt the opportunity and responsibility of Saturday evenings, when the students are free for recreation. The two gymnasiums, the recreation rooms, Winona assembly hall, and various large class rooms are borrowed by different teachers, turned into parlors, and parties given to the classes. At these parties all kinds of quiet amusements are indulged in and the wrinkles of the week wiped out with merriment.

Winona is regularly opened twice a month to the Indian boys, and this uniformity makes it possible to plan ahead and make one social evening help the next. This is a great advantage, all the advantage that home life has over hotel life in making social life profitable. Seeing this, some of the teachers have tried to give this same advantage to the middlers by opening No. 21 Science to them in the same way. There has been no attempt at entertaining—just opening the room, giving out games, having a good fire, and the young people have seen to the rest.

About 40 Indians attend service at St. John's on Sunday morning, and about 25 are communicants. Of these, 6 were added by confirmation in March. Mr. Bryan writes: "I find the Indian young people kindly, cordial, and easily approached on spiritual subjects, and often showing the deepest appreciation of spiritual things and great conscientiousness." The Indians who are not Episcopalians attend a meeting of the Indian Christian Endeavor Society on Sunday morning, and the whole school assembles for afternoon service in the school church, which is undenominational, though earnestly Christian. The Indian sunday school is also held in the afternoon.

The Self-Control Alliance was organized a year ago by the Indian boys to help them in learning and practicing self-control. The society has labored quietly but faithfully at its object. It has helped to form public opinion in the wigwam, and may have something to do with the fact that there has been very little intemperance among the Indians this year.

Returned Indian students.—Of the 456 returned students now living, 113 have made an excellent record, 208 have made a good record, 81 have made a fair record, 45 have made a poor record, and 9 have made a bad record. There are among them 15 class-room teachers, 17 school employees, 2 field matrons, and 21 catechists and regular missionaries.

Others are filling positions at agencies as interpreters, clerks, and police, and in the trade shops as printers, engineers, or machinists. Still others are at work at their trades in the East or are lawyers, surveyors, physicians nurses, storekeepers, stock raisers, or farmers in the West.

Last year we sent out six graduates and one post-graduate. One of these is teaching a day school on her own reservation in New York State, three are assistant teachers in Government boarding schools, viz, Lower Brulé, S. Dak., the Cheyenne school in Oklahoma, and at Genoa, Nebr. Dr. Hailmann has spoken in warm terms of one of these Hampton graduates, whose work he has personally inspected. Still another member of the class of 1895 is disciplinarian and bandmaster at Teller Institute, Grand Junction, Colo.

Our Indian returned students are beginning to share with the colored graduates the pleasant task of bringing back to the old home their harvest of experiences and their tribute to what Hampton has done for them. Annie Dawson, now field matron among the Arickarees in North Dakota, John Pattee, who, with his wife, is in charge of a Cherokee day school in North Carolina, and Benjamin Brave, a catechist from Lower Brulé, have spoken at the Northern campaign meetings and have borne witness to the fact that it is possible for an educated Indian to go back to the West and not "to the blanket."

Yours, respectfully,

H. B. FRISSELL.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN LEGISLATION PASSED DURING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.*

[PUBLIC—No. 13.]

Feb. 8, 1896.
Vol. 29, p. 6.

CHAP. 14. An Act To extend the jurisdiction of the United States circuit court of appeals, eighth circuit, over certain suits now pending therein on appeal and writ of error from the United States court in the Indian Territory.

U. S. courts, Indian Territory; cases to be tried in circuit court of appeals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the United States circuit court of appeals for the eighth judicial circuit be, and is hereby, extended to all suits at law or equity now pending therein upon writ of error to or appeal from the United States court in the Indian Territory in all cases wherein such writ of error or appeal would have vested jurisdiction in said circuit court of appeals but for the Act of Congress approved March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An Act to provide for the appointment of additional judges of the United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes."

Approved, February 8, 1896.

[PUBLIC—No. 15.]

Feb. 13, 1896.
Vol. 29, p. 6.

CHAP. 19. An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company to construct and operate a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

Right of way, Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, through Indian Territory.
Vol. 27, p. 487.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company to construct and operate a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting immediately after the word "Texas" in said section the following words, to wit: "With the right to locate, construct, operate, and maintain a branch railroad, telegraph, and telephone line from some point on the main line of said railroad in the Indian Territory, south of the Arkansas River and north of the town of Poteau, by the most feasible and practicable route, to the city of Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas, and with the right to build in the line of said branch railroad a bridge across the Poteau River, whose plan of construction shall be first approved by the Secretary of War," and with the right to locate, construct, maintain, and operate a spur of its railroad from a point on said branch about four miles northeast of Scullyville, by the most practicable route to a point on the western line of the State of Arkansas about ten miles south of Fort

Branch roads and bridges authorized.

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* This does not include items of appropriations for the Indian service unless they involve new legislation.

Smith; and with the right to build in the line of said spur a bridge over the Poteau River, whose plan of construction shall first be approved by the Secretary of War, so that said first section when so amended shall read as follows:

Location of right of way.

"That the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Missouri, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, operating, using, and maintaining a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point on the south line of Cherokee County near the town of Galena, in the State of Kansas, and running thence in a southerly direction through the Indian Territory, or through the State of Arkansas and the Indian Territory, by the most feasible and practicable route, to a point on the Red River near the town of Clarksville, in the State of Texas, with the right to locate, construct, operate, and maintain a branch railroad, telegraph, and telephone line from some point on the main line of said railroad in the Indian Territory, south of the Arkansas River and north of the town of Poteau, by the most feasible and practicable route, to the city of Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas, and with the right to build in the line of said branch railroad a bridge across the Poteau River, whose plan of construction shall be first approved by the Secretary of War, and with the right to locate, construct, maintain, and operate a spur of its railroad from a point on said branch about four miles northeast of Scullyville, by the most practicable route to a point on the western line of the State of Arkansas about ten miles south of Fort Smith; and with the right to build in the line of said spur a bridge over the Poteau River, whose plan of construction shall first be approved by the Secretary of War, and with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem its interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for."

Approved, February 13, 1896.

[PUBLIC—NO. 20.]

CHAP. 24. An Act To extend the mineral-land laws of the United States to lands embraced in the north half of the Colville Indian Reservation.

Feb. 20, 1896.

Vol. 29, p. 9.

Colville Indian Reservation, Wash.

Mineral-land laws extended to.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mineral-land laws of the United States be, and are hereby, extended so as to apply to all lands embraced within the Colville Indian Reservation, namely: Beginning at a point on the eastern boundary line of the Colville Indian Reservation, where the township line between townships thirty-four and thirty-five north, of range thirty-seven east of the Willamette meridian, if extended west would intersect the same, said point being in the middle of the channel of the Columbia River, and running thence west parallel with the forty-ninth parallel of latitude to the western boundary line of said Colville Indian Reservation in the Okanogan River, thence north following the said western boundary line to the said forty-ninth parallel of latitude, thence east along the said forty-ninth parallel of latitude to the northeast corner of the said Colville Indian Reservation, thence south following the eastern boundary of said reservation to the place of beginning: *Provided*, That the land used and occupied for school purposes at what is known as Tonasket School, on Bonapart Creek, and the site of the sawmill, gristmill, and other mill property on said reservation, is hereby reserved from the operation of this Act, unless other lands are selected in lieu thereof as provided in section six of the Act which became a law, without the approval of the President, July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, entitled "An Act to provide for the opening of a part of the Colville Reservation in the State of Washington, and for other purposes."

Proviso.

Lands excepted.

Vol. 27, p. 64.

Approved, February 20, 1896.

[PUBLIC—No. 22.]

Feb. 20, 1896.
Vol. 29, p. 10.

CHAP. 26. An Act To amend section twenty-one of an Act entitled "An Act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Donation of American Island to.
Vol. 25, p. 897.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-one of an Act entitled "An Act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding to said section the following:

Leases, etc., of island authorized.

"That the said city of Chamberlain, by and through its regular city council, shall have authority to either by itself or under a system of leases, securing a revenue to the city, to use or lease said island for public assemblies of a religious, literary, political, or scientific character; to use or lease the same for fair grounds or driving park purposes; the right to improve, use, or lease to improve and use, the springs on said island for sanitarium and bathing purposes, together with the right to erect such buildings and make such improvements as may be necessary to provide for the comfort and convenience of those connected therewith or visiting said island for any of the purposes named, the said city council at all times having authority to control and regulate all the fees or charges made by any person or association thereon for any of the purposes herein enumerated, and full authority to construct roadways, and lay out said island into grounds, parks, or lots suitable for the uses herein allowed and provided for, said island always remaining free to the public for the ordinary uses of a public park: *Provided*, That such leases shall not be for a longer period than ten years, and shall not in the aggregate embrace or cover more than one-third the area of said island."

Proviso.
Limit.

Approved, February 20, 1896.

[PUBLIC—No. 25.]

Feb. 24, 1896.
Vol. 29, p. 12.

CHAP. 29. An Act Granting to the Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Railway Company a right of way through the Leech Lake Indian Reservation and Chippewa Indian Reservation, in Minnesota.

Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Railroad Company granted right of way, Indian reservations, Minn.
Leech Lake Reservation; Chippewa Reservation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Brainerd and Northern Minnesota Railway Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Minnesota, and to its assigns, the right of way for the extension of its railroad, with necessary side tracks and switch tracks, and for a telegraph and telephone line, through the Leech Lake Indian Reservation, commencing at a point in the south line of said Indian reservation and extending northwesterly through section eleven, of township one hundred and forty-one, range thirty-one, to a point in the west line of said reservation in section two; also through the Chippewa Indian Reservation, in said State, commencing at a point in the south line of said Indian reservation, in township one hundred and forty-two north, of range thirty-one west, and extending in a northwesterly direction from the terminus of the line as now constructed along the most feasible and practicable route, through townships one hundred and forty-three north, of ranges thirty-one and thirty-two west, to a point in the west line of said reservation, with the right to load logs on said railroad at the points in said reservation where the same may run adjacent or contiguous to the waters of Leech Lake. Such right of way shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the central line of said railroad, and said company shall also have the right to take from the lands adjacent to the line of said road material, stone, and earth necessary for the construction

Width, etc.

of said railroad; also grounds adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, not to exceed in amount two hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, and to an extent not exceeding one station within the limits of said Chippewa Reservation: *Provided*, That no part of such lands herein granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as are necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad line, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall be taken.

Stations, etc.

Proviso. Reversion, etc.

SEC. 2. That before said railroad shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement held by individual occupants according to any treaties or laws of the United States, compensation shall be made such occupant or claimant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railroad. In case of failure to make satisfactory settlement with any such claimant, the United States district court at Saint Paul or Duluth, Minnesota, shall have jurisdiction, upon petition of either party, to determine such just compensation in accordance with the laws of Minnesota provided for determining the damage when property is taken for railroad purposes; and the amount of damages resulting to the tribe or tribes of Indians pertaining to said reservation in their tribal capacity, by reason of the construction of said railroad through such lands of the reservation as are not occupied in severalty, shall be ascertained and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and be subject to his final approval: *Provided, however*, That said railroad company may file with the Secretary of the Interior a bond, in such amount and with such sureties as the Secretary shall approve, conditioned for the payment of just compensation for said right of way to said individuals occupants and to said tribe or tribes, as hereinbefore provided, and said company may thereupon proceed to construct and operate its railroad across said reservation.

Compensation.

Damages to tribes.

Proviso. Construction to begin on filing bond.

SEC. 3. That said company shall cause maps, showing the route of its line through said reservation, and including the grounds for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior before constructing any portion of said railroad.

Maps.

SEC. 4. That said company is hereby authorized to enter upon said reservation for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of railroad: *Provided*, That said railroad shall be located and constructed with due regard to the rights of the Indians, and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Surveys.

Proviso. Location.

SEC. 5. That the right herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road shall be constructed through the said reservation within three years after the passage of this Act.

Completion.

SEC. 6. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act, or any part thereof.

Amendment, etc.

Received by the President, February 12, 1896.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[PUBLIC—NO. 26.]

CHAP. 30. An Act To authororize the Arkansas and Choctaw Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Choctaw Nation, in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Feb. 24, 1896.

Vol. 29, p. 13.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Arkansas and Choctaw Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining

Arkansas and Cherokee Railway Company granted right of way, Indian Territory.

a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Choctaw Nation, in the Indian Territory, beginning at the point on the boundary line between the said Choctaw Nation and the county of Little River, in the State of Arkansas, where the said railway may run, when constructed in the State of Arkansas, thence running, by the most feasible and practicable route, in a northwesterly direction through the said Choctaw Nation, to such point at or near the town of Atoka, in said nation, as said corporation may select, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Location.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway and telegraph and telephone line, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through the said Choctaw Nation, for the said Arkansas and Choctaw Railway Company, the same to be fifty feet on either side of the track of said railway from the center thereof, and, in additlon to the above right of way, to take and use a strip of land one hundred feet in width, with a length of two thousand feet, for stations at such points as the said railway company may deem to their interest to erect, with the right to use such additional grounds, where there are heavy cuts or fills, as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the roadbed and track, not exceeding fifty feet in width on each side of the said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used, such portion shall revert to the Choctaw Nation.

Width.

Stations, etc.

Provisos.

Limit.

Reversion, etc.

SEC. 3. That before said railway and telegraph and telephone line shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants, according to the laws, usages, and custom of the Choctaw Nation, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway and telegraph and telephone line. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of disinterested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, and one by said railway company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a judge or clerk of a United States court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with, the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the judge of the United States court for the central district of the Indian Territory upon the application of the other party. A majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. The chairman of such board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings: *Provided*, That the hearings shall be within the county where the property is situated for which compensation is being assessed for the taking thereof or damage thereto, and at a place as convenient as may be for said occupant, unless the said occupant and said railway company agree to have the hearing at another place. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day he is engaged in assessing compensation, with mileage of five cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in the discharge of his duties. Said board of referees shall have power to call for and examine witnesses under oath, and said witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed witnesses by the laws of the Choctaw Nation. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be

Damages.

Appraisal.

Referees.

Oath.

Vacancies, etc.

Proviso.

Hearings.

Compensation, etc.

Costs, etc.

paid by the said railway company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award.

SEC. 4. That either party being dissatisfied with the findings and award of the referees shall have the right, within sixty days after the filing of the award, as hereinbefore provided, and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the United States district court for the central district of the Indian Territory sitting at the place nearest and most convenient to the land and property which is sought to be condemned; and said suit shall then proceed for determining the damage done to the property in the same and like manner as other civil actions in the said court. The said court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition, and the same shall be heard and determined by said court in accordance with the laws now in force or hereafter enacted for the government of said court; and the measure of damages in condemning property authorized by this Act shall be that prescribed by the laws of the State of Arkansas, in so far as the same are not inconsistent with the laws now in force or hereafter enacted for the government of the United States courts in said Choctaw Nation in such cases. If the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the costs of the litigation shall be adjudged against the railway company, and if the judgment of the court shall be for the same as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings shall have been commenced in court the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then shall have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railroad and telegraph and telephone line If such appeal is not taken as hereinbefore set forth, the award shall be conclusive and final, and shall have the same force and effect as a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Appeal to district court.

Determination.

Costs of appeal.

Work to begin on paying double award.

SEC. 5. That said railway company is authorized and hereby given the right to connect or cross with its tracks the tracks and railroad of any other company or person owning or operating a railway in the said Choctaw Nation. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any such corporation or person for such crossing, such compensation shall be determined in the same manner as hereinbefore provided for determining the compensation for land and other property taken and damaged.

Crossings, etc.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said nation a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines until a State government or governments shall exist in said nation within the limits of which said railway or a part thereof shall be located, and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits of said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Freight rates.

Provisos.

Passenger rates, etc.

Regulation, etc.

Limits.

Mails.

SEC. 7. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the Choctaw Nation, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to the compensation provided for in this Act, for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway, for each mile of railway that it may construct in said nation, said payments to be made in installments

Additional to Choctaw Nation.

Provisos. Appeal to Secretary of the Interior.

of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of the Choctaw Nation, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location, as hereinafter set forth, dissents from the allowance hereinbefore provided for, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to said nation under the provisions of this Act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation shall be in lieu of the compensation said nation would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Choctaw Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said nation. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this Act shall be disbursed by him in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force within said nation: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nation, to impose such additional taxes upon said railway as it may deem just and proper for the benefit of said nation, and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this Act.

Award to be in lieu of compensation.

Annual rental.

Taxes.

Surveys.

Maps.

SEC. 8. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines through said nation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of the said nation; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That a map showing the entire line of the road in the Indian Territory shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior before the construction of the same shall be commenced.

Proviso. Construction.

Employees may reside on right of way.

SEC. 9. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said railroad shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Construction.

SEC. 10. That said railway company shall build at least seventy-five miles of its railway in said nation within three years after the passage of this Act, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all roads and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Condition of acceptance.

SEC. 11. That the said Arkansas and Choctaw Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Choctaw Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Choctaw Nation any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this Act.

Proviso. Violation to forfeit.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 12. That all mortgages, deeds of trust, and other conveyances executed by said railway company, conveying any portion of its railroad, telegraph and telephone lines, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Choctaw Nation shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

SEC. 13. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this Act. Amendment, etc.

SEC. 14. That the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the road except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof. Not assignable prior to construction.

Received by the President, February 12, 1896.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[PUBLIC—NO. 27.]

CHAP. 31. An Act Granting leave of absence for one year to homestead settlers upon the Yankton Indian Reservation, in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes. Feb. 26, 1896. Vol. 29, p. 16.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all settlers who made settlement under the homestead laws upon lands in the Yankton Indian Reservation, in the State of South Dakota, during the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five are hereby granted leave of absence from such homestead for one year from and after the date of this Act, and that by such absence such homestead settler shall not lose nor forfeit any right whatever: *Provided*, That the settler shall not receive credit upon the period of actual residence required by law for the time he is absent hereunder. Yankton Reservation, S. Dak. Homestead settlers granted leave of absence. *Proviso.* No credit for time lost.

SEC. 2. That any such homestead settler may avail himself of the benefits of this Act by filing a notice with the local land office describing his land and date of settlement thereon, which notice shall be signed by the settler and attested by the register of the land office. Notice.

SEC. 3. That the time for making final proof and payment for all lands located under the homestead laws of the United States upon any lands of any former Indian reservation in the State of South Dakota, be, and the same is hereby, extended for the period of one year from the time proof and payment would become due under existing laws. Time for final proof, etc., in South Dakota extended one year.

Approved, February 26, 1896.

[PUBLIC—NO. 28.]

CHAP. 32. An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota." Feb. 26, 1896. Vol. 29, p. 17.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fifth section of the Act of Congress passed January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, providing for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, be, and the same is, amended so far as the same relates to the White Earth and Red Lake reservations, and as to the other reservations mentioned in said Act whenever all the allotments of land in severalty shall have been made to the Indians of each reservation, respectively, therein provided, so as to read as follows: Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. Sale of pine lands. Vol. 25, p. 644.

"SEC. 5. That whenever, and as often as the survey, examination, and appraisal of one hundred thousand acres of said pine lands, or of a less quantity, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, have been made, the portion so surveyed, examined, and appraised Sales of lands surveyed.

shall be proclaimed as in market and offered for sale in the following manner: The Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall cause notices to be inserted once in each week, for four consecutive weeks, in one newspaper of general circulation published in Minneapolis, Saint Paul, Duluth, Stillwater, Taylors Falls, Fosston, Saint Cloud, Brainerd, Crookston, and Thief River Falls, Minnesota; Chicago, Illinois; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Detroit, Michigan; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Boston, Massachusetts, of the sale of said land at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the local land office of the district within which said lands are located, said notice to state the time and place and terms of such sale. At such sale said lands shall be offered in forty-acre parcels, except in case of fractions containing either more or less than forty acres, which shall be sold entire. In no event shall any parcel be sold for a less sum than its appraised value. The residue of such lands remaining unsold after such public offering shall thereafter be subject to private sale for cash at the appraised value of the same, upon application at the local land office: *Provided*, That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township so surveyed shall not be sold until the claim of the State of Minnesota to the ownership of said sections as part of the school lands of said State, shall have been determined."

Advertisement.

Auction sale.

Private sale.

Proviso.

School sections.

Approved, February 26, 1896.

[PUBLIC—NO. 29.

Feb. 26, 1896.

Vol. 29, p. 17.

CHAP. 33. An Act Making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and for other objects hereinafter stated, namely:

* * * * * * *

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

* * * * * * *

Vol. 29, p. 23.

SURVEYING AND ALLOTTING FOR CHIPPEWAS IN MINNESOTA: For completing the necessary surveys within the Chippewa Indian Reservation in Minnesota, including expenses of examining and appraising pine lands, under the provisions of the act approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of their lands, five thousand dollars.

COMMISSION, PUYALLUP RESERVATION (REIMBURSABLE): For continuing the work of the Puyallup Indian Commission appointed under the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and nine-three (twenty-six Statutes at Large, six hundred and twelve), to select and appraise such portions of the allotted lands within the Puyallup Indian Reservation, Washington, as are not required for homes for the Indian allottees; and also that part of the agency tract, exclusive of the burying ground, not needed for school purposes, and for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said Commission, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, to be available until expended, and to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of the sale of the agency tract and allotted lands, as provided in said Act.

* * * * * * *

Approved, February 26, 1896.

[PUBLIC—NO. 34.]

CHAP. 38. An Act To grant the Fort Smith and Western Coal Railroad Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Mar. 2, 1896.
Vol. 29, p. 40.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Fort Smith and Western Coal Railroad Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby, vested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway, telegraph, and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said company on the Western boundary line of the State of Arkansas, at or near the city of Fort Smith, Sebastian County, and running thence by the most practicable route through that part of the Indian Territory occupied by and known as the Choctaw Nation, in a southwesterly direction through the counties of Scullyville, Sans Bois, Gaines, and Tobucksy, to a point on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, in said Choctaw Nation, between McAlester and South Canadian, with a switch from a point on said line to form a connection with the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railway at a point on that railroad, to be located between Cedars Station and the Backbone Tunnel. And with the right to build in the line of said railroad, a bridge across the Poteau River, whose plan of construction shall be first approved by the Secretary of War.

Fort Smith and Western Coal Railroad Company granted right of way, Indian Territory.

Location.

Bridge.

SEC. 2. That a right of way of one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory is hereby granted to the said Fort Smith and Western Coal Railroad Company, and a strip of land one hundred feet in width with a length of two thousand feet in addition to the right of way is granted for such stations as may be established, but no such grant shall be allowed but once in every ten miles of the road, no portion of which shall be sold or leased by the company, with the right to use such additional grants where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the roadbed, not exceeding fifty feet in width on each side of the right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than such addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railway, telegraph, and telephone lines, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used such portion shall revert to the said Choctaw Nation.

Width.

Station, etc.

Provisos.

Limit for stations.

Reversion, etc.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to laws, customs, or usages of the Choctaw Nation through which it may be constructed, full compensation shall be made to such occupant for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of said railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed by the President of the United States, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe before competent authority an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the United States district court for the central district of the Indian Territory, sitting at the place nearest and most convenient to the property sought to be condemned, where the case shall be tried de novo. When proceedings have been commenced in court the railway shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned, and proceed with the construction of the railway. Each

Damage.

Referees.

Oath, etc.

Appeal.

On depositing double award work may begin.

Expenses.

of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this Act. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said Choctaw Nation. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by said railway company.

Freight rates.

SEC. 4. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That the passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents a mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines until a State government shall exist in said Territory, within the limits of which said railway or part thereof shall be located, then such State government shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freight within their respective limits by said railway. Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of all transportation by said railway whenever such transportation shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed those above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such price as Congress may by law provide, and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Provisos.

Passenger rates

Regulation.

Interstate transportation.

Maximum rates.

Mails.

Additional pay to Choctaw Nation.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the Choctaw Nation, through whose lands said railway may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to the compensation provided for by this Act, for property taken or damaged by the construction of the railway for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territory, said payment to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded. Said company shall also pay, as long as said Territory is owned and occupied by the Indians in common, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it may construct in said Territory. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this Act shall be paid over to the Choctaw Nation: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as their lands are occupied or possessed by the citizens of the Choctaw Nation in common, to impose such additional taxes upon said railway as it may deem just and proper for their benefit: *Provided further*, That if the general council of the Choctaw Nation shall, within two months after the filing of maps of definite location, as set forth in section six of this Act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to said Choctaw Nation under the provisions provided in this Act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupants of the land, with the right to appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company to said Choctaw Nation shall be in lieu of the compensation the said nation will be entitled to receive under the provisions of this section. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit Congress from imposing taxes upon said railway, or any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established, from exercising the same power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this Act: *Provided, however*, That if said right of way shall pass over or through any land allotted to an Indian in accordance with any law or treaty, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to provide for obtaining the consent of said allottee or allottees to said right of way, and to fix the amount of compensation to be paid said allottees for the right of way and damages sustained by them by reason of the construction of the road; but no right of any kind shall vest in said railway company to any portion of said right of

Provisos.

Additional taxes.

Appeal by general council.

Award to be in lieu of additional pay.

Taxation.

Survey, etc.

Consent of allottees.

way passing over or through any such allotted lands until the compensation herein provided for shall be fixed and paid.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall cause maps, showing route of its located line through said Territory, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation; and after the filing of said maps no claim for subsequent settlement or improvements of right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That a map when showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter or such location shall be void as to any occupant thereof.

Filing maps.

Proviso.

Commencing work.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction, operation, and management of said railway and telegraph and telephone lines shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon the right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with such intercourse laws.

Employees to reside on right of way.

SEC. 8. That said railway company shall build and complete its said railway within three years after the passage of this Act, or this grant shall be forfeited; that said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all road and highway crossings and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Commencement and completion.

SEC. 9. That the Fort Smith and Western Coal Railroad Company shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, or assist toward any effort looking to the changing of or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indians for the purposes of said railway any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than herein provided, except for the purpose of mining coal: *Provided*, That any violation of the conditions named in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this Act: *Provided further*, That the entire line of said road shall be surveyed and located and said location approved by the Secretary of the Interior before the work of construction shall commence.

Conditions of acceptance.

Provisos.

Violations to forfeit.

Approved by Secretary of Interior.

SEC. 10. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railway, with its franchises, that may be constructed in the Indian Territory shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and a record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 11. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, or alter, or repeal this Act.

Amendment, etc.

Approved, March 2, 1896.

[PUBLIC—NO. 37.]

CHAP. 41. An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to grant to the Gainesville, McAlester and Saint Louis Railroad Company a right of way through the Indian Territory."

Mar. 4, 1896.

Vol. 29, p. 44.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of section nine of the Act entitled "An Act to grant to the Gainesville, McAlester and Saint Louis Railroad Company a right of way through the Indian Territory," approved March first, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, be, and the same hereby are, extended for a further period of three years.

Indian Territory.

Right of way to Gainsville, McAlester and St. Louis Railroad Company amended.

SEC. 2. That section one of said Act be so amended as to make the city of Fort Smith the terminus of said road on the western border of the State of Arkansas.

Time extended.

Vol. 27, p. 524.

Terminus at Fort Smith, Ark.

SEC. 3. That section two of said Act be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. That a right of way of one hundred feet in width through

Right of way.

said Indian Territory is hereby granted to the Gainesville, McAlester and Saint Louis Railway Company and a strip of land one hundred feet in width, with a length of two thousand feet in addition to the right of way is granted for such stations as may be established, but such grant shall be allowed but once for every ten miles of the road, no portion of which shall be sold or leased by the company, with the right to use such additional grounds where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the roadbed, not exceeding fifty feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone line, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken."

Width reduced, etc.

Provisos. Limit for stations. Reversions, etc.

SEC. 4. That section six of said Act be amended by striking out all after the word "*Provided*," and inserting the following: "That a map of definite location showing the entire route of said road through the Indian Territory shall be filed and approved by the Secretary of the Interior before any part of the said road shall be constructed."

Secretary of Interior to approve route, etc. Vol. 27, p. 526.

Approved, March 4, 1896.

[PUBLIC—No. 38.]

Mar. 6, 1896. Vol. 29, p. 44.

CHAP. 42. An Act Granting to the Columbia and Red Mountain Railway Company a right of way through the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the Columbia and Red Mountain Railway Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Washington, a right of way to the extent of one hundred feet on each side of the center line of said railway across the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, commencing at a point at or near the Little Dalles on the Columbia River, in Stevens County, in said State, and running thence in a northerly direction by the most feasible route to the international boundary line between the United States and British Columbia, together with all the rights granted to railroads by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act granting to railroads a right of way through the public lands of the United States," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five; and for the purposes of this grant and the construction of said railway all the provisions of said Act are hereby declared to be applicable thereto to the same extent as though the lands in said reservation were open to settlement and sale.

Columbia and Red Mountain Railway Company granted right of way, Colville Reservation, Wash.

Location, etc. Vol. 18, p. 482.

Approved, March 6, 1896.

[PUBLIC—No. 52.]

Mar. 18, 1896. Vol. 29, p. 69.

CHAP. 60. An Act To authorize the Saint Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Saint Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of Oklahoma Territory, be, and the same is hereby, invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company at or near Sapulpa, in the Indian Territory, and running through the

St. Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad Company granted right of way, Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

Location.

said Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma by way of Chandler and Oklahoma City to a point on Red River at or near the west line of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, and sidings as said company may deem it to their interest to construct.

Width.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory and Territory of Oklahoma, and to take and use a strip of land one hundred feet in width, with a length of two thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the roadbed, not exceeding fifty feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railway, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Stations.

Provisos. Limit for stations. Reversion for nonuse.

Damage to individuals.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, or by allotments under any law of the United States or agreement with the Indians, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed, one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, or, in case of an allottee, by said allottee or by his duly authorized guardian or representative, and one by said railway company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of any United States court in the Indian Territory, or the Territory of Oklahoma, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this Act, with mileage at five cents per mile actually traveled. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations and the courts of Oklahoma Territory. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railway company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after making the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to any district court in the Indian Territory, or Oklahoma Territory, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition. If, upon the hearing of said appeal, the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the cost of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railway company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the

Appraisement. Referees.

Substitution on failure to appoint.

Hearings.

Compensation, etc.

Costs.

Appeal.

Costs upon appeal.

referees, then the cost shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railway.

Work to begin on paying double award.

Freight rates.

SEC. 4. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Kansas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territories within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate, at all times, the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Provisos.

Passenger rates.

Regulations.

Maximum rates.

Mails.

Payment to tribes.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes or individuals through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this Act, for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territories, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose land said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this Act, dissent from the allowance provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this Act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by the said railway company for dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provision. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territories are owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territories. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this Act shall be apportioned by him in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations and tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railway as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this Act.

Provisos.

Appeal by general councils.

Award in lieu of compensation.

Annual rental.

Apportionment.

Taxation.

Survey, etc.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps, showing the route of its located lines through said Territories, to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chiefs of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That a map showing the entire line of the road in the Indian Territory shall be filed and approved before the work of construction shall commence.

Maps to be filed.

Proviso. Approval.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said railway shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Employees may reside on right of way.

SEC. 8. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this Act, and complete the remainder thereof within three years thereafter, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railway construct and maintain continually all fences, road, and highway crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Commencement and completion.

Fences, etc.

SEC. 9. That the said Saint Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian Nation any further grant of land, or its occupancy, than is hereinbefore provided: *Provided*, That any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this Act.

Condition of acceptance.

Proviso.

Violation to forfeit.

SEC. 10. That all mortgages executed by said railway company, conveying any portion of its railway, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 11. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, or alter this Act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the railway except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Amendment, etc.

Assignment forbidden.

Received by the President, March 6, 1896.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[PUBLIC—NO. 62.]

CHAP. 76. An Act To authorize the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Company to extend its line of railroad into the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Mar. 28, 1896.

Vol. 29, p. 77.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Company be, and the same is hereby, authorized and empowered to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad and telegraph line from a point on the south line of the State of Kansas near the city of Baxter Springs to the town of Miami, in the Indian Territory: *Provided*, That such right of way shall be fifty feet in width on each side of the central line of the

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad Company granted right of way, Indian Territory.

Location.

Provisos

Width.

Stations.

Commencement and completion.

road. Said company shall also have the right to take and use for station purposes a strip of land one hundred feet in width by a length of two thousand feet in addition to right of way to an extent not to exceed one station for each ten miles of road constructed within the limits of said reservations: *Provided further*, That work shall be commenced on such construction within a reasonable time from the approval of this Act, and completed so as to have trains running to the town of Miami within twelve months from said date.

Consent of Indians.

SEC. 2. That before said company shall enter the territory of any nation or tribe of Indians for the purpose of constructing its line of railroad and telegraph it shall have the written consent of the general council of such tribe thereto, which shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

Purchase from allottees.

SEC. 3. That said company shall have authority to acquire a right of way for its line of railroad and telegraph from individual allottees upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the parties, and in cases where the line of said railroad runs through the lands of minor allottees the judge of the United States court for the district wherein said lands are situated shall have power to regulate the manner, terms, and conditions whereby such right of way shall be acquired.

Condemnation.

SEC. 4. That in cases where a right of way can not be acquired from adult allottees by agreement between the parties, the same may be acquired by proceedings in condemnation in the United States court for the proper district, or before the judge thereof in vacation, according to the provisions of chapter fifty-eight of Sanders and Hill's Digest of the Laws of Arkansas, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, respecting "eminent domain," so far as the same can be made applicable: *Provided*, That in addition to the compensation herein provided for, said railroad company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the tribes through whose lands the said railroad may be constructed, the sum of fifty dollars per mile for each mile of road constructed through tribal lands which have not been allotted to individual Indians. Said company shall also pay, so long as said lands are owned and occupied as tribal property, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct through the said Territory. And the money paid the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this Act shall be apportioned by him among the several tribes in accordance with the number of miles of road that may be constructed through each reservation: *Provided further*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands remain as tribal property, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroads as may be deemed just and proper for their benefit, and the like power may be exercised by any State or Territory which may hereafter be formed.

Provisos.
Payment to tribes.
Annual rental.
Apportionment.
Taxation.

Approved, March 28, 1896.

[PUBLIC—NO. 66.]

Mar. 30, 1896.
Vol. 29, p. 80.

CHAP. 82. An Act Authorizing the Saint Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes.

St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railway Company granted right of way, Indian and Oklahoma Territories.
Location, Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Saint Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, be, and the same is hereby, authorized and invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping and operating, using and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone line through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories, beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company at and between Claremore and Sapulpa, on the Saint Louis and San Francisco Railroad, in the Cherokee and Creek Nations, Indian Territory, and running thence in a westerly and southerly direction, over the most practicable and feasible route, through or near the Cherokee,

Creek, Seminole, and Chickasaw Nations, Indian Territory, to a point at or near Stonewall, to a point on the Red River at or near Willis, Indian Territory, and from thence through the State of Texas to a point at or near Aransas Pass, State of Texas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem to its interests to construct and maintain along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for, with the right also of locating, constructing, owning, equipping and operating, using and maintaining a branch line of railway from a point on the main line to be selected by said company over the most practicable and feasible route between Okmulkee and Sasakwa and running southwesterly through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, to a point at or near Purcell, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, or to intersect the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad at some point between Norman and Ardmore; thence southwesterly to the northerly side of Wilbarger County, State of Texas, and from thence to the east line of the Territory of New Mexico, and thence through New Mexico to a point at or near El Paso, State of Texas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracks, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions as said company may deem to its interests to construct and maintain along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

SEC. 2. That said corporation is authorized to take and use for all purposes of a railway for its main line and branch line, and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Indian territories and Territory of Oklahoma, and to take and use a strip of land one hundred feet in width, with a length of two thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations, for every ten miles of road, with the right to use such additional ground where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the roadbed, not exceeding fifty feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein authorized to be taken shall be sold by the company, and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railway, telegraph, and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used, such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Width.

Stations, etc.

Provisos.
Limit for stations.
Reversion for nonuser.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, or by allotments under any law of the United States or agreement with the Indians, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damage done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant, such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested referees, to be appointed one (who shall act as chairman) by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, or, in case of an allottee, by said allottee or by his duly authorized guardian or representative, and one by said railway company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of a district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member, after due notice. And upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of any United States court in the Indian Territory, or the Territory of Oklahoma, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said

Payments to individuals.

Appraisement.

Referees.

Substitute on failure to appoint.

Hearings.

board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which such occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this act, with mileage at five cents per mile. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nations and the courts of Oklahoma Territory. Costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and be paid by such railway company. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after making the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to any district court in the Indian Territory, or Oklahoma Territory, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition. If, upon the hearing of said appeal, the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the award of the referees, the cost of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railway company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the cost shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court, the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railway.

Compensation, etc.

Costs.

Appeal.

Costs on appeal.

Work to begin on paying double award.

Freight rates.

SEC. 4. That said railway company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territories a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Kansas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That passenger rates on said railway shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway, and of messages on said telegraph and telephone lines, until a State government or governments shall exist in said Territories within the limits of which said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located; and then such State government or governments shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freights within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate, at all times, the cost of such transportation by said railway or said company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided, however*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate above expressed: *And provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide; and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Provisos.

Passenger rates.

Regulations.

Maximum rates.

Mails.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes or individuals through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to compensation provided for in this Act, for property taken and damages done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway for each mile of railway that it may construct in said Territories, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose land said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite location as set forth in section six of this Act, dissent from the allowance provided for in this section, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nation or tribe under the provisions of this Act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by the said railway company for dissenting nation or tribe

Payment to tribes, etc.

Provisos.

Appeal by general councils.

Amount of compensation.

shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under the foregoing provisions. Said company shall also pay, so long as said Territories are owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said Territories. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this Act shall be apportioned by him in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force among the different nations and tribes according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations or tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railway as it may deem just and proper for their benefit; and any Territory or State hereafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may lie within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this Act: *Provided further*, That a map showing the entire line of the road in the Indian Territory shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior before the work of construction shall commence.

Annual rental.

Apportionment.

Taxation.

Survey, etc.

Map.

SEC. 6. That said company shall cause maps showing the route of its located lines through said Territories to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chiefs of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claim for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That when a map showing any portion of said railway company's located line is filed as herein provided for, said company shall commence grading said located line within six months thereafter, or such location shall be void; and said location shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in sections of twenty-five miles before construction of any such section shall be begun.

Maps to be filed.

Proviso.

Grading.

Approval.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said railway shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon such right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

Employees may reside on right of way.

SEC. 8. That said railway company shall build at least fifty miles of its railway in said Territory within three years after the passage of this Act, and complete the remainder thereof within five years thereafter, or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built; that said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, road and highway crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads and highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be by the proper authorities laid out across the same.

Commencement and completion.

Fences, etc.

SEC. 9. That the said Saint Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railway Company shall accept this right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their lands, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations or tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided for: *Provided*, That any violation of the conditions mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this Act.

Condition of acceptance.

Proviso.

Violation to forfeit.

SEC. 10. That all mortgages executed by said railway company, conveying any portion of its railway, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 11. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, or alter this Act; and the right of way herein and hereby granted shall not

Amendment, etc.

Assignment forbidden.

be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of the railway except as to mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof.

Received by the President, March 18, 1896.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[PUBLIC—NO. 69.]

Mar. 31, 1896.
Vol. 29, p. 84.

CHAP. 85. An Act Providing for disposal of lands lying within the Fort Klamath Hay Reservation, not included in the Klamath Indian Reservation, in Oregon.

Fort Klamath Hay Reservation, Oreg., opened to homestead entry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all lands lying within the boundaries of the Fort Klamath Hay Reservation, not included in the Klamath Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, shall be open to the operation of the laws regulating homestead entry: *Provided*, That the disposal of said lands shall be made in tracts not exceeding eighty acres to any one bona fide settler thereon.

Proviso.

Limit to settlers.

Approved, March 31, 1896.

[PUBLIC—NO. 75.]

Apr. 6, 1896.
Vol. 29, p. 87.

CHAP. 93. An Act Authorizing the Arkansas Northwestern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Arkansas Northwestern Railway Company granted right of way, Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Arkansas Northwestern Railway Company, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arkansas, be, and the same is hereby, authorized and invested and empowered with the right of locating, constructing, owning, equipping, and operating, using, and maintaining a railway and telegraph and telephone lines through the Indian Territory upon a line beginning at a point to be selected by said railway company at or near the town of Southwest City, in the county of McDonald, State of Missouri, and running thence in a northwest direction over the most practicable route through the Indian Territory, to a point between Chetopa and Baxter Springs, in the State of Kansas, with the right to construct, use, and maintain such tracts, turn-outs, sidings, and extensions through such Territory as said company may deem to their interests to construct along and upon the right of way and depot grounds herein provided for.

Location.

Width.

SEC. 2. That the said corporation is authorized to take and use, for all purposes of a railway and for no other purpose, a right of way one hundred feet in width through said Territory, and to take and use a strip of land one hundred feet in width, with a length of two thousand feet, in addition to right of way, for stations for every ten miles of road, with right to use such additional grounds where there are heavy cuts or fills, not exceeding fifty feet in width, as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cuts or fills: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of said lands herein authorized to be taken shall be leased or sold by the company; and they shall not be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and

Stations.

Provisos.

Limit for stations.

convenient operation of said road and telegraph and telephone lines; and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians or individual Indians from which the same shall have been taken.

Reversion for nonuser.

SEC. 3. That before said railway shall be constructed through any lands held by individual occupants, according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the Indian nations or tribes through which it may be constructed, or by allotment under any laws of the United States or agreement with the Indians, full compensation shall be made to such occupants for all property to be taken or damages done by reason of the construction of such railway. In case of failure to make amicable settlement with any occupant such compensation shall be determined by the appraisement of three disinterested persons or referees, to be appointed, one, who shall act as chairman, by the President, one by the chief of the nation to which said occupant belongs, or in case of an allottee, by said allottee or by his duly authorized guardian or legal representative, and one by said railway company, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before a district judge, clerk of the district court, or United States commissioner, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award to and filed with the Secretary of the Interior within sixty days from the completion thereof; and a majority of said referees shall be competent to act in case of the absence of a member after due notice; and upon the failure of either party to make such appointment within thirty days after the appointment made by the President, the vacancy shall be filled by the district judge of the court held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, upon the application of the other party. The chairman of said board shall appoint the time and place for all hearings within the nation to which the occupant belongs. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each and every day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this Act, with mileage of five cents per mile. Witnesses shall be allowed the usual fees allowed by the courts of said nation. The costs, including the compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award, and to be paid by said railway company. In case the referees can not agree, then two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party being dissatisfied with the findings of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the district court for the northern division of the Indian Territory exercising jurisdiction over the territory in which the lands sought to be condemned are situate, which court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the subject-matter of said petition according to the laws of the State of Arkansas providing for the determining of damages when property is taken for railway purposes. If, upon the hearing of said appeal, the judgment of the court shall be for a larger sum than the awards of the referees, the costs of said appeal shall be adjudged against the railway company. If the judgment of the court shall be for the same sum as the award of the referees, then the costs shall be adjudged against the appellant. If the judgment of the court shall be for a smaller sum than the award of the referees, then the cost shall be adjudged against the party claiming damages. When proceedings have been commenced in court the railway company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of the railway.

Payment to individuals.

Appraisement.

Referees.

Substitution on failure to appoint.

Hearings.

Compensation, etc.

Costs.

Appeals.

Costs, on appeal.

Work may begin on paying double award.

SEC. 4. That the said company shall not charge the inhabitants of said Territory a greater rate of freight than the rate authorized by the laws of the State of Arkansas for services or transportation of the same kind: *Provided*, That the passenger rate shall not exceed three cents per mile. Congress hereby reserves the right to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on said railway and of messages on said telegraph and telephone lines until State governments are formed and shall exist in said Territory within the limits of which

Freight rates.

Provisos.

Passenger rates.

Regulations.

said railway, or a part thereof, shall be located, and then such State government shall be authorized to fix and regulate the cost of transportation of persons and freight within their respective limits by said railway; but Congress expressly reserves the right to fix and regulate at all times the cost of such transportation by said railway company whenever such transportation shall extend from one State into another, or shall extend into more than one State: *Provided*, That the rate of such transportation of passengers, local or interstate, shall not exceed the rate expressed: *Provided further*, That said railway company shall carry the mail at such prices as Congress may by law provide, and until such rate is fixed by law the Postmaster-General may fix the rate of compensation.

Maximum.

Mails.

Compensation to tribes.

SEC. 5. That said railway company shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the particular nations or tribes through whose lands said line may be located, the sum of fifty dollars, in addition to the compensation provided for in this Act, for property taken and damage done to individual occupants by the construction of the railway for each mile of railway constructed in said Territory, said payments to be made in installments of five hundred dollars as each ten miles of road is located and graded: *Provided*, That if the general council of either of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located shall, within four months after the filing of maps of definite locations, as set forth in section six of this Act, dissent from the allowances provided for in this section, and certify the same to the Secretary of the Interior, then all compensation to be paid to such dissenting nations or tribes under the provisions of this Act shall be determined as provided in section three for the determination of the compensation to be paid to the individual occupant of lands, with the right of appeal to the courts upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements as therein provided: *Provided further*, That the amount awarded or adjudged to be paid by said railway company for said dissenting nation or tribe shall be in lieu of the compensation that said nation or tribe would be entitled to receive under foregoing provisions, except as to annual tax. Said company shall also pay, so long as said reservations are owned and occupied by the Indians, to the Secretary of the Interior the sum of fifteen dollars per annum for each mile of railway it shall construct in the said reservations. The money paid to the Secretary of the Interior under the provisions of this Act shall be apportioned by him, in accordance with the laws and treaties now in force, among the different nations or tribes, according to the number of miles of railway that may be constructed by said railway company through their lands: *Provided further*, That Congress shall have the right, so long as said lands are occupied and possessed by said nations or tribes, to impose such additional taxes upon said railroads as it may deem just and proper for their benefit. And any Territory or State hereinafter formed through which said railway shall have been established may exercise the like power as to such part of said railway as may be within its limits. Said railway company shall have the right to survey and locate its railway immediately after the passage of this Act.

Provisos.

Appeal by general councils.

Award in lieu of compensation.

Annual rental.

Apportionment.

Taxation.

Survey.

Maps to be filed.

SEC. 6. That said railway company shall cause maps showing the route of its located line through said reservations to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, and also to be filed in the office of the principal chief of each of the nations or tribes through whose lands said railway may be located; and after the filing of said maps no claims for a subsequent settlement and improvement upon the right of way shown by said maps shall be valid as against said company: *Provided*, That a map showing the entire line of the said railway in the Indian Territory shall be filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior before the construction of said railway in the Indian Territory shall be begun.

Proviso.

Approval by Secretary of the Interior.

Employees may reside on right of way.

SEC. 7. That the officers, servants, and employees of said company necessary to the construction and management of said road shall be allowed to reside, while so engaged, upon said right of way, but subject to the provisions of the Indian intercourse laws, and such rules and regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with said intercourse laws.

SEC. 8. That said railway company shall build at least one hundred miles of its railway within three years after the passage of this Act or the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to that portion not built. That said railway company shall construct and maintain continually all fences, road and highway crossings, and necessary bridges over said railway wherever said roads or highways do now or may hereafter cross said railway's right of way, or may be, by the proper authorities, laid out across the same.

Commencement and completion.

Fences, etc.

SEC. 9. That the Arkansas Northwestern Railway Company shall accept this grant of the right of way upon the express condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid, advise, nor assist in any effort looking toward the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian nations or tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is herein provided for: *Provided*, That any violation of the conditions mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all rights and privileges of said railway company under this Act.

Condition of acceptance.

Proviso. Violation to forfeit.

SEC. 10. That all mortgages executed by said railway company conveying any portion of its railway, with its franchises, that may be constructed in said reservation shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, and the record thereof shall be evidence and notice of their execution, and shall convey all rights and property of said company as therein expressed.

Record of mortgages.

SEC. 11. That Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this Act.

Amendment, etc.

Received by the President, March 25, 1896.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[PUBLIC—No. 81.]

CHAP. 100. An Act Granting to the Duluth and North Dakota Railroad Company right of way through certain Indian reservations in the State of Minnesota.

Apr. 14, 1896.

Vol. 29, p. 92.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Duluth and North Dakota Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of North Dakota, and its successors and assigns, the right of way for the extension of its railroad through the Winnibagoshish, Chippewa, White Oak Point, and Red Lake Indian reservations, in the State of Minnesota, such right of way to be fifty feet in width on each side of the center line of said railroad, and said company may also take land adjacent to such right of way for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, and water stations, not to exceed in amount two hundred feet in width and three thousand feet in length for each station, to the extent of one station for every ten miles of road constructed within the limits of said reservations.

Duluth and North Dakota Railroad Company granted right of way through Winnibagoshish Chippewa, White Oak Point, and Red Lake Indian reservations, Minn.

Width. Stations, etc.

SEC. 2. That before said railroad shall be constructed through any land, claim, or improvement held by an individual occupant according to any agreement, treaty, or law of the United States, full compensation shall be paid such occupant or claimant for all property taken and damage done by reason of the construction of said railroad. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to fix, in such manner as he shall designate, the amount of compensation to be paid individual occupants and claimants; and the amount of damage resulting to the tribe or tribes of Indians, in their tribal capacity, pertaining to said reservations, by reason of the construction of the road through such lands of the reservations as are not occupied in severalty, shall also be ascertained and determined in

Payment to individuals.

Compensation to tribes.

Secretary of the Interior to approve plats, etc.

such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, and be subject to his final approval. But no right of any kind shall vest in said railroad company in or to any part of the right of way and station grounds herein provided for until plats thereof made upon actual survey for the definite location of the road, including the grounds for station houses, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs and water stations, shall have been filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and until the compensation aforesaid shall be fixed and paid. And said railroad company is hereby authorized, immediately after the passage of this Act, to enter upon said reservations for the purpose of surveying and locating its line of road:

Surveys.

Proviso.

Provided, That said line of railroad shall be located, constructed, and operated with due regard to the rights of the Indians, and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Regulations, etc.

Completion.

SEC. 3. That the rights herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless said road is constructed through said reservations within three years from the passage and approval of this Act.

Consent of Red Lake Indians.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to the Red Lake Reservation until the consent of the Red Lake Indians shall be obtained thereto in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

Amendment.

SEC. 5. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this Act.

Received by the President, April 2, 1896.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[PUBLIC—No. 82.]

Apr. 14, 1896.

Vol. 29, p. 93.

CHAP. 101. An Act To amend an Act to authorize the Interoceanic Railway Company to construct and operate railway, telegraph, and telephone lines through the Indian Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of section nine of the Act entitled "An Act to grant to the Interoceanic Railway Company a right of way through Indian Territory," approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, be, and the same hereby are, extended for a further period of three years.

Indian Territory.

Time extended for right of way to Interoceanic Railway.

Vol. 27, p. 750.

SEC. 2. That section one of said Act be so amended as to make the city of Fort Smith the terminus of said road on the western border of the State of Arkansas.

Terminus changed.

Vol. 27, p. 747.

SEC. 3. That section two of said Act be amended to read as follows:

Width.

Vol. 27, p. 748.

"SEC. 2. That a right of way of one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory is hereby granted to the Interoceanic Railway Company, and a strip of land one hundred feet in width, with a length of two thousand feet, in addition to the right of way is granted for such stations as may be established, but such grant shall be allowed but once for every ten miles of the road, no portion of which shall be sold or leased by the company, with the right to use such additional grounds where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the roadbed, not exceeding fifty feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be so used such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken."

Stations.

Provisos.

Limit for stations.

Reversion for nonuser.

SEC. 4. That section six of said Act be amended by striking out all after the word "Provided" and inserting the following: "That a map of defined location, showing the entire route of said road through the Indian Territory, shall be filed and approved by the Secretary of the Interior before any part of the said road shall be constructed."

Approval of map, etc. Vol. 27, p. 750.

Received by the President, April 2, 1896.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[PUBLIC—No. 86.]

CHAP. 108. An Act Granting to the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad Company and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, its lessee in perpetuity, the right of way over a part of the Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian Reservation in the States of Kansas and Nebraska.

Apr. 18, 1896. Vol. 29, p. 95.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Kansas, and to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois, as lessee in perpetuity of the railroad lines and property of said Atchison and Nebraska Railroad Company, the right of way for the railroad of said Atchison and Nebraska Railroad Company as so leased, one hundred feet in width, fifty feet on each side of the center of the track, as existing and located on and since the seventh day of April, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-five, through the Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian Reservation in the States of Kansas and Nebraska and over the allotments in severalty of certain Indians thereon, commencing upon the allotment of Sidney Perry at the southeast corner of said reservation and extending northwestwardly to a point one thousand two hundred and seventy-four feet west of the east line of the allotment of Stephen Story in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-six, township one north, of range eighteen east, in Richardson County, Nebraska: *Provided*, That this grant is upon condition that the grantees hereof shall, within ninety days after the approval of this Act, pay to said allottees, or their heirs, or to a parent or guardian of any minor allottee or heir, or to the Indian agent at the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency for their use, at the rate of twenty-five dollars per acre for the land hereby granted; and the receipts of any such persons, acknowledged in the manner provided for the acknowledgment on instruments conveying real estate in the State where said land is located, filed with the officer keeping the public record of land titles in the county in which said land is located, shall be evidence of such payment: *Provided further*, That said company shall first file with and secure the approval of the Secretary of the Interior to the map of definite location of the road as the same was located on the seventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

Atchison and Nebraska Railroad Company and lessee granted right of way, Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian Reservation, Kans. and Nebr.

Location.

Proviso.

Payment.

Secretary of the Interior to approve location.

SEC. 2. That at any time hereafter whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that the encroachments of the Missouri or Great Nemaha rivers shall make it necessary for the grantees named in this Act, their successors or assigns, to acquire other right of way through any part of such reservation, the allottees in severalty of allotments thereon, or their heirs, are hereby authorized individually to grant and convey right of way to the said railroad companies over their respective allotments in the ordinary manner provided for the acquisition of title to real estate in the above-named States, respectively; or the said grantees may proceed

Change of location.

against such allottees, or their heirs, as the owners of the several allotments, to condemn such right of way in the manner prescribed by the laws of such respective States as then existing: *Provided*, That said company shall first file a map of definite location of the location of the relocated line as provided in section one of this Act.

Proviso. Maps to be filed.

Received by the President, April 7, 1896.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[PUBLIC—No. 90.]

Apr. 24, 1896.

Vol. 29, p. 98.

CHAP. 122. An Act To amend an Act approved August twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled "An Act to authorize purchasers of the property and franchises of the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company to organize a corporation and to confer upon the same all the powers, privileges, and franchises vested in that company."

Preamble.

Whereas, pursuant to the authority conferred in and by the Act of which this is amendatory, a corporation was fully organized by the name and style of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company by the purchasers of the property and franchises formerly of the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company, and it is desirable that the powers of said corporation should be defined as hereinafter provided: Therefore,

Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company. Right of way, Indian Territory. Vol. 28, p. 502.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the power to construct and operate branches, including those mentioned in section two of this Act, conferred in and by section four of the Act approved August twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled "An Act to authorize purchasers of the property and franchises of the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company to organize a corporation and to confer upon the same all the powers, privileges, and franchises vested in that company," shall be exercisable in the Indian Territory only after maps showing the location of such branches shall have been filed with and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Approval of location.

Construction of branches. Vol. 28, p. 503.

SEC. 2. That the powers conferred by said section four shall extend to branches intended to aid the development of any coal or timber territory contiguous or tributary to the lines of railroad of the said Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad Company, whether owned or controlled by said company or by others, said branches not to exceed in length five miles, and to the construction and operation of a branch from any point on its existing line of railroad to the northern line of the State of Texas, and for this purpose the said company shall have the like rights, powers, and franchises, as to the acquisition of a right of way and depot grounds, and as to the construction and operation of the said branch, and shall be subject to the like conditions and restrictions as it possesses or is subject to under or by virtue of the provisions of the said Act of August twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, as to the line of railroad acquired or constructed thereunder.

Time requirements complied with.

SEC. 3. That the line of railroad which has been heretofore constructed shall be regarded and treated as a full compliance by said company with the requirements of the Act applicable to it, by which it was required, as a condition of further construction thereafter, to complete its main line prior to February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and said company may exercise from time to time the rights, powers, and franchises heretofore or by this Act conferred as to further extensions of or branches from its existing line.

Approved, April 24, 1896.

[PUBLIC—No. 93.]

CHAP. 141. An Act To grant to railroad companies in Indian Territory additional powers to secure depot grounds.

Apr. 25, 1896.

Vol. 29, p. 109.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any railroad company operating a railroad in the Indian Territory may acquire the right to use such additional ground as may be necessary for railway purposes at stations now existing, or for the establishment of new stations or depots, by making it appear to the Secretary of the Interior that such additional ground is necessary for railway purposes, and that the convenience of the people and the public interests will be promoted thereby: *Provided,* That the lands so acquired shall be subject to all the conditions and limitations as to use as are the lands for right of way and station purposes, as contained in the original Acts, respectively, granting the companies rights of way through the Indian Territory.

Indian Territory. Railroad companies may acquire lands for stations, etc.

Proviso. Conditions.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior may, when convinced that such application is proper, and after allowing opportunity for all parties in interest to be heard before him, grant the use of such additional lands held by the Indians in common as may be necessary for depot purposes; but before taking possession of and using such lands the railroad company shall deposit with the treasury of the tribe to which the lands belong compensation in cash at the rate of twenty-five dollars per acre: *Provided,* That if such tribe shall not be satisfied with the compensation herein provided, and the same can not be amicably determined, the amount to be paid by such railroad company to such tribe and the necessity for such taking shall be ascertained in the same manner as is prescribed by section three of this Act with respect to compensation to be paid individual occupants on any land so taken: *Provided further,* That before taking possession of and using such additional lands the railroad company in interest shall file a map of definite location of the same with the Secretary of the Interior, which map shall be subject to the approval of such Secretary.

Lands held in common.

Payment to tribes.

Provisos. Appeal.

Approval of location.

SEC. 3. That when lands desired by a railroad company under the provisions of this Act are held by individual occupants according to the laws, customs, and usages of any of the nations or tribes through whose lands the road is constructed, full compensation, in addition to the compensation to be paid the nation or tribe herein provided for, shall be paid to such occupant for all property taken and damage done by reason of the occupancy of the lands by the company for station purposes; and where the compensation can not be agreed upon between the company and the occupant, the company may apply to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall thereupon appoint three disinterested referees, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take and subscribe, before competent authority, an oath that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their appointment, which oath, duly certified, shall be returned with their award. In case the referees can not agree, then any two of them are authorized to make the award. Either party dissatisfied with the finding of the referees shall have the right, within ninety days after the making of the award and notice of the same, to appeal by original petition to the United States court for the Indian Territory in and for the district wherein the land sought to be so taken may be situate, where the case, both as to the necessity for the taking as well as the amount of damages, shall be tried de novo. When proceedings have been commenced in court and the court has determined the necessity for such taking, the railroad company shall pay double the amount of the award into court to abide the judgment thereof, and then to have the right to enter upon the property sought to be condemned and proceed with the construction of such depot with the necessary tracks. Each of said referees shall receive for his services the sum of four dollars per day for each day they are engaged in the trial of any case submitted to them under this Act, with mileage of five cents per mile for each mile actually traveled. Witnesses shall receive the usual fees allowed by the

Payment to individual occupants.

Referees.

Award.

Appeal.

Building may begin on depositing double the award.

Pay of referees, etc.

court, and all costs, including compensation of the referees, shall be made a part of the award and be paid by such railroad company.

Limitations.

SEC. 4. That all lands acquired under the provisions of this Act shall be used for railroad purposes strictly, and not more than twenty acres of land at any one station shall be acquired hereunder by any one railroad company; nor shall any additional land be so acquired which is not contiguous to land already occupied for railroad purposes.

Received by the President, April 14, 1896.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[PUBLIC—NO. 100.]

May 4, 1896.

Vol. 29, p. 113.

CHAP. 155. An Act To establish and provide for the government of Greer County, Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

Greer County, Okla., organized.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the portion of the Territory of Oklahoma bounded by the North Fork of the Red River and the State of Texas, heretofore known as Greer County, Texas, be, and the same is hereby, established as Greer County of Oklahoma, with Mangum as the county seat. The present county officers of said county shall be continued in office until the first Tuesday of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, or until their successors are elected and qualified, at an election to be held on the said first Tuesday of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, as provided by the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma. All provisions of law applicable to the organization and government of counties in Oklahoma shall forthwith be applied by the proper officers thereof to said Greer County, the intention being to provide without delay the same organized government for said Greer as for the other counties of Oklahoma. All public buildings and property of every description heretofore belonging to Greer County, Texas, or used in the administration of the public business thereof is hereby declared to be the property of said Greer County, Oklahoma, and the officers thereof shall, as soon as appointed, take immediate charge and custody thereof; and all school property in said county shall become the property of the respective school districts in which the same are situated.

County officers.

Oklahoma laws applicable.

Vol. 26, p. 81.

Transfer of public property.

Judicial proceedings in Texas courts binding.

SEC. 2. That all proceedings and actions of every kind in or before the several courts and officers of Greer County, Texas, shall have the same force and effect as if said courts and officers had been legally authorized courts and officers of the United States or of the Territory of Oklahoma, and the courts of said Territory having jurisdiction of similar matters shall make and issue all orders and writs necessary to enforce the orders, decrees, and final judgments of said courts and officers of Texas.

Transfer of pending suits.

SEC. 3. That all suits which were pending in the several courts of said Greer County, Texas, on March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, as shown by the dockets thereof, shall be entered upon the dockets of the courts of Oklahoma having jurisdiction of like cases, and the same shall proceed as if they had been brought in said courts of Oklahoma. Where an appeal or writ of error has been taken from a judgment in any civil or criminal case rendered by any of said courts of Greer County, Texas, to any other court of Texas, the judgment of such appellate court shall be binding upon all parties to such case, and upon the filing of a certified copy thereof in the court of Oklahoma having jurisdiction of like cases, it shall be the duty of such court to enter the same upon its minutes and proceed in said action in all respects as though it had rendered the original judgment therein. All rights in the cases mentioned in this

section shall be determined by the law of Texas applicable to the act or transaction involved, and the courts shall take judicial notice of such law for that purpose. When any judgment affirmed by any such appellate court provides for imprisonment, such imprisonment shall be in such place as the proper court of Oklahoma shall designate.

Court records, etc.

SEC. 4. That all records, minutes, and files of any of the courts and officers mentioned in section two of this Act shall be preserved and kept by the proper courts and officers of Oklahoma, and they, or certified copies thereof, shall be competent evidence. All written contracts, conveyances, mortgages, liens, or other instruments which have been heretofore filed or recorded in said Greer County, in conformity with the laws of Texas, shall be held and considered to have been legally filed or recorded, and it shall not be necessary again to file or record them. And all interests, rights, titles, and estates, conveyed, limited, encumbered, or in any wise affected by any contract, lien, conveyance, mortgage, or other instrument, or by any judgment or decree of any court of Texas of competent jurisdiction, and all judgments of said courts, civil and criminal, prior in date to March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, shall have the same force and effect, in all respects, as if said Greer County had legally formed a part of the territory of the State of Texas up to March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and had upon that date been lawfully ceded by Texas to the United States with a reservation and ratification of all existing rights and liabilities according to the laws of Texas.

Contracts, etc., filed.

Violation of judgments, etc., of State courts prior to Mar. 16, 1896.

Approved, May 4, 1896.

[PUBLIC—NO. 108.]

CHAP. 175. An Act Making provision for the deportation of refugee Canadian Cree Indians from the State of Montana and their delivery to the Canadian authorities.

May 13, 1896.
Vol. 29, p. 117.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be immediately available, to enable the President, by employment of the Army or otherwise, to deport from the State of Montana and deliver at the international boundary line to the Canadian authorities, all refugee Canadian Cree Indians in said State.

Cree Indians. Appropriation for delivery to Canadian authorities.

Approved, May 13, 1896.

[PUBLIC—NO. 122.]

CHAP. 202. An Act To restore the lands embraced in the Fort Lewis Military Reservation, in the State of Colorado, to the public domain.

May 19, 1896.
Vol. 29, p. 123.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the lands included in the Fort Lewis Military Reservation, in Colorado, established by Executive order of date January twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and located in townships thirty-four and thirty-five north, of ranges ten, eleven, and twelve west of the New Mexico principal meridian, are hereby restored to the public domain.

Ft. Lewis Military Reservation, Colo.

Restored to public domain.

SEC. 2. That said lands shall be subject to occupation, settlement, entry, purchase, and disposal under the public-land laws of the United States, except so much thereof as may be embraced in sections heretofore reserved for school purposes, to wit, sections thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township thirty-five north, of range eleven west; also sections nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, in township thirty-four north, of range eleven west, and also what will

Open to entry.

School sections.

be sections one, two, three, and four, in township thirty-four north, of range eleven west, when surveyed: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to interfere with any rights which may have accrued previous to the withdrawal of said lands for the purposes of such reservation, and excluding all general school sections.

Proviso. Vested rights.

Approved, May 19, 1896.

[PUBLIC—No. 130.]

May 21, 1896.

Vol. 29, p. 128.

CHAP. 213. An Act To amend an Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Denison and Northern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of section eight of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Denison and Northern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," approved July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, be, and the same hereby are, extended for a further period of two years from the passage of this Act.

Indian Territory. Right of way, Denison and Northern Railway. Time extended.

Vol. 27, p. 339. Width.

SEC. 2. That section two of said Act be amended to read as follows: "SEC. 2. That a right of way of one hundred feet in width through said Indian Territory is hereby granted to the Denison and Northern Railway Company and a strip of land one hundred feet in width, with a length of two thousand feet in addition to the right of way, is granted for such stations as may be established, but such grant shall be allowed but once for every ten miles of the road, no portion of which shall be sold or leased by the company, with the right to use such additional grounds where there are heavy cuts or fills as may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the road-bed, not exceeding fifty feet in width on each side of said right of way, or as much thereof as may be included in said cut or fill: *Provided*, That no more than said addition of land shall be taken for any one station: *Provided further*, That no part of the lands herein granted shall be used except in such manner and for such purposes only as shall be necessary for the construction and convenient operation of said railroad, telegraph, and telephone line, and when any portion thereof shall cease to be used such portion shall revert to the nation or tribe of Indians from which the same shall have been taken."

Additional for stations, etc.

Provisos. Limit.

Lands not to be sold, etc.

Approval of location.

SEC. 3. That section six of said Act be amended by striking out all after the word "Provided," and inserting the following: "That a map of definite location showing the entire route of said road through the Indian Territory shall be filed and approved by the Secretary of the Interior before any part of the said road shall be constructed."

Approved, May 21, 1896.

[PUBLIC—No. 153.]

May 25, 1896.

Vol. 29, p. 136.

CHAP. 242. An Act Making it unlawful to shoot at or into any railway locomotive or car, or at any person thereon, or to throw any rock or other missile at or into any locomotive or car in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who, in the Indian Territory, shall willfully and maliciously shoot at or into any locomotive, caboose, postal car, passenger coach, express, or baggage car of any railway train, or at any person thereon, or shall throw any dangerous missile at or into any locomotive, caboose, postal car, passenger coach, express, or baggage car of any railway train, or at any person thereon, or shall derail or attempt to derail any locomotive or train, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary for any time not more than twenty

Indian Territory.

Punishment for shooting at railway trains.

years: *Provided*, That if any person shall be killed, either directly or indirectly, by reason of said shooting, throwing, or derailing, the person causing the death shall be deemed guilty of murder, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly.

Proviso. Punishment in case of death.

SEC. 2. That any person who, in the Indian Territory, shall willfully shoot at or into any freight, stock, postal, baggage, or other car of any railway train, whether such car is attached to a locomotive or not, or shall throw any dangerous missile at or into such car, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ninety days or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Punishment for shooting at freight cars, etc.

Approved, May 25, 1896.

[PUBLIC—No. 195.]

CHAP. 398. An Act Making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and for other purposes.

June 10, 1896.
Vol. 29, p. 321.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department in full compensation for all offices the salaries for which are specially provided for herein for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred aud ninety-seven, and fulfilling treaty stipulations for the various Indian tribes, namely:

* * * * * * *

CHIPPEWAS OF MINNESOTA, REIMBURSABLE.

Advance interest to the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, as required by section seven of "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the manner required by said Act, reimbursable, ninety thousand dollars. And the duties, imposed upon the three commissioners, appointed under the provisions of the Act of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, shall, from and after the passage of this Act, be performed by one commissioner to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior.

Vol. 29, p. 325.

Chippewas of Minnesota, advance interest. Vol. 25, p. 645.

One commissioner to act instead of three. Vol. 25, p. 642.

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to carry out an Act entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, namely, the purchase of material and employment of labor for the erection of houses for Indians; for the purchase of agricultural implements, stock, and seeds, breaking and fencing land; for payment of expenses of delegations of Chippewa Indians to visit the White Earth Reservation; for the erection and maintenance of day and industrial schools; for subsistence and for pay of employees; for pay of commissioners and their expenses; and for removal of Indians and for their allotments, to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of sale of their lands, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For civilization, etc. Vol. 25, p. 642.

For completing the necessary surveys within the Chippewa Indian Reservation in Minnesota, including expenses of examining and appraising pine lands, under the provisions of the Act approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to be reimbursed to the United States out of proceeds of the sale of their lands, fifty thousand dollars.

Surveys.

* * * * * * *

KICKAPOOS IN OKLAHOMA.

Vol. 29, p. 328. Kickapoos, Oklahoma, civilization, etc.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to assist the Kickapoo Indians of Oklahoma Territory who have not accepted their allotments to make improvements upon said allotments as fast as accepted, and to purchase seed grain and subsistence for said Indians, five thousand dollars, to be immediately available. The sum of money now in the Treasury of the United States belonging to said Indians shall be retained as a permanent fund, upon which the Treasurer shall pay to said Indians annually interest at the rate of five per centum per annum from July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

Interest to be paid.

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QUAPAWS.

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Vol. 29, p. 330. Record of real estate to be at Miami, Ind. T.

That all deeds and instruments of writing pertaining to real estate within the Quapaw Agency and the town of Miami, in the Indian Territory, shall be recorded at the said town of Miami by the clerk of the United States court in and for the northern district of the Indian Territory, or his duly appointed deputy, in a book or books kept for the purpose, and sections six hundred and sixty-nine, six hundred and seventy, and six hundred and seventy-one of chapter twenty-seven of Mansfield's Digest of the Laws of Arkansas covering deeds, mortgages, liens, and instruments of writing pertaining to real estate, are hereby extended over and put in force in said Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory. That the allottees of land within the limits of said Quapaw Agency are authorized to lease the same for a term not exceeding three years for farming purposes, or five years for mining or business purposes.

Leases permitted.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

* * * * * * *

Vol. 29, p. 331. Transfer of funds to Sacs and Foxes, Iowa.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to transfer on the books of the Treasury Department, from the fund of fifty-five thousand and fifty-eight dollars and twenty-one cents, now held for the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians of the Mississippi, the sum of forty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty-five cents to the credit of that portion of said tribe of Indians now residing in the State of Iowa; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the attorneys employed by said Sac and Fox Indians residing in the State of Iowa, under contract approved by him for legal services rendered said Indians in the prosecution of their claim to said fund, from said sum hereby authorized and directed to be transferred, as soon as said transfer shall be made, the sum of four thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-two cents, or so much thereof as shall be necessary.

Attorney.

Jurisdiction over Indians, Tama County, Iowa.

That the United States hereby accepts and assumes jurisdiction over the Sac and Fox Indians of Tama County, in the State of Iowa, and of their lands in said State, as tendered to the United States by the act of the legislature of said State passed on the sixteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, subject to the limitations therein contained; and the United States Indian agent of the Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, and the governor of the State of Iowa, respectively, are hereby authorized to transfer by deed of conveyance, for the use and benefit of said Indians, the legal title held by them in trust, respectively, and the trusteeship of the lands of the Sac and Fox Indians of Tama County, Iowa, to the Secretary of the Interior and his successors in office.

Transfer of trust.

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SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, INCLUDING SANTEE SIOUX OF NEBRASKA.

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Vol. 29, p. 334. Schools.

For support and maintenance of day and industrial schools, including purchase, erection, and repairs of school buildings, in accordance with article seven of the treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen

hundred and sixty-eight, which article is continued in force for twenty years by section seventeen of the Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, twenty-five thousand dollars; in all, one million three hundred and forty-eight thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the provisions of section seventeen of the Act entitled "An Act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, shall be construed to extend and apply to each head of a family or single person over the age of eighteen years of the Flandreau band of Sioux Indians and of the Santee Sioux in Nebraska, who was entitled under section seven of said Act to take an allotment or not, at his or her option, and who accepted one dollar per acre in lieu of such allotment, and each head of a family or single person over the age of eighteen years shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits of said section seventeen, except that of taking an allotment, in the same manner as though he or she had taken an allotment thereunder.

Vol. 15, p. 637.

Proviso.

Vol. 25, p. 894.

Allowance to Santees and Flandreaus receiving money in lieu of allotments.

Vol. 25, p. 890.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain the number of Sioux and Ponca Indians in South Dakota and Nebraska who would not be benefited by the fulfillment of the proviso of section seventeen of an Act entitled "An Act to divide a portion of the reservation of the Great Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations and secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty nine, by the receipt from the United States of the articles of personal property therein mentioned and who desire to have the same converted into money, and in lieu of such articles of personal property, or any part thereof he may think proper, the Secretary of the Interior shall convert or commute the same, or so much thereof as he may think proper, into money, and pay the amount thereof to such Indians; and the payment under the provisions of this Act shall be held to be a liquidation of the obligation of the United States to said Indians under that portion of said section seventeen, so far as the articles of personal property therein named are concerned.

Payment to Sioux and Poncas in lieu of personal property.

Vol. 25, p. 895.

That the Lower Brulé Indians who were living on the Rosebud Reservation, in South Dakota, south of White River, prior to the third day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety, are hereby allowed to return and select the allotments of land occupied by them prior to July third, eighteen hundred and ninety; and said lands shall be surveyed and patented to said Indians under the provisions of the Acts of Congress in relation to the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians.

Allotment to Lower Brulés of Rosebud Reservation.

That such of the Lower Brulé Indians as desire to do so may take allotments of land on the Rosebud Indian Reservation, south of White River, in South Dakota, the same as they might have done prior to March , eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to pay to the Rosebud Indians the sum of one dollar per acre for all lands so taken and allotted, and the money to make such payment is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and charged against any funds belonging to said Lower Brulé Indians now in the Treasury of the United States.

Selection.

Payment to Rosebud Indians from Lower Brulé funds.

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SOUTHERN UTES IN COLORADO.

To carry out the provisions of the Act of February twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause rations and supplies to be issued each month at Ignacio, La Plata County, Colorado, and at Arboles, Archuleta County, Colorado, to all Southern Ute Indians to whom lands have been allotted and who are residing on their allotments. And the Secretary of the Interior shall establish an agency on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation, at Navajo Springs, in the county of Montezuma, Colorado, and shall cause rations and supplies to be issued each month or oftener at that point to all Southern Ute Indians who have not

Vol. 29, p. 355.

Southern Utes, Colorado.

Issue of rations.

Vol. 28, p. 677.

Agency at Navajo Springs, Colo.

elected to take land in severalty, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to disapprove the treaty heretofore made with the Southern Ute Indians to be removed to the Territory of Utah, and providing for settling them in severalty when they may so elect and are qualified, and to settle all those not electing to take lands in severalty on the west forty miles of the present reservation and in portions of New Mexico, and for other purposes, and to carry out the provisions of the treaty with said Indians June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty," approved February twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

Agency buildings.

For the erection of suitable agency buildings on said reservation at Navajo Springs, Montezuma County, Colorado, for the use of such Southern Ute Indians as have not elected to take allotments of land in severalty, ten thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

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WINNEBAGOES.

Vol. 29, p. 336

Officer for per capita payments to Indians.

That any sums of money hereafter to be paid per capita to individual Indians shall be paid to said Indians by an officer of the Government designated by the Secretary of the interior.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Vol. 29, p. 339.

Commission to Five Civilized Tribes.

Vol. 27, p. 645; vol. 28, p. 939.

For salaries and expenses of the Commissioners appointed under Acts of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, the sum of forty thousand dollars, to be immediately available; and said commission is directed to continue the exercise of the authority already conferred upon them by law and endeavor to accomplish the objects heretofore prescribed to them and report from time to time to Congress.

Authority, continued.

Applications for citizenship.

Provisos.

Decisions, etc.

That said commission is further authorized and directed to proceed at once to hear and determine the application of all persons who may apply to them for citizenship in any of said nations, and after such hearing they shall determine the right of such applicant to be so admitted and enrolled: *Provided, however,* That such application shall be made to such Commissioners within three months after the passage of this Act. The said commission shall decide all such applications within ninety days after the same shall be made. That in determining all such applications said commission shall respect all laws of the several nations or tribes, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, and all treaties with either of said nations or tribes, and shall give due force and effect to the rolls, usages, and customs of each of said nations or tribes: *And provided, further,*

Present tribal rolls confirmed.

That the rolls of citizenship of the several tribes as now existing are hereby confirmed, and any person who shall claim to be entitled to be added to said rolls as a citizen of either of said tribes and whose right thereto has either been denied or not acted upon, or any citizen who may within three months from and after the passage of this Act desire such citizenship, may apply to the legally constituted court or committee designated by the several tribes for such citizenship, and such court or committee shall determine such application within thirty days from the date thereof.

Powers of commission.

In the performance of such duties said commission shall have power and authority to administer oaths, to issue process for and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to send for persons and papers, and all depositions and affidavits and other evidence in any form whatsoever heretofore taken where the witnesses giving said testimony are dead or now residing beyond the limits of said Territory, and to use every fair and reasonable means within their reach for the purpose of determining the rights of persons claiming such citizenship, or to protect any of said nations from fraud or wrong, and the rolls so prepared by them shall be hereafter held and considered to be the true and correct rolls of persons entitled to the

rights of citizenship in said several tribes: *Provided*, That if the tribe, or any person, be aggrieved with the decision of the tribal authorities or the commission provided for in this Act, it or he may appeal from such decision to the United States district court: *Provided, however*, That the appeal shall be taken within sixty days, and the judgment of the court shall be final.

Provisos.

Appeal. Judgment of court final.

That the said commission, after the expiration of six months, shall cause a complete roll of citizenship of each of said nations to be made up from their records, and add thereto the names of citizens whose right may be conferred under this Act, and said rolls shall be, and are hereby, made rolls of citizenship of said nations or tribes, subject, however, to the determination of the United States courts, as provided herein.

Vol. 29, p. 340. Final roll of tribal citizenship.

The commission is hereby required to file the lists of members as they finally approve them with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to remain there for use as the final judgment of the duly constituted authorities. And said commission shall also make a roll of freedmen entitled to citizenship in said tribes and shall include their names in the lists of members to be filed with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. And said commission is further authorized and directed to make a full report to Congress of leases, tribal and individual, with the area, amount and value of the property leased and the amount received therefor, and by whom and from whom said property is leased, and is further directed to make a full and detailed report as to the excessive holdings of members of said tribes and others.

Deposit of roll, etc.

Report on leases, etc.

It is hereby declared to be the duty of the United States to establish a government in the Indian Territory which will rectify the many inequalities and discriminations now existing in said Territory and afford needful protection to the lives and property of all citizens and residents thereof.

Government to be established in Indian Territory.

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SENECA NATION OF INDIANS: That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to ascertain and report to Congress a detailed statement of all the leases made and entered into by the Seneca Nation of Indians with all persons or corporations of all lands in the Allegany Indian Reservation in the State of New York, giving an itemized statement of each and every lease now in existence or force, with the date and terms of each lease and amount or amounts due on each lease.

Vol. 29, p. 340. Senecas, New York. Report of leases by.

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To pay the expense of the preparation of a digest, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the decisions of the courts and the Interior Department, and the opinions of the Attorney-General relating to Indian Affairs, three thousand dollars.

Vol. 29, p. 341. Digest of decisions, etc. Indian Affairs.

For the construction, purchase, and use of irrigating tools and appliances on Indian reservations, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and subject to his control, thirty thousand dollars, and of this amount not exceeding two thousand seven hundred dollars may be used for the temporary employment of persons of practical experience in irrigation work at a compensation not to exceed seventy-five dollars per month each, and not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars for necessary traveling and incidental expenses of such persons. For completing the work of the Puyallup Indian Commission appointed under the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, to select and appraise such portions of the allotted lands within the Puyallup Indian Reservation, Washington, as are not required for homes for the Indian allottees; and also that part of the agency tract exclusive of the burying ground not needed for school purposes, and for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said commission, four thousand dollars to be reimbursed to the United States out of the proceeds of the sale of the agency tract and allotted lands, as provided in said Act, to be immediately available, and said commission shall conclude its work and terminate on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Irrigation. Purchase of tools, etc.

Experts.

Puyallup Indian Commission, completing work.

Vol. 27, p. 633. *ante*, p. 23.

For survey and subdivision of Indian reservations, and of lands to be allotted to Indians, and to make allotments in severalty, to be

Surveying and allotting.

expended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty thousand dollars.

Colville Reservation, Wash. Surveying.

For survey and subdivision of the Colville Indian Reservation in the State of Washington, and of lands to be allotted to the Indians thereon, ten thousand dollars, to be immediately available and to be reimbursable from the proceeds of lands of said reservation when sold.

Commission to negotiate with Indians for cession of lands. Vol. 29, p. 342.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to appoint a commission to consist of three persons, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, and not more than one of whom shall be resident of any one State, to negotiate with the following Indians, namely: With the Crow and Flathead Indians in the State of Montana for the cession of portions of their respective reservations; with the Northern Cheyenne and Crow Indians for the removal of said Northern Cheyenne Indians from their present reservation on the Rosebud River at Lame Deer Agency to the southern portion of the Crow Reservation; with the Indians residing on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in the State of Idaho, and with the Indians residing upon the Uintah Reservation in the State of Utah, for the surrender of any portion of their respective reservations, or for such modification of existing treaties as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the Secretary of the Interior; and with the Yakima Indians in the State of Washington for the surrender of a portion of their reservation lands, and for such modification of existing treaties as may be deemed desirable by said Indians and the Secretary of the Interior, any agreement thus negotiated being subject to subsequent ratification by Congress; and for the expenses of such commission and negotiations hereunder the sum of ten thousand dollars is appropriated: *Provided*, That the time for the completion of the canal, or any part thereof, authorized by an Act entitled "An Act granting to the Columbia Irrigation Company a right of way through the Yakima Indian Reservation, in Washington," be, and is hereby, extended two years from July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

Proviso. Columbia Irrigation Company; right of way extended. Vol. 28, p. 118.

Homestead settlers' payments extended one year.

That the homestead settlers on all ceded Indian reservations be, and they are hereby, granted an extension of one year in which to make payments as now provided by law.

Klamath Reservation, Oreg. Commission to locate boundary, etc.

That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, to be composed of three persons, two of whom shall be practical surveyors, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, and not more than one of whom shall be a resident of any one State, whose duty it shall be to visit and thoroughly investigate and determine as to the correct location of the boundary lines of the Klamath Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, the location of said boundary lines to be according to the terms of the treaties heretofore made with said Indians establishing said reservation; and when the correct location of said treaty boundaries of said reservation shall have been so ascertained and determined, said commission shall ascertain and determine, as nearly as practicable, the number of acres, if any, of the land, the character thereof, and also the value thereof, in a state of nature, that have been excluded from said treaty reservation by the erroneous survey of its out boundaries, as now existing and as shown and reported to have been made in reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, submitted to the Senate by the Secretary of the Interior, and as set out in Senate Executive Documents Numbered One hundred and twenty-nine, Fifty-third Congress, second session, and Numbered Sixty-two, Fifty-third Congress, third session.

Report.

And said commission shall make report of the facts ascertained and of their conclusions and recommendations upon the matters hereby committed to them to the Secretary of the Interior, who is hereby directed to report the facts found and reported by said commission and their conclusions and recommendations in the matter, together with his recommendations thereon, to the next regular session of Congress for its action.

Pay, etc., of commissioners.

And each member of said commission shall be paid not to exceed the sum of ten dollars per day while necessarily engaged in the per-

formance of the duties of said commission and actual expenses of travel and subsistence, the same to be audited and paid upon proper vouchers as other expenditures for the Indian Service are audited and paid. And the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for such purpose.

Mission Indians, California. Attorney.

To enable the Attorney General to employ a special attorney for the Mission Indians of southern California, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, one thousand dollars.

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Vol. 29, p. 343. Wyandotte Reservation, Indian Territory, sales by allottees. *Proviso.* Limit.

That the adult allottees of sections twenty-one and twenty-eight, in township twenty-seven north, of range twenty-four east, in the Wyandotte Reservation, Indian Territory, may sell and convey the land allotted to them in said sections: *Provided*, That the land so conveyed shall not exceed one-half of the land owned by each of them within the limits of the Quapaw Agency, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Yankton Reservation, S. Dak. Artesian well.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to put down an artesian well or wells at or near Lake Andes, on the Yankton Indian Reservation, South Dakota, at such place or places as he may determine, for the purpose of supplying said Indians with water for domestic purposes, for stock, and for irrigation purposes, five thousand dollars.

Indian Territory. Survey. *Proviso.* To be done by Geological Survey. Filing plats, etc. Effect. Inconsistent laws. Boundary monuments. Cost limited. Injuring survey posts, etc., forbidden. Penalty.

Surveying lands in the Indian Territory: For the completion of the survey of the lands in the Indian Territory, two hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That the surveys herein authorized, or any part of them, in the Indian Territory shall be made under the supervision of the Director of the Geological Survey by such persons as may be employed by or under him for that purpose. And such surveys shall be executed under instructions to be issued by the Secretary of the Interior, and subdivisional surveys shall be executed under the rectangular system, as now provided by law: *Provided further*, That when any surveys shall have been so made and plats and field notes thereof prepared, they shall be approved and certified to by the Director of the Geological Survey, and two copies thereof shall be returned, one for filing in the Indian Office and one in the General Land Office; and such surveys, field notes, and plats shall have the same legal force and effect as heretofore given to the acts of surveyors-general: *Provided further*, That all laws inconsistent with the provisions hereof are hereby declared to be inoperative as respects such surveys: *Provided further*, That hereafter, in the public land surveys of the Indian Territory, iron or stone posts shall be erected at each township corner, upon which shall be recorded the usual marks required to be placed on township corners by the laws and regulations governing public land surveys; also, that similar monuments shall be established at the corners of the townships that have been already surveyed by the Geological Survey: *And provided further*, That the entire cost and transportation of such monuments to the Indian Territory shall not exceed five thousand dollars, and the cost of the setting of the monuments in the areas already surveyed shall not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided further*, That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person to destroy, deface, change, or remove to another place any section corner, quarter-section corner, or meander post, on any Government line of survey, or to cut down any witness tree or any tree blazed to mark the line of a Government survey, or to deface, change, or remove any monument or bench mark of any Government survey. That any person who shall offend against any of the provisions of this paragraph shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court shall be fined not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not more than one hundred days. All the fines accruing under this paragraph shall be paid into the Treasury, and the informer in each case of conviction shall be paid the sum of twenty-five dollars.

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Vol. 29, p. 344.

That any adult Peoria or Ottawa Indian, an allottee under any Act of Congress, may, with the approval of the Secretary of the

Miami Town Company, sale of lands to, permitted.

Interior, sell and convey to the Miami Town Company, a company chartered under the laws of Kansas, forty acres of ground near Miami, Indian Territory, to be used exclusively for cemetery purposes and no other: *Provided*, That forty acres shall not exceed half of his or her allotment.

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Vol. 29, p. 344.

Old Settler Cherokees, payment for legal services to be withheld.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to withhold any further distribution and payment out of the money derived from thirty-five per centum of the judgment in favor of the Old Settler or Western Cherokee Indians against the United States, in the sum of eight hundred thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty-one cents, set apart for the payment of expenses and for legal services justly and equitably payable on account of the prosecution of said claim, until otherwise authorized by law.

Absentee Wyandottes to be located in Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.

Vol. 14, pp. 777, 778.

Payments.

Vol. 28, p. 311.

Vol. 28, p. 908.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to locate and establish certain Kansas Indians known as the Absentee Wyandotte Indians in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, in accordance with the provisions of articles thirty, thirty-one and thirty-seven of the treaty made between the Government of the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations April twenty-eighth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the sum of fifteen thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty cents, appropriated by Act of August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, made for the purpose of buying homes for the said Absentee Wyandotte Indians, and the additional sum of six thousand dollars, appropriated by Act of March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, shall constitute a fund to be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the payment to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, according to the provisions of article thirty-seven of the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six herein referred to not less than eighty acres per capita for the said Absentee Wyandotte Indians, which said fund shall be paid to the national treasurers of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in the proportions of three-fourths to the former and one-fourth to the latter, the tender of the same being equivalent to the payment thereof. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to carry out and enforce the said articles thirty, thirty-one and thirty-seven of the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six in such manner as may be necessary and sufficient for the purposes of this Act.

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SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

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Vol. 29, p. 345.

Pay for sites, etc.

For construction, purchase, lease, and repair of school buildings and purchase of school sites, one hundred and forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That any unexpended balance of the amounts appropriated for the support of Indian day and industrial schools for the fiscal years eighteen hundred and ninety-five and eighteen hundred and ninety-six, not needed for that purpose, may be used in the construction, repair, and equipment of school buildings, and shall be available during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

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Chamberlain, S. Dak., buildings authorized.

Site.

For the purpose of erecting, constructing, and completing suitable school buildings for an Indian industrial school at or near Chamberlain, in the State of South Dakota, which buildings are to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, upon plans and specifications to be approved by him, twenty-five thousand dollars; out of which sum the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to purchase not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of land near Chamberlain, at a cost of not to exceed three thousand dollars, to be immediately available, upon which land said school shall be built.

Rapid City, S. Dak., buildings authorized.

For the purpose of erecting, constructing, and completing suitable school buildings for an Indian industrial school at or near Rapid City, in the State of South Dakota, which buildings are to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, upon

plans and specifications to be approved by him, twenty-five thousand dollars; out of which sum the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to purchase not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of land near Rapid City, at a cost of not exceeding three thousand dollars, to be immediately available, upon which said buildings shall be built.

Site.

For the erection and completion of suitable buildings, including the necessary furniture of all kinds for the same, for an industrial boarding school at or near the reservation of the Sac and Fox Indians in Tama County, Iowa, and for the purchase of a suitable site for the same, thirty-five thousand dollars.

Tama County, Iowa, buildings and site.

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* * * *Provided*, That hereafter no Indian child shall be taken from any school in any State or Territory to a school in any other State against its will or without the written consent of its parents.

Vol. 29, p. 348. Written consent of parent to take pupil to another State.

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That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall employ Indian girls as assistant matrons and Indian boys as farmers and industrial teachers in all Indian schools when it is practicable to do so.

Use of girls and boys as assistants.

That the expenditure of the money appropriated for school purposes in this Act shall be at all times under the supervision and direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and in all respects in conformity with such conditions, rules, and regulations as to the conduct and methods of instruction and expenditure of money as may from time to time be prescribed by him, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs to direct expenditures.

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AGREEMENT WITH THE INDIANS OF THE FORT BELKNAP INDIAN RESERVATION IN MONTANA.

Vol. 29, p. 350.

SEC. 8. Whereas William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements, commissioners on the part of the United States, did on the ninth day of October, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-five, conclude an agreement with the Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation in the State of Montana, which said agreement is in words and figures as follows (Senate Document Numbered One hundred and seventeen, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session), to wit:

Agreement with Fort Belknap Indians.

Agreement concluded October ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, with the Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana, by William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements, commissioners.

This agreement, made and entered into this ninth day of October, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-five, by and between William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned Indians, residing upon and attached to the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation in the State of Montana, the same constituting a majority of the male adult Indians belonging upon said reservation, witnesseth that,

Commissioners.

ARTICLE I.

For and in consideration of the sum to be paid and the obligations assumed on the part of the United States, as hereinafter set forth, said Indians of the Fort Belknap Reservation hereby convey, relinquish, and release to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to that portion of their present reservation, in the State of Montana, lying and being within the following-described lines, to wit: Beginning at the 54-mile boundary monument, at a point about the middle of the crest of Mission Butte, and following a stright line, bearing (magnetic) north 17 degrees 30 minutes west, to the highest point on a limestone ridge on the south side of the north fork of People's Creek, and running at right angles to the course of said creek at this point; thence in a straight line, bearing (magnetic) north 2 degrees 45 minutes west, to a rounded, timbered knob on the crest of the limestone reef on the north side of the north

Lands relinquished.

fork of People's Creek, and parallel with its general course; thence easterly, following the crest of the last-mentioned limestone reef north of the north fork of People's Creek, to a low rounded hill on said limestone reef, where it dips down to the valley of Lodge Pole, or Red Mountain Creek; thence in a straight line, north 74 degrees east (magnetic) to the wooded limestone ridge known as Travois Butte, where a line drawn from the summit of Granite Butte (the peak south of the 61½ mile boundary monument) north 15 degrees east (magnetic) would intersect it; thence along said straight line to the southern boundary line of the present reservation; thence along said southern boundary line of the present reservation to the point of beginning.

ARTICLE II.

Consideration.

For and in consideration of the conveyance, cession, and relinquishment hereinbefore made, the United States hereby covenants and agrees to advance and expend during the period of four years, beginning from and after the expiration of the payments provided for in the agreement made between the parties hereto on the eleventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and ratified by Congress on the first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the Indians, the sum of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars. It is agreed that the said money shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States immediately upon the expiration of the payments under the said agreement of 1887, to bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, and there shall be expended the sum of ninety thousand dollars yearly, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as hereinafter provided. It is provided that any surplus accumulated under and remaining at the expiration of payments under the agreement of 1887 shall also bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum.

Vol. 25, p. 133.

Such sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary in any one year, shall be expended in the purchase of cows, bulls, and other live stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, agricultural implements; in providing employees, in the education of Indian children, in procuring medicine and medical attendance, in the care and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, and helpless orphans; in the erection and keeping in repair of such new agency and school buildings, mills, blacksmith, carpenter and wagon shops, as may be necessary; in assisting the Indians to build and keep in repair their houses, enclose and irrigate their farms, and in such other ways as may best promote their civilization and improvement.

ARTICLE III.

Employment of Indians, etc.

It is agreed that in the employment of all agency and school employees preference in all cases be given to Indians residing on the reservation, who are well qualified for such positions, and that all cattle issued to said Indians for stock-raising purposes, and their progeny, shall bear the brand of the Indian Department, and shall not be sold, exchanged, or slaughtered except by the consent of the agent in charge, until such time as this restriction shall be removed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ARTICLE IV.

Distribution of cattle, etc.; preferences.

In order to encourage habits of industry and to reward labor, it is further understood and agreed that in the giving out or distribution of cattle or other stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, and agricultural implements, as provided in Article II, preference shall be given to Indians who endeavor by honest labor to support themselves, and especially to those who in good faith undertake the cultivation of the soil and engage in pastoral pursuits as a means of obtaining a livelihood, and the distribution of these benefits shall be made from time to time in such manner as shall best promote the objects specified.

ARTICLE V.

As the scarcity of water on this reservation renders the pursuit of agriculture difficult and uncertain, and since the reservation is well adapted to stock raising, and it seems probable that the main reliance of these Indians for self-support is to be found in cattle raising, it is agreed that during the existence of this agreement no allotments of land in severalty shall be made to them, but that this whole reservation shall continue to be held by these Indians as a communal grazing tract, upon which their herds may feed undisturbed; and that after the expiration of this agreement the land shall continue to be so held until such time as a majority of the adult males of the tribes shall request in writing that allotment in severalty shall be made of their lands: *Provided*, That any member of the tribes may, with the approval of the agent in charge, fence in such area of land as he and the members of his family would be entitled to under the allotment act, and may file with the agent a description of such land and of the improvements that he has made on the same, and the filing of such description shall give the said member of the tribes the right to take such land when allotments of the lands in severalty shall be made. Stock raising, etc.

ARTICLE VI.

So soon as this agreement shall have received the approval of Congress, the boundary lines described in Article I shall be surveyed, designated, and marked by monuments not more than one-half mile apart. The expense of such survey shall be borne by the United States, but the unskilled laborers employed in the work shall be hired from among the Indians residing on this reservation. Surveys, etc.

Such survey and the markings of the above-described boundary lines shall be done immediately—not later than ninety days after the approval of this agreement by Congress—and completed as speedily as possible, and the ceded portion of the reservation shall not be thrown open to occupancy by the whites until after the new boundaries of the reservation shall have been established and marked.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further agreed and provided that none of the money realized from the sale of this land shall be applied to the payment of any judgment which has been or may hereafter be rendered upon any claim for damages because of depredations committed by said Indians prior to the date of this agreement. Prior claims.

ARTICLE VIII.

All of the provisions of the agreement between the parties hereto, made February 11, 1887, not in conflict with the provisions of this agreement, are hereby continued in full force and effect. Former agreement continued.

ARTICLE IX.

It is understood and declared that whenever the word Indian is used in this agreement it includes mixed bloods as well as full bloods. Meaning of "Indian."

ARTICLE X.

This agreement shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by Congress. Ratification.

Dated and signed at the Fort Belknap Agency, Montana, on the ninth day of October, 1895.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM C. POLLOCK.
[SEAL.] GEO. BIRD GRINNELL.

HOUGA DJU SHI NA, his x mark, (LITTLE CHIEF) and others.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT., October 9, 1895.

We, James Matt, Charles Buckman, Chas. Perry, and James Perry, do certify that the annexed and foregoing agreement by and between the United States and Indians residing upon and attached to the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation in Montana was fully interpreted to said Indians and they made to understand the same; that after said interpretation the said Indians, whose names appear subscribed to said agreement, signed the same in our presence.

We further certify that said Indians are members of said tribes and reside upon said reservation, set apart for said Indians in Montana, and that said subscribers are male adults over the age of 21 years.

Given under our hand at the Fort Belknap Agency this 9th day of October, 1895.

CHARLES PERRY.
CHARLIE BUCKMAN.
JAMES MATT.
JAMES PERRY.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT., October 9, 1895.

I hereby certify that there are 181 male adult Assinniboine and 153 male adult Gros Ventre Indians, making a total of 334 male adult Indians residing on this reservation and drawing rations and annuities at this agency, as shown by the records of the agency office.

LUKE C. HAYS,
United States Indian Agent.

Therefore,

Agreement confirmed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

Survey of boundary.

That for the purpose of making the survey of the boundary lines described in article one as provided for by article six of said agreement, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be immediately available.

Lands opened to mineral entry only.

That upon the filing in the United States local land office for the district in which the lands surrendered by article one of the foregoing agreement are situated, of the approved plat of survey authorized by this section, the lands so surrendered shall be open to occupation, location, and purchase, under the provisions of the mineral-land laws only, subject to the several articles of the foregoing agreement: *Provided*, That said lands shall be sold at ten dollars per acre: *And provided further*, That the terms of this section shall not be construed to authorize the occupancy of said lands for mining purposes prior to the date of filing said approved plat of survey: *Provided, however*, That any person who in good faith prior to the passage of this Act had discovered and opened, or located, a mine of coal or other mineral, shall have a preference right of purchase for ninety days from and after the official filing in the local land office of the approved plat of survey provided for by this section.

Provisos.
Price.

No occupancy prior to opening.

Preference to discoverers of coal, etc.

Vol. 29, p. 353.

AGREEMENT WITH THE INDIANS OF THE BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION IN MONTANA.

Agreement with Blackfeet Reservation Indians.

SEC. 9. Whereas William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements, commissioners on the part of the United States, did on the twenty-sixth day of September, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-five, conclude an agreement with the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation, in the State of Montana, which said agreement is in words and figures as follows (Senate Document Numbered One hundred and eighteen, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session), to wit:

Agreement concluded September twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, with the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation, in Montana, by William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements, commissioners.

This agreement, made and entered into the twenty-sixth day of September, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-five, by and between William C. Pollock, George Bird Grinnell, and Walter M. Clements, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned Indians, both full bloods and mixed bloods, residing upon and attached to the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, the same constituting a majority of the male adult Indians belonging upon said reservation, both full bloods and mixed bloods, the latter's rights to participate in all business proceedings of said tribe and to share in all the benefits accruing to said tribes from a sale of land or otherwise being hereby recognized as equal to the full bloods, witnesseth that: Commissioners.

ARTICLE I.

For and in consideration of the sums to be paid and the obligations assumed upon the part of the United States, as hereinafter set forth, said Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation hereby convey, relinquish, and release to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to that portion of their present reservation in the State of Montana lying and being west of the following-described line, to wit: Lands relinquished.

Beginning at a point on the northern boundary of the reservation due north from the summit of Chief Mountain, and running thence south to said summit; thence in a straight line to the most northeasterly point of Flat Top Crag; thence to the most westerly of the mouths of Divide Creek; thence up said creek to a point where a line drawn from the said northeasterly point of Flat Top Crag to the summit of Divide Mountain intersects Divide Creek; thence to the summit of Divide Mountain; thence in a straight line to the western extremity of the lower Two Medicine Lake; thence in a straight line to a point on the southern line of the right of way of the Great Northern Railway Company four miles west of the western end of the railway bridge across the north fork of the Two Medicine River; thence in a straight line to the summit of Heart Butte, and thence due south to the southern line of the present reservation: *Provided*, That said Indians shall have, and do hereby reserve to themselves, the right to go upon any portion of the lands hereby conveyed so long as the same shall remain public lands of the United States, and to cut and remove therefrom wood and timber for agency and school purposes, and for their personal uses for houses, fences, and all other domestic purposes: *And provided further*, That the said Indians hereby reserve and retain the right to hunt upon said lands and to fish in the streams thereof so long as the same shall remain public lands of the United States under and in accordance with the provisions of the game and fish laws of the State of Montana. Reservations. Hunting and fishing.

ARTICLE II.

For and in consideration of the conveyance, cession, and relinquishment hereinbefore made the United States hereby covenants and agrees to advance and expend during the period of ten years beginning from and after the expiration of the payments provided for in the agreement made between the parties hereto on the eleventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and ratified by Congress on the first day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the Indians, both full bloods and mixed bloods, now attached to and receiving rations and annuities at the Blackfeet Agency, and all who shall hereafter be declared by the tribes located upon said reservation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, entitled to membership in those tribes, the sum of one million five hundred thousand ($1,500,000.00) dollars. Consideration. Vol. 25, p. 133.

It is agreed that said money shall be paid as follows: The first year after the expiration of payments under the agreement of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (1887), three hundred thousand ($300,000.00) dollars, one-half of which shall be deposited in the United States Treasury and bear interest at four per centum per Money payments.

annum, and one-half, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be expended as hereinafter provided; and annually thereafter for eight years the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000.00) dollars: *Provided*, That any surplus accumulated under and remaining at the expiration of the agreement of 1887, and any surplus that may remain from any annual payment provided for herein, shall also be placed in the United States Treasury to the credit of said Indians, and shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum. Such sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary in any one year, shall be expended in the purchase of cows, bulls, and other live stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, agricultural implements, in providing employees, in the education of Indian children, in procuring medicine and medical attendance, in the care and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, and of helpless orphans, in the erection and keeping in repair of such new agency and school buildings, mills, blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon shops as may be necessary, in assisting the Indians to build and keep in repair their houses, inclose and irrigate their farms, and in such other ways as may best promote their civilization and improvement.

ARTICLE III.

Employment of Indians, etc.

It is agreed that in the employment of all agency and school employees preference in all cases be given to Indians residing on the reservation, who are well qualified for such positions; and that all cattle issued to said Indians for stock-raising purposes, and their progeny, shall bear the brand of the Indian Department, and shall not be sold, exchanged, or slaughtered, except by the consent of the agent in charge, until such time as this restriction shall be removed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ARTICLE IV.

Distribution of cattle, etc., preferences.

In order to encourage habits of industry and to reward labor, it is further understood and agreed that, in the giving out or distribution of cattle or other stock, goods, clothing, subsistence, and agricultural implements, as provided in Article II, preference shall be given to Indians who endeavor by honest labor to support themselves, and especially to those who in good faith undertake the cultivation of the soil and engage in pastoral pursuits as a means of obtaining a livelihood, and the distribution of these benefits shall be made from time to time, in such manner as shall best promote the objects specified.

ARTICLE V.

Stock raising, etc.

Since the situation of the Blackfeet Reservation renders it wholly unfit for agriculture, and since these Indians have shown within the past four years that they can successfully raise horned cattle, and there is every probability that they will become self-supporting by attention to this industry, it is agreed that during the existence of this agreement no allotments of land in severalty shall be made to them, but that this whole reservation shall continue to be held by these Indians as a communal grazing tract upon which their herds may feed undisturbed; and that after the expiration of this agreement the lands shall continue to be held until such time as a majority of the adult males of the tribe shall request in writing that allotment in severalty shall be made of their lands: *Provided*, That any member of the tribe may, with the approval of the agent in charge, fence in such area of land as he and the members of his family would be entitled to under the allottment act, and may file with the agent a description of such land and of the improvements that he has made on the same, and the filing of such description shall give the said members of the tribe the right to take such land when allotments of the land in severalty shall be made.

ARTICLE VI.

Surveys, etc.

So soon as this agreement shall have received the approval of Congress the boundary lines described in Article I shall be surveyed

and designated by two engineers, one of whom shall be selected by the Indians and one by the Secretary of the Interior; the said boundaries shall at once be marked by monuments, not more than one-half mile apart; the points at the mouth of Divide Creek and the westernmost extremity of the lower Two Medicine Lake, after they have been marked, shall be fixed and remain unchanged, no matter what alterations may hereafter take place in the course of said creek, or in the level of said lake. The expense of sucn survey shall be shared equally between the United States and the tribes occupying this reservation, but the unskilled laborers employed in the work shall be hired from among the Indians residing on th s reservation.

Such survey and the marking of the above-described boundary lines shall be begun immediately—not later than ninety days after the approval of this agreement by Congress—and completed as speedily as possible, and the ceded portion of the reservation shall not be thrown open to occupancy by the whites until after the new boundaries of the reservation shall have been established and marked.

ARTICLE VII.

Rights of way.

It is further agreed that whenever, in the opinion of the President, the public interests require the construction of railroads or other highways, telegraph or telephone lines, canals and irrigating ditches, through any portion of this reservation, right of way shall be and is hereby granted for such purposes, under such rules, regulations, limitations, and restrictions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe; the compensation to be fixed by said Secretary and by him expended for the benefit of the Indians.

ARTICLE VIII.

Prior claims.

It is further agreed and provided that none of the money realized from the sale of this land shall be applied to the payment of any judgment which has been or may hereafter be rendered upon any claim for damages because of depredations committed by said Indians prior to the date of this agreement.

ARTICLE IX.

Former agreement continued.

The provisions of Article VI of the agreement between the parties hereto, made February 11, 1887, are hereby continued in full force and effect, as are also all the provisions of said agreement not in conflict with the provisions of this agreement.

ARTICLE X.

Meaning of "Indian."

It is understood and declared that wherever the word Indian is used in this agreement it includes mixed bloods as well as full bloods.

ARTICLE XI.

Ratification.

This agreement shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by Congress.

Dated and signed at Blackfeet Agency, Montana, on the twenty-sixth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-five (A. D. 1895).

[SEAL.] WILLIAM C. POLLOCK.
[SEAL.] GEO. BIRD GRINNELL.
[SEAL.] WALTER M. CLEMENTS.

O NIS TAI PO KAH, his x mark (WHITE CALF), and others.

Witness:
J. E. WEBB.
A. B. HAMILTON.
GEORGE STEELL,
United States Indian Agent.

BLACKFEET INDIAN AGENCY, September 28, 1895.

I, J. W. Schultz, hereby certify that I wrote the names appearing upon the foregoing pages, the same being those that were signed by the parties by making their mark; that the same was done by them freely and voluntarily, and the names appearing thereon are Indians, both full bloods and mixed bloods, belonging upon and attached to the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.

Given under my hand at the Blackfeet Agency this the 28th day of September, 1895.

J. W. SCHULTZ.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., September 28, 1895.

We, Charles Simon, James Perrine, and Richard Sanderville, do certify that the annexed and foregoing agreement by and between the United States and Indians, both full bloods and mixed bloods, residing upon and attached to the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, in Montana, was fully interpreted to said Indians and they made to understand the same; that after said interpretation the said Indians whose names appear subscribed to said agreement signed the same in our presence.

We further certify that said Indians are members of said tribe and reside upon said reservation, set apart for said Indians in Montana, and that said subscribers are male adults over the age of 21 years.

Given under our hands at the Blackfeet Indian Agency this 28th day of September, 1895.

CHARLES SIMON,
Special Interpreter.
JAMES PERRINE,
Indian Interpreter.
RICHARD SANDERVILLE,
United States Agency Interpreter.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., September 28, 1895.

I, George Steell, United States Indian agent at Blackfeet Agency, Mont., hereby certify that the male adult population of the Indians belonging to the Blackfeet Reservation, both full bloods and mixed bloods, is 381.

This certificate is made upon my best knowledge, information, and belief, derived from the records of my office and fortified by all other sources of reliable information as to ages.

Given under my hand at the Blackfeet Agency this 28th day of September, 1895.

GEORGE STEELL,
United States Indian Agent.

Therefore,

Agreement confirmed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

Survey of boundary.

That for the purpose of paying one-half of the expense of making the survey of the boundary line described in article one, as provided by article six of said agreement, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the same to be immediately available; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use so much of any appropriation heretofore or hereafter made for the benefit of the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation as may be necessary to pay one-half of the expense of the survey of the said boundary line by the said article six of the agreement to be borne by the Indians.

Lands open to mineral entry only.

That upon the filing in the United States local land office for the district in which the lands surrendered by article one of the foregoing agreement are situated, of the approved plat or survey authorized by this section, the lands so surrendered shall be opened to occupation, location, and purchase under the provisions of the mineral-land laws only, subject to the several articles of the foregoing agreement; *Provided*, That the terms of this section shall not be

Provisos.

construed to authorize occupancy of said lands for mining purposes prior to the date of filing said approved plat of survey: *Provided, however*, That any person who in good faith prior to the passage of this Act had discovered and opened, or located, a mine of coal or other mineral, shall have a preference right of purchase for ninety days from and after the official filing in the local land office of the approved plat of survey provided for by this section.

No occupancy prior to opening.

Preference to discoverers of coal, etc.

AGREEMENT WITH THE INDIANS OF THE SAN CARLOS INDIAN RESERVATION IN ARIZONA.

Vol. 29, p. 358.

SEC. 10. Whereas Province McCormick, United States Indian inspector, did, on the twenty-fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress of March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five (Twenty-eighth Statutes at Large, page eight hundred and ninety-four), conclude an agreement with the Indians of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona, for the cession and relinquishment to the United States of the lands of the reservation embracing the coal fields, which said agreement is in words and figures as follows (House Document Numbered Three hundred and twenty, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session), to wit:

Agreement with San Carlos Reservation Indians.

Negotiations for cession of coal fields.

Vol. 28, p. 894.

This agreement, made on the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, pursuant to an item in the Act of Congress making appropriations for current and contingent expenses and fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, as follows: "The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to negotiate with the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona, through an inspector, for the cession or relinquishment to the United States of the lands embracing the coal fields, and that any agreement made shall be submitted to Congress for its action," by Province McCormick, United States Indian inspector, on the part of the United States, and the Apache, Mohave, and Yuma Indians, residing on the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona, by their chiefs, headmen, and members of said tribes, embracing a majority of all the male adult Indians occupying said reservation, witnesseth:

ARTICLE I.

That the said Indians do hereby cede, grant, and relinquish to the United States all right, title, and claim which they may have in and to all the land embraced within the following-described tract, now a part of the said San Carlos or White Mountain Indian Reservation, to wit:

Lands ceded.

All the land lying south of a line, commencing at a point on the present eastern boundary of the said reservation, one mile south of Goodwin Spring; thence in a general direction west to the highest point on Mount Turnbull; thence in a westerly direction to a point on a line between the agency building proper and Stanley, or the Saddle butte, seven miles from said building in a southerly direction; thence in a westerly direction at longest possible tangents to the mouth of Hawk Canyon, not crossing said canyon; thence down the Gila River, following the south bank to a point where said Gila River crosses the present western boundary of the reservation.

ARTICLE II.

That in consideration of the lands ceded, relinquished, and conveyed, as aforesaid, the United States stipulates and agrees to place in the Treasury of the United States to the credit and for the sole benefit of the said Apache, Mohave, and Yuma Indians and to account therefor annually, to them through their agent, the net proceeds accruing from the disposal of such coal and mineral lands, lying within the ceded territory, under the laws applicable thereto; and that said money shall be paid to them in cash from time to time as the same shall become available, pro rata, share and share alike

Consideration.

to each man, woman, and child of the tribes now living upon and entitled to the privileges of the said reservation: *Provided*, That none of the money credited to said Indians under this agreement shall be subject to the payment of any claims, judgments, or demands against said Indians for damages or depredations, claimed to have been committed prior to the signing of this agreement.

Prior claims barred.

ARTICLE III.

That for the purpose of segregating the ceded land from the diminished reservation the new boundary line described in article one of the agreement shall be properly surveyed and permanently marked in a plain and substantial manner by prominent and durable monuments; and that the cost of said survey shall be chargeable to and be paid out of the proceeds of said ceded lands.

Survey, etc.

ARTICLE IV.

Ratification.

This agreement shall not take effect and be in force until ratified by the Congress of the United States.

Dated and signed at San Carlos Agency, Arizona, on the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

PROVINCE MCCORMICK,
United States Indian Inspector.

The foregoing articles of agreement having been fully explained to us in open council, we, the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and members of the several bands of Apache, Mohave, and Yuma Indians, attached to and receiving rations at the San Carlos Agency, in the Territory of Arizona, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations therein contained.

Witness our hands and seals at San Carlos Agency, Arizona, this twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

(Here follows six hundred and three signatures of the adult male Indians of the San Carlos Reservation.)

Witness:

ALBERT L. MYER,
Capt. Eleventh Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

D. G. CHEESMAN,
Agency Clerk.

We hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement were carefully read and explained to the Indians, parties hereto, in open council, and were thoroughly understood by them before signing the same, and that the agreement was executed and signed by said Indians at the San Carlos Indian Agency, in Arizona Territory, on the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

JAMES STEVENS,
United States Special Interpreter.

CONSTANT BREAD,
United States Agency Interpreter, Apache.

MIKE BURNS,
United States Special Interpreter.

ARTHUR DUCAT,
United States Agency Interpreter, Mohave.

Witness:

ALBERT L. MYER,
Capt. Eleventh Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

D. G. CHEESMAN,
Agency Clerk.

I certify that the records of this office show that the total number of males on this reservation over eighteen years of age, according to last census, was eleven hundred and thirteen, of whom thirty are scouts in the United States service and permanently absent, leaving ten hundred and eighty three.

ALBERT L. MYER,
Captain Eleventh Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ., February 25, 1896.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ., February 25, 1896.

I certify that the records of this office show ten hundred and eighty-three male adult Indians over eighteen years of age now residing on this entire reservation, and that the foregoing agreement has been duly signed by a majority thereof.

PROVINCE MCCORMICK,
United States Indian Inspector.

Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said agreement be, and the same hereby is, accepted, ratified, and confirmed.

Agreement confirmed.

The Secretary of the Interior shall cause the said boundary line (estimated length forty-five miles), as described in article three of the agreement quoted and made a part of this Act, to be surveyed, marked, and established, by permanent and durable monuments of stone, the same to be set at each mile and half-mile point and at the angles formed on said line, and set, marked, and witnessed in conformity with instructions to be furnished by said Secretary of the Interior relating thereto; the compensation to be allowed for executing said survey not to exceed the sum of forty dollars per mile, including the monuments.

Survey of boundary.

There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to carry into effect the provisions of the preceding section, said amount to be immediately available: *Provided, however*, That from the proceeds of the sale of the lands ceded by said agreement there shall first be deducted an amount sufficient to reimburse the United States for the expenditure authorized by this section.

Appropriation.

Proviso. Reimbursement.

That upon the filing in the United States local land office for the district in which the lands surrendered by article one of the foregoing agreement are situated, of the approved plat or survey authorized by this section, the lands so surrendered shall be open to occupation, location, and purchase under the provisions of the mineral-land laws only, subject to the several articles of the foregoing agreement: *Provided*, That the terms of this section shall not be construed to authorize occupancy of said lands for mining purposes prior to the date of filing said approved plat of survey: *Provided, however*, That any person who in good faith prior to the passage of this Act had discovered and opened, or located, a mine of coal or other mineral, shall have a preference right of purchase for ninety days from and after the official filing in the local land office of the approved plat of survey provided for by this section.

Lands open to mineral entry only.

Provisos. No occupancy prior to opening. Preference to discoverers of coal, etc.

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to issue a patent in fee to Benjamin J. Clardy for all the land heretofore allotted to him in the Territory of Oklahoma, as a citizen Pottawatomie Indian, and all restrictions as to the sale, incumbrance, or taxation of said land is hereby removed.

Benjamin J. Clardy, patent to issue Oklahoma lands.

Approved, June 10, 1896.

PRIVATE ACTS.

[PRIVATE—NO. 33.]

CHAP. 124. An Act To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to settle the claims of the legal representatives of S. W. Marston, late United States Indian agent at Union Agency, Indian Territory, for services and expenses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be examined and audited the claims of the legal representatives of S. W. Marston, late United States Indian agent at Union Agency, Indian Territory, for services rendered and expenses incurred by him in the months of July, August, September, and October, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, which claims were transmitted to the office of Indian Affairs about November in said year, and to pay to his legal representatives whatever sum of money may be found to be justly due to him for such services and expenses, not exceeding in amount the sum of four hundred and forty-eight dollars and ten cents; and a sufficient sum of money to pay the amount so found to be due is hereby appropriated.

Approved, April 24, 1896.

PROCLAMATIONS.

[No. 1.]

May 16, 1895.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas, pursuant to section one, of the Act of Congress, approved July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and for other purposes," certain articles of agreement were made and concluded at the Yankton Indian Agency, South Dakota, on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, by and between the United States of America and the Yankton tribe of Sioux or Dacotah Indians upon the Yankton reservation, whereby the said Yankton tribe of Sioux or Dacotah Indians, for the consideration therein mentioned, ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States, all their claim, right, title and interest in and to all the unallotted lands within the limits of the reservation set apart to said tribe by the first article of the treaty of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, between said tribe and the United States; and

Vol. 27, p. 137.

Vol. 28, p. 314.

Whereas, it is further stipulated and agreed by article eight that such part of the surplus lands by said agreement ceded and sold to the United States as may be occupied by the United States for agency, schools and other purposes, shall be reserved from sale to settlers until they are no longer required for such purposes, but all of the other lands so ceded and sold shall, immediately after the ratification of the agreement by Congress, be offered for sale through the proper land office, to be disposed of under the existing land laws of the United States, to actual and bona fide settlers only; and

Vol. 28, p. 316.

Religious, etc., organizations.

Whereas, it is also stipulated and agreed by article ten that any religious society, or other organization, shall have the right for two years from the date of the ratification of the said agreement, within which to purchase the lands occupied by it under proper authority for religious or educational work among the Indians, at a valuation fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, which shall not be less than the average price paid to the Indians for the surplus lands; and

Vol. 28, p. 319.

Whereas, it is provided in the act of Congress accepting, ratifying and confirming the said agreement approved August 15, 1894, section 12 (Pamphlet Statutes, 53d Congress, 2d session, pages 314 to 319), "That the lands by said agreement ceded, to the United States shall, upon proclamation by the President, be opened to settlement, and shall be subject to disposal only under the homestead and townsite laws of the United States, excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each Congressional township, which shall be reserved for common school purposes and be subject to the laws of the State of South Dakota: *Provided*, That each settler on said lands shall, in addition to the fees provided by law, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him the sum of three dollars and seventy-five cents per acre, of which sum he shall pay fifty cents at the time of making his original entry and the balance before making final proof and receiving a certificate of final entry; but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors, as defined and

Disposal of lands.

described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be abridged except as to the sum to be paid as aforesaid.

"That the Secretary of the Interior, upon proper plats and description being furnished, is hereby authorized to issue patents to Charles Picotte and Felix Brunot, and W. T. Selwyn, United States interpreters, for not to exceed one acre of land each, so as to embrace their houses near the agency buildings upon said reservation, but not to embrace any buildings owned by the Government, upon the payment by each of said persons of the sum of three dollars and seventy-five cents.

"That every person who shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors or other intoxicants upon any of the lands by said agreement ceded, or upon any of the lands included in the Yankton Sioux Indian Reservation as created by the treaty of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years and by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars."

and;

Whereas, all the terms, conditions and considerations required by said agreement made with said tribes of Indians and by the laws relating thereto, precedent to opening said lands to settlement, have been, as I hereby declare, complied with:

Lands ceded by Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians open to settlement May 21, 1895.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Statutes hereinbefore mentioned, do hereby declare and make known that all of the lands acquired from the Yankton tribe of Sioux or Dacotah Indians by the said agreement, saving and excepting the lands reserved in pursuance of the provisions of said agreement and the act of Congress ratifying the same, will, at and after the hour of twelve o'clock, noon (central standard time), on the twenty-first day of May, 1895, and not before, be open to settlement, under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions contained in said agreement, the statutes hereinbefore specified and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

Schedule.

The lands to be so opened to settlement are for greater convenience, particularly described in the accompanying schedule, entitled "Schedule of Lands within the Yankton Reservation, South Dakota, to be opened to settlement by Proclamation of the President," and which schedule is made a part hereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 16th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and nineteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President,
EDWIN F. UHL,
Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 2.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

May 16, 1896.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble. Vol. 28, p. 323.

Whereas, pursuant to section one, of the act of Congress approved July thirteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and for other purposes," certain articles of cession and agreement were made and concluded at the Siletz Agency, Oregon, on the thirty-first day of October, eighteen

hundred and ninety-two, by and between the United States of America and the Alsea and other Indians on Siletz Reservation in Oregon, whereby said Alsea and other Indians, for the consideration therein mentioned, ceded and conveyed to the United States all their claim, right, title and interest in and to all the unallotted lands within the limits of said reservation, except the five sections described in article four of the agreement, viz: section nine, township nine south, range eleven west of the Willamette Meridian, and the west half of the west half of section five, and the east half of section six, and the east half of the west half of section six, township ten south, range ten west, and the south half of section eight, and the north half of section seventeen, and section sixteen, township nine south, range nine west, and the east half of the northeast quarter, and Lot three, section twenty, and south half, and south half of north half of section twenty-one, township eight, range ten west; and whereas it is further stipulated and agreed by article six that any religious society or other organization shall have the right for two years from the date of the ratification of this agreement within which to purchase the lands occupied by it, with proper authority, for religious or educational work among the Indians, at the rate of $2.50 per acre, the same to be conveyed to such society or organization by patent; and whereas it is provided in the *act of Congress*, accepting, ratifying and confirming said agreement, approved August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, (Pamphlet Stats. pp. 286 to 338), section fifteen that

Religious, etc., organizations.

Disposal of lands ceded. Vol. 28, p. 326.

"The mineral lands shall be disposed of under the laws applicable thereto, and the balance of the land so ceded shall be disposed of until further provided by law under the town-site law and under the provisions of the homestead law: *Provided, however*, That each settler, under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead laws shall, at the time of making his original entry, pay the sum of fifty cents per acre in addition to the fees now required by law, and at the time of making final proof shall pay the further sum of one dollar per acre, final proof to be made within five years from the date of entry, and three years' actual residence on the land shall be established by such evidence as is now required in homestead proofs as a prerequisite to title or patent", and,

Whereas it is provided,

"That immediately after the passage of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall under such regulations as he may prescribe, open said lands to settlement after proclamation by the President and sixty days' notice:" and

Whereas all the terms, conditions and considerations required by said agreement made with said tribe of Indians hereinbefore mentioned, and the laws relating thereto, precedent to opening said lands to settlement have been, as I hereby declare, provided for, paid and complied with:

Lands ceded by Alsea, etc., Indians on Siletz Reservation, Oreg., open to settlement July 25, 1895.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the statutes hereinbefore mentioned, and by said agreement, do hereby declare and make known that all of the lands acquired from the Alsea and other Indians, by said agreement, will, at and after the hour of twelve o'clock, noon (Pacific standard time), on the Twenty-fifth day of July 1895 and not before, be opened to settlement, under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions contained in said agreement, the statutes above specified and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

Schedule.

The lands to be so opened to settlement are for greater convenience particularly described in the accompanying schedule, entitled "Schedule of lands within the Siletz Indian Reservation, in Oregon, opened to settlement by proclamation of the President, dated May 16th, 1895," and which schedule is made a part hereof.

Persons warned not to enter on lands before time of opening.

Warning is hereby given that no person entering upon and occupying said lands before said hour of 12 o'clock, noon, of the 25th day of July, 1895, hereinbefore fixed, will ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any rights thereto, and that the officers of the United States will be required to strictly enforce this provision, which is authorized by the act of August 15, 1894, hereinbefore mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this Sixteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President,
EDWIN F. UHL,
Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 3.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: May 18, 1895.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas, by a written agreement, made on the ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, the Kickapoo Nation of Indians, in the Territory of Oklahoma, ceded, conveyed, transferred, and relinquished, forever and absolutely, without any reservation whatever, all their claim, title, and interest of every kind and character in and to the lands particularly described in Article I of the agreement, *Provided*, that in said tract of country there shall be allotted to each and every member, native and adopted, of said Kickapoo tribe of Indians, 80 acres of land, in the manner and under the conditions stated in said agreement; and that when the allotments of land shall have been made and approved by the Secretary of the Interior the title thereto shall be held in trust for the allottees respectively for the period of twenty-five years in the manner and to the extent provided for in the act of Congress approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven (24 Stats., 388); and

Vol. 24, p. 388.

Religious, etc., organizations.

Whereas, it is further stipulated and agreed by Article 6 of the agreement that wherever, in this reservation, any religious society or other organization is now occupying any portion of said reservation for religious or educational work among the Indians the land so occupied may be allotted and confirmed to such society or organization, not, however, to exceed one hundred and sixty acres of land to any one society or organization, so long as the same shall be so occupied and used, and such land shall not be subject to homestead entry; and

Disposal of lands.

Vol. 27, p. 563.

Whereas, it is provided in the act of Congress accepting, ratifying, and confirming the said agreement with the Kickapoo Indians, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three (27 Stats., pp. 557 to 563) section three:

"That whenever any of the lands, acquired by this agreement shall, by operation of law or proclamation of the President of the United States, be open to settlement or entry, they shall be disposed of (except sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township thereof) to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead and townsite laws (except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which shall not apply): *Provided, however*, That each settler on said lands shall, before making a final proof and receiving a certificate of entry, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, and within five years from the date of the first original entry, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents an acre, one-half of which shall be paid within two years; but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not be abridged, except as to the sum to be paid as aforesaid. Until said lands are opened to settlement by proclamation of the President of the United States no person shall be permitted to enter upon or occupy any of said

lands; and any person violating this provision shall never be permitted to make entry of any of said lands or acquire any title thereto: *Provided*, That any person having attempted to, but for any cause failed to acquire a title in fee under existing law, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make homestead entry upon said lands"; and

Allotments. Vol. 27, p. 557.

Whereas, allotments of land in severalty to said Kickapoo Indians have been made and approved in accordance with law and the provisions of the before-mentioned agreement with them; and

Highways. Vol. 26, p. 92.

Whereas, it is provided by the act of Congress for the temporary government in Oklahoma, approved May second, eighteen hundred and ninety, section twenty-three (26 Stats., 92), that there shall be reserved public highways four rods wide between each section of land in said Territory, the section lines being the center of said highways; but no deduction shall be made where cash payments are provided for in the amount to be paid for each quarter section of land by reason of such reservation; and

Adjoining entries. Vol. 28, p. 37.

Whereas, it is provided in the act of Congress approved February tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, (28 Stats., p. 37):

"That every homestead settler on the public lands on the left bank of the Deep Fork River in the former Iowa Reservation, in the Territory of Oklahoma, who entered less than one hundred and sixty acres of land, may enter, under the homestead laws, other lands adjoining the land embraced in his original entry when such additional lands become subject to entry, which additional entry shall not, with the lands originally entered, exceed in the aggregate, one hundred and sixty acres: *Provided*, That where such adjoining entry is made residence shall not be required upon the lands so entered, but the residence and cultivation by the settler upon and of the land embraced in his original entry shall be considered residence and cultivation for the same length of time upon the land embraced in his additional entry; but such lands so entered shall be paid for, conformable to the terms of the Act acquiring the same and opening it to homestead entry." and;

School lands, etc. Vol. 28, p. 899.

Whereas, it is further provided in the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, (28 Stats. p. 899).

"That any State or Territory entitled to indemnity school lands or entitled to select lands for educational purposes under existing law may select such lands within the boundaries of any Indian reservation in such State or Territory from the surplus lands thereof, purchased by the United States after allotments have been made to the Indians of such reservation, and prior to the opening of such reservation to settlement." and:

Whereas, all the terms, conditions, and considerations required by said agreement made with said tribes of Indians and by the laws relating thereto, precedent to opening said lands to settlement, have been, as I hereby declare, complied with:

Lands ceded by Kickapoo Indians, Oklahoma, open to settlement May 23, 1895.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Statutes hereinbefore mentioned, and by other the laws of the United States, and by the said agreement, do hereby declare and make known that all of said lands hereinbefore described, acquired from the Kickapoo Indians by the agreement aforesaid, will, at and after the hour of twelve o'clock, noon (central standard time), Thursday, the twenty third day of the month of May, A. D., eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and not before, be open to settlement under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions contained in the said agreement, the statutes above specified, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto, saving and excepting such tracts as have been alloted, reserved or selected under the laws herein referred to, and such tracts as may be properly selected by the Territory of Oklahoma under and in accordance with the provisions of the act of March second eighteen hundred and ninety-five, hereinbefore quoted, prior to the time herein fixed for the opening of said lands to settlement.

Schedule.

The lands to be so opened to settlement are for greater convenience particularly described in the accompanying schedule, entitled "Schedule of lands within the Kickapoo Reservation, Oklahoma

Territory, to be opened to settlement by proclamation of the President," but notice is hereby given that should any of the lands described in the accompanying schedule be properly selected by the Territory of Oklahoma under and in accordance with the provisions of said act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, prior to the time herein fixed for the opening of said lands to settlement such tracts will not be subject to settlement or entry.

Entry on lands before day of opening, prohibited.

Notice, moreover, is hereby given that it is by law enacted that until said lands are opened to settlement by proclamation, no person shall be permitted to enter upon or occupy the same; and any person violating this provision shall never be permitted to make entry of any of said lands or acquire any title thereto. The officers of the United States will be required to enforce this provision.

Land districts designated.

And further notice is hereby given that all of said lands lying north of the township line between townships thirteen and fourteen north, are now attached to the Eastern Land District, the office of which is at Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory; and all of said lands lying south of the township line between townships thirteen and fourteen north are now attached to the Oklahoma land district, the office of which is at Oklahoma, Oklahoma Territory.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:
EDWIN F. UHL
Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 8.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

November 8, 1895.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Nez Perce Reservation, Idaho.
Vol. 24, p. 389.

Whereas, pursuant to section five, of the act of Congress approved February 8, 1887, (24 Stats., 388), entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes", certain articles of cession and agreement were made and concluded at the Nez Perce Agency, Idaho, on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, by and between the United States of America and the Nez Perce Indians, whereby said Indians, for the consideration therein mentioned, ceded and conveyed to the United States all their claim, right, title and interest to all the unallotted lands set apart as a home for their use and occupation by the second article of the treaty between said Indians and the United States, concluded June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three (14 Stats., 647), and included in the following boundaries, to wit: "Commencing at the N. E. corner of Lake Wa-ha, and running thence, northerly, to a point on the north bank of the Clearwater river, three miles below the mouth of the Lapwai, thence down the north bank of the Clearwater to the mouth of the Hatwai creek; thence due north to a point seven miles distant; thence eastwardly, to a point on the north fork of the Clearwater, seven miles distant from its mouth; thence to a point on Oro Fino Creek, five miles above its mouth; thence to a point on the north fork of the south fork of the Clearwater, one mile above the bridge, on the road leading to Elk City, (so as to include all the Indian farms now within the forks;) thence in a straight line, westwardly to the place of beginning", saving and excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of each

Lands ceded.
Vol. 14, p. 647.

Congressional township, which shall be reserved for common-school purposes and be subject to the laws of Idaho, and excepting the tracts described in articles one and two of the agreement, viz:

Lands retained. Vol. 28, p. 327.

The said Nez Perce Indians hereby cede, sell, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their claim, right, title, and interest in and to all the unallotted lands within the limits of said reservation, saving and excepting the following described tracts of lands, which are hereby retained by the said Indians, viz:

"In township thirty-four, range four west: Northeast quarter, north half and southeast of northwest quarter, northeast quarter of southwest quarter, north half and east half of southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of southeast quarter, section thirteen, four hundred and forty acres.

"In township thirty-four, range three west: Sections ten, fifteen, thirty-six, one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

"In township thirty-three, range three west: Section one; northwest quarter of northeast quarter, north half of northwest quarter section twelve, seven hundred and sixty acres.

"In township thirty-five, range two west: South half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter, north half and southeast quarter of southwest quarter, southeast quarter section three; east half, east half of northwest quarter, southwest quarter section ten; section eleven; north half, north half of south half, section twenty-one; east half of northeast quarter, section twenty; sections twenty-two, twenty-seven, thirty-five, four thousand two hundred acres.

"In township thirty-four, range two west: North half, southwest quarter, north half and southwest quarter and west half of southeast quarter of southeast quarter, section thirteen; section fourteen; north half section twenty-three, west half of east half and west half of northeast quarter, northwest quarter, north half of southwest quarter, west half of east half and northwest quarter and east half of southwest quarter of southeast quarter, section twenty-four; section twenty-nine, two thousand seven hundred acres.

"In township thirty-three, range two west: West half and southeast quarter section six; section sixteen, twenty-two, twenty-seven; north half and north half of south half section thirty-four, two thousand eight hundred and eighty acres.

"In township thirty-four, range one west: West half section two; sections three, four; north half and southwest quarter section eight; north half section nine; north half and north half of southwest quarter section eighteen; northwest quarter section seventeen, two thousand nine hundred and sixty acres.

"In township thirty-seven, range one east: Section twenty; section twenty-one, less south half of south half of southwest quarter of southeast quarter (ten acres), one thousand two hundred and seventy acres.

"In township thirty-six, range one east: South half of sections three, four; sections eleven, twelve, one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

"In township thirty-six, range two east: Sections sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty; all of section twenty-five west of boundary line of reservation; sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, four thousand two hundred and forty acres.

"In township thirty-five, range two east: North half of sections sixteen, seventeen, section twenty-seven; north half of section thirty-four, one thousand six hundred acres.

"In township thirty-four, range two east: East half and east half of west half of southeast quarter section twenty-four, one hundred acres.

"In township thirty-four, range three east: South half of sections nineteen, twenty; north half; north half of south half; southwest quarter and north half of southeast quarter of southwest quarter; north half of south half of southeast quarter section twenty-three; north half; north half and north half of southwest quarter and southeast quarter of southwest quarter; southeast quarter section twenty-four; north half and southeast quarter of northeast quarter; north half of northwest quarter section twenty-five; south half of northeast quarter of northeast quarter section twenty-six; section

twenty-nine; northeast quarter of northeast quarter and south half section thirty; northwest quarter and north half of southwest quarter section thirty-one; northeast quarter; north half and southeast quarter of northwest quarter section thirty-two; northwest quarter; north half of southwest quarter, section thirty-three, three thousand seven hundred acres.

"In township thirty-three, range four east: South half of southeast quarter section eighteen; northeast quarter and fraction northeast of river in east half of northwest quarter section nineteen; fraction west of boundary line of reservation, in section twenty-two; west half and southeast quarter of section thirty-five, one thousand four hundred and forty acres.

"In township thirty-two, range four east: Fraction in west half of northeast quarter of southwest quarter; fraction in northwest quarter of southeast quarter section one; section two; south half of section six; west half and southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section nine, one thousand four hundred and ten acres.

"In township thirty-one, range four east: South half of northeast quarter; southeast quarter of northwest quarter; northeast quarter of southwest quarter; southeast quarter section seventeen; northwest quarter section twenty-one, four hundred and eighty acres. Total, thirty-two thousand and twenty acres.

"ARTICLE II.

"It is also stipulated and agreed that the place known as 'the boom' on the Clearwater River, near the mouth of Lapwai Creek, shall be excepted from this cession and reserved for the common use of the tribe, with full right of access thereto, and that the tract of land adjoining said boom, now occupied by James Moses, shall be allotted to him in such manner as not to interfere with such right. Also that there shall be reserved from said cession the land described as follows: 'Commencing at a point at the margin of Clearwater River, on the south side thereof, which is three hundred yards below where the middle thread of Lapwai Creek empties into said river; run thence up the margin of said Clearwater River at low-water mark, nine hundred yards to a point; run thence south two hundred and fifty yards to a point; thence southwesterly, in a line to the southeast corner of a stone building, partly finished as a church; thence west three hundred yards to a point; thence from said point northerly in a straight line to the point of beginning; and also the adjoining tract of land lying southerly of said tract, on the south end thereof; commencing at the said corner of said church, and at the point three hundred yards west thereof, and run a line from each of said points. One of said lines running on the east side and the other on the west of said Lapwai Creek; along the foothills of each side of said creek; up the same sufficiently far so that a line being drawn east and west to intersect the aforesaid lines shall embrace within its boundaries, together with the first above described tract of land, a sufficient quantity of land as to include and comprise six hundred and forty acres:'"

and excepting the land embraced in the William Craig donation claim, in Township 35 North, range 3 west. (See case of Caldwell *v.* Robinson, Federal Reporter, Vol. 59, p. 653); and

Religious, etc., organizations.

Whereas it is further stipulated and agreed by article six of the agreement that any religious society or other organization now occupying under proper authority, for religious or educational work among the Indians, any of the lands ceded, shall have the right for two years from the date of the ratification of this agreement, within which to purchase the land so occupied, at the rate of three dollars per acre, the same to be conveyed to such society or organization by patent, in the usual form; and

Intoxicants. Vol. 28, p. 330.

Whereas, it is further agreed by article nine of the agreement that the lands by this agreement ceded, those retained and those allotted to the said Nez Perce Indians shall be subject, for a period of twenty-five years, to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction of intoxicants into the Indian country, and that the Nez Perce Indian allottees, whether under the care of an Indian agent or

not, shall, for a like period, be subject to all the laws of the United States prohibiting the sale or other disposition of intoxicants to Indians; and

Opening lands to settlement.

Whereas, it is provided in the act of Congress, accepting, ratifying, and confirming said agreement, approved August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four (28 Stats., pp. 286 to 338), section 16:

Vol. 28, p. 332.

"That immediately after the issuance and receipt by the Indians of trust patents for the allotted lands, as provided for in said agreement, the lands so ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States shall be opened to settlement by proclamation of the President, and shall be subject to disposal only under the homestead, town-site, stone and timber, and mining laws of the United States, excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each congressional township, which shall be reserved for common-school purposes and be subject to the laws of Idaho: *Provided*, That each settler on said lands shall, before making final proof and receiving a certificate of entry, pay to the United States for the lands so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of three dollars and seventy-five cents per acre for agricultural lands, one-half of which shall be paid within three years from the date of original entry; and the sum of five dollars per acre for stone, timber, and mineral lands, subject to the regulations prescribed by existing laws; but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall not be abridged except as to the sum to be paid as aforesaid; and"

Whereas all the terms, conditions, and considerations required by said agreement made with said tribe of Indians hereinbefore mentioned, and the laws relating thereto, precedent to opening said lands to settlement have been, as I hereby declare, provided for, paid and complied with:

Lands ceded by Nez Perce Indians, Idaho, open to settlement, November 18, 1895.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the statutes hereinbefore mentioned, and by said agreement, do hereby declare and make known that all of the unallotted and unreserved lands acquired from the Nez Perce Indians, by said agreement, will, at and after the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, (Pacific Standard time) on the 18th day of November 1895 and not before, be opened to settlement under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations, and restrictions contained in said agreement, the statutes above specified and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

Schedule.

The lands to be so opened to settlement are for greater convenience particularly described in the accompanying schedule, entitled "Schedule of Lands within the Nez Perce Indian Reservation, Idaho, to be opened to settlement by Proclamation of the President", and which schedule is made a part hereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 8th day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twentieth.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:
RICHARD OLNEY,
Secretary of State.

[No. 11.]

March 16, 1896.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble. Vol. 26, p. 92.

Whereas, in a suit between the United States and the State of Texas, involving the title to, and jurisdiction over, all that territory lying between the North and South forks of the Red River, and

the one hundredth degree of longitude, known and styled as "Greer County, Texas," the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the title to, and jurisdiction over, said territory is vested in the United States; and,

Whereas, The Choctaw Nation claims that the title to these lands passed to said Nation by virtue of treaties with the United States, and that the title of said Nation to said lands has not been extinguished, but the said Choctaw Nation has a right and interest therein; and

Whereas, it is claimed that divers persons settled upon said lands prior to the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, acting in good faith, upon the belief that the same belonged to and were subject to the jurisdiction of the State of Texas, and that Congress will be asked to extend to all such settlers suitable relief;

Greer County, Okla.

Now, Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority in me vested, not admitting in any wise the validity of such claim on behalf of the Choctaw Nation, but for the purpose of preserving the status of said lands intact until such time as said claim of the Choctaw Nation thereto may be duly determined, and that the settlers hereinbefore referred to shall not be disturbed until Congress shall have fully considered their claims for relief, do hereby withdraw said lands from disposition under the public land laws of the United States, and declare the same to be in a state of reservation, until such time as this order of withdrawal may be revoked; and I do further warn and admonish all persons against entering upon said lands with a view to occupying the same, or settling thereon under the public land laws, during the existence of this order.

Lands withdrawn from entry.

Persons warned not to enter on lands.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this Sixteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twentieth.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President,
RICHARD OLNEY,
Secretary of State.

ACTS OF THE CHEROKEE COUNCIL TO EQUALIZE PAYMENTS FROM CHEROKEE OUTLET FUNDS.

An Act to appropriate and pay certain moneys out of moneys arising from the sale of the Cherokee Outlet to the Freedmen of the Cherokee Nation.

Whereas, By virtue of an agreement made and entered into between the Cherokee Nation and the Secretary of the Interior of the United States on or about the 17th day of May, 1893, the sum of $1,660,000, with accrued interest, was allowed to remain in the Treasury of the United States, the same being a portion of the money due the Cherokee Nation from the United States on account of the purchase of the Cherokee Outlet to answer any claim that might be established in the Court of Claims of the United States in favor of the Delawares, Shawnees, and Freedmen, in suits then pending in said court in their behalf against the Cherokee Nation, which sum on March 4, 1895, amounted to $1,792,800; and,

Whereas, The said Court of Claims in the said suits decided that each of said parties were entitled to recover of the Cherokee Nation $256.64, and in the case of Moses Whitmire, trustee for said Freedmen, against the Cherokee Nation et al., did decree on May 8, 1895, that he was entitled to recover of the Cherokee Nation the sum of $903,365, and that what is known as the Wallace Roll was binding on the Cherokee Nation; and,

Whereas, The Cherokee Nation in the distribution of the several sums complained of in said suits had paid each Cherokee the sum of $295.35 each; and,

Whereas, The Cherokee National Council did on December 7, 1895, enact a law agreeing that the Nation in consideration of said Moses Whitmire, as trustee of said Freedmen, agreeing that in said cause the decree entered of date May 8, 1895, should be so modified as to strike therefrom the provision making the Wallace Roll binding on the Cherokee Nation and agreeing that the number of Freedmen entitled to share in the last-named sum would consent to increase the judgment so entered from the sum of $903,365 to the sum of $1,300,000, and did appoint E. C. Boudinot to carry out the provisions of said act; and,

Whereas, Said E. C. Boudinot and R. H. Kern, attorney for Whitmire, did petition said court to modify said decree; and,

Whereas, Said court refused to so modify said decree and held the Wallace Roll binding on the Nation and declared that increase of $400,000 to equalize the Freedmen with the Cherokees in the payments made to the Cherokees was properly the duty of the Cherokee National Council; and,

Whereas, All parties to this litigation were desirous that it should end; and,

Whereas, the Cherokee Nation was willing that each Freedman should be paid the same sum as each Cherokee had been paid, to wit, the sum of $295.35, and that the spirit of the said act of the National Council should be carried into effect, it was agreed between Samuel H. Mayes, principal chief; C. J. Harris, G. W. Benge, Roach Young, and Joseph Smallwood, the Cherokee delegation, and E. C. Boudinot, all acting for the Cherokee Nation, and Moses Whitmire, trustee, and R. H. Kern, his attorney, acting for the Freedmen, that if the said principal chief would call a special session of the Cherokee National Council, and recommend that it appropriate the sum of $400,000 to equalize said Freedmen with the Cherokees, that said Whitmire and Kern would recommend to the Court of Claims that the decree be so modified as to strike from it the binding force of the Wallace Roll on the Nation and allow that the number of Freedmen entitled to share under said decree should be ascertained by a commission of three persons. The agreement between E. C. Boudinot and R. H. Kern above stated reads as follows:

"This agreement made and entered into this 28th day of January, A. D. 1896, by and between E. C. Boudinot, acting as the duly authorized attorney of the Cherokee Nation, for the purpose of settling the suit of Moses Whitmire, trustee, that the Freedmen of the Cherokee Nation *vs.* the Cherokee Nation and the United States in the Court of Claims at Washington, D. C., and Robert H. Kern, acting as attorney for said Whitmire,

"Witnesseth, That the said Robert H. Kern hereby agrees with said Boudinot to obtain the consent of said trustee and said Court of Claims that the provision in the decree therein making the Wallace Roll binding on the Cherokee Nation shall be stricken therefrom and in lieu thereof a provision inserted, providing that the identity of the number of Freedmen mentioned in said decree shall be ascertained by a commission approved by said court, and that the said Boudinot agrees with said Kern, in consideration of having this done, to have the Principal Chief

of the Cherokee Nation call together the National Council thereof in special session and within a reasonable time and to have said National Council so convened appropriate such sums of money as may be needed in excess of the amount decreed to be due the Freedmen in the above cause as may be necessary to equalize the said Freedmen in the amount the Cherokees have paid themselves each in the three payments complained of in the said suit, but not in excess of $400,000. It being understood that if the said calling of the Council and appropriation by it of said sum shall fail, then the provision striking from said decree the Wallace Roll shall be set aside and the decree shall remain in force as it now is.

"In testimony hereof we have hereunto set our hands, day and date first hereinbefore written.

"R. H. KERN,
"Attorney for Freedmen.
"E. C. BOUDINOT,
"Attorney Cherokee Nation."

And the agreement between said Mayes and the Cherokee delegation and R. H. Kern reading as follows:

"This agreement made and entered into this 28th day of January, A. D. 1896, by and between Samuel Mayes, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, acting in and for its behalf, and Robert H. Kern, attorney for Moses Whitmire, trustee of the Freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, acting for and in his and their behalf,

"Witnesseth, That whereas the Court of Claims of the United States has refused to approve and enforce the compromise of the suit pending therein, wherein Moses Whitmire, trustee of the Freedmen of the Cherokee Nation is plaintiff, and the Cherokee Nation and the United States are defendants. Now for the purpose of ending said litigation and securing the object of said proposed compromise as provided for in an act of the National Council approved December 7, 1895, the parties to this agreement stipulate as follows: That said Samuel Mayes, as said Principal Chief, agrees that within a reasonable time to call together the National Council of the Cherokee Nation in an extra session and to recommend it to appropriate such sums of money as shall be needed to equalize the Freedmen with the Cherokees in the payment of the three funds that are mentioned in the pleadings and the degree in the case above mentioned. That is to say, such sum in excess of the judgment for $903,254 now standing in said decree in favor of complainants therein, viz, an additional sum of $400,000 as provided in an act of December 7, 1895, with the reservation that all surplus is to be returned to the Cherokee Nation. And the said Robert H. Kern agrees to obtain the consent of said Whitmire and the Court of Claims to the striking from said decree of the provision therein making the Wallace Roll binding upon the Cherokee Nation, and to substitute in lieu thereof a provision that the number of the Freeemen mentioned in said decree shall be determined by a commission approved by said court.

"In witness whereof the parties hereunto set their hands the day and date first hereinbefore written.

"S. H. MAYES,
"ROBERT H. KERN,
"MOSES (his x mark) WHITMIRE.

"Witness to Moses Whitmire's signature:
"J. MILTON TURNER,
"MARIA L. RICHARDSON.

"We, the undersigned, duly accredited delegates from the Cherokee Nation, hereby approve of the above agreement.

"C. J. HARRIS,
"ROACH YOUNG,
"JOSEPH SMALLWOOD,
"G. W. BENGE.

"I, the undersigned, Moses Whitmire, acting as trustee as above stated, approve of the above agreement.

"MOSES (his x mark) WHITMIRE, Trustee.

"Witnesses:
"J. MILTON TURNER,
"MARIA L. RICHARDSON."

That in pursuance of said agreement, and to carry the same into effect, the said Court of Claims did, at the request of said Boudinot and Kern, on February 3, 1896, so modify said decree as to strike therefrom all provision making the Wallace roll binding on the Cherokee Nation, and did decree that the number of Freedmen entitled to share in said sum of $903,365 should be ascertained by a commission of three persons, one to be appointed by the Principal Chief of the

Cherokee Nation, one by said Whitmire, and one by the Secretary of the Interior, and that the Secretary of the Interior should pay said money to said Freedmen as they appeared on the roll made by these commissioners and approved by the Secretary of the Interior; but that [to] no one of said Freedmen should a sum in excess of $256.34 be paid; and,

Whereas, There still remains in the Treasury of the United States in excess of the judgment rendered in the Delaware, Shawnee, and Freedmen cases, of said sum first mentioned, the sum of $491,155.06,

Now, therefore, for the purpose of carrying out the aforesaid agreement between the said Mayes, Cherokee Delegation and the said Boudinot, and the said Whitmire and Kern, and for the purpose of equalizing the Freedmen with the Cherokees in the payments to each of them of the same amount as has been paid each Cherokee:

Be it enacted by the National Council, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated out of the above fund to be paid said Freedmen the sum of $400,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to carry this act into effect, which is hereby directed to be paid said Freedmen by the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation as their names shall appear upon the roll approved by the Secretary of the Interior as provided in said decree of February 3, 1896, after payment of said money mentioned in said decree shall have been made to them by the Secretary of the Interior; but in no event shall said treasurer of the Cherokee Nation pay out of said $400,000 more than in addition to the sum of $903,365 the amount of the judgment in the case of Moses Whitmire, trustee of the Freedmen of the Cherokee Nation *v.* Cherokee Nation et al. in Court of Claims, than will pay each Freedman the sum of $295.35. From said sum of $400,000 there shall be deducted the amount said Whitmire, as trustee, has contracted to pay his attorney of record in said cause, which shall be paid said attorney by said treasurer out of said fund as soon as the same is available, and charged against moneys to be paid to the Freedmen. The expense of making said payment by said treasurer shall also be deducted from said fund of $400,000 and likewise charged against said Freedmen.

SEC. 2. That the Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to request the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to transfer the remainder of the first installment, with accrued interest, of the proceeds of the "Cherokee Outlet," set aside by the act of Congress of March 3, 1893, to satisfy the claims of the Delawares, Shawnees, and Freedmen, after deducting the amount of the judgments obtained in their behalf, to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Missouri, to the credit of the Cherokee Nation.

Passed the Senate March 24, 1896.

SAMUEL SMITH,
President of Senate.
RICHARD M. WOLFE,
Clerk of Senate.

Concurred in by the Council branch of the National Council March 26, 1896.

JOHNSON SIMMONS,
Speaker of the Council.
R. W. KING,
Assistant Clerk of Council.

Approved, March 27, 1896.

S. H. MAYES,
Principal Chief.

An Act to equalize the per capita shares of the Delaware citizens of the Cherokee Nation with the shares paid the Cherokees by blood.

Be it enacted by the National Council, That there be, and there is hereby, appropriated out of the first installment of the money derived from the sale of the Cherokee Outlet, set aside by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, to pay the claims of the Delawares, Shawnees, and Freedmen, citizens of the Cherokee Nation, the sum of $53,461.60, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, to be paid the Delaware Indians who are citizens of the Cherokee Nation; and the Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation is hereby authorized to appoint two competent persons, one of each political party, to take the census of said Delawares who are citizens of the Cherokee Nation, and said roll shall show the said Delawares who were citizens of the Cherokee Nation on April 26, 1886, November 26, 1890, and May 5, 1894.

2. Said money so appropriated shall be paid said Delaware Indians by the Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation as soon as said fund shall be available, and said treasurer shall pay to no Delaware Indian more than an amount of said fund sufficient in addition to what has been paid to each Delaware Indian by James G.

Dickson, Special Disbursing Agent of the United States, out of the sum of $265,265, the amount of the judgment recovered in the case of Charles Journeycake, Chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians, *v.* the Cherokee Nation et al., to make the sum paid each of said Indians $295.35: *Provided*, That no Delaware admitted, or Delaware child born subsequent to the dates as shown in the aforesaid roll, shall be entitled to receive the amounts of said payment or payments authorized on said dates by an act of the National Council, it being the intention to pay said Delawares no more than if they were Cherokees by blood. And said payment shall be made at such location and under such rules and regulations as the Treasurer shall prescribe.

3. From the sum above appropriated there shall be deducted by said treasurer the amount said Delaware Indians have agreed to pay their authorized attorneys in this matter, which amount shall be paid said attorneys out of said fund by said treasurer as soon as available.

4. The expense of taking said census authorized in section first of this act, which shall be $3.50 each per diem, and of making said payment shall be borne by the Delawares out of said amount to be paid them as provided in this act.

All acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 30, 1896.

An Act to equalize the per capita shares of the Shawnee citizens of the Cherokee Nation with the shares paid the Cherokees by blood.

Be it enacted by the National Council, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated out of the first installment of the money derived from the sale of the Cherokee Outlet set aside by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893, to pay the claims of the Shawnees, Delawares, and Freedmen, citizens of the Cherokee Nation, the sum of $76,536, to be paid the Shawnee citizens of the Cherokee Nation whose names shall appear upon the roll made by the Secretary of the Interior under the terms of the decree entered in the case of Johnson Blackfeather, the Principal Chief of the Shawnee tribe of Indians, *v.* The Cherokee Nation et al. in the Court of Claims of the United States: *Provided*, That the said Shawnee citizens of the Cherokee Nation shall, before this provision becomes effective, through their authorized agent or agents, first enter into a written agreement with the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation requesting the Secretary of the Interior to prepare said roll of Shawnee citizens by a commission of three, one appointed by the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, one by the Secretary of the Interior, and one by the Shawnee Business Committee. The said roll to contain the names only [of such] of the Shawnee tribe of Indians and their descendants as became citizens of the Cherokee Nation by operation of the agreement between the Cherokee Nation and the Shawnee Indians, dated the 9th day of June, 1869, and who were living on May 5, 1894, or by operation of special acts of the National Council duly complied with by the parties admitted and were living at said date: *Provided, however*, That the said roll herein authorized shall show the said Shawnees who were citizens of the Cherokee Nation on April 26, 1886, November 26, 1890, and May 5, 1894.

2. The said money so appropriated shall be paid said Shawnee Indians by the Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation as soon as said money (fund) shall be available; and said Treasurer shall pay no Shawnee Indian more than an amount of said fund sufficient in addition to what shall be [paid] to each Shawnee Indian citizen of the judgment in the case last before mentioned to make the sum paid each Shawnee citizen $295.35: *Provided*, That no Shawnee admitted or Shawnee child born subsequent to the date as shown in the aforesaid roll shall be entitled to receive the amount or amounts of said payment or payments authorized on said dates by an act of the National Council, it being the intention to pay said Shawnees no more than if they were Cherokees by blood: *Provided further*, That if the full amount hereinbefore appropriated in section first is not required the balance remaining is covered back and retained in the Treasury of the Cherokee Nation.

3. From the sum so above quoted there shall be deducted by said Treasurer the amount the said Shawnee Indians have agreed to pay their authorized attorney in this matter, which shall be paid said attorney out of said fund by the Treasurer as soon as the same is available; also, the sum of $1,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, for the payment of the services of the census commission, as hereinbefore provided for, half of said amount to be paid by the Cherokee Nation and half by said Shawnee Indians: *Provided*, That the expenses incurred in making said payment shall be borne by the said Shawnee Indians out of said amount to be paid them, as provided in this act.

4. That all acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 30, 1896.

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust funds and trust lands during the year ending October 31, 1896.

Statements A, B, C, D, and E show in detail the stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, and collections of interest.

A statement also will be found showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands.

A.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior (Treasurer of the United States, custodian), showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, and the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made.*

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.
		Vol.	Page.		
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	$156,638.56	$9,398.31
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	51,854.28	3,111.26
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	498		
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	22,223.26	1,333.40
	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462		
Total				230,716.10	13,842.97

B.—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting the securities in which the funds of the Cherokee Nation are invested and now on hand and the annual interest on the same.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.				
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	6	$156,638.56	$166,638.56	$9,398.31
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.				
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	6	51,854.28	51,854.28	3,111.26
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.				
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	6	.....	22,223.26	1,333.40

C.—*Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian for the Cherokee Nation, showing the amount now on hand.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division	6	$230,716.10

D.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.*

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
Choctaws	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	$390,257.92	$19,512.90
	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Choctaw orphan fund	Sept. 27, 1830	7	337	19	37,014.29	1,850.71
Choctaw school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	------	49,472.70	2,473.63
Choctaw general fund	do	21	70	------	498,514.00	24,925.70
Creek general fund	do	21	70	------	1,800,000.00	90,000.00
Creeks	Aug. 7 1856	11	701	6	200,000.00	10,000.00
	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	275,168.00	13,758.40
Cherokee asylum fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	------	64,147.17	3,207.37
Cherokee national fund	do	21	70	------	1,271,904.65	63,595.23
Cherokee orphan fund	do	21	70	------	352,456.05	17,622.80
Cherokee school fund	do	21	70	------	797,856.15	39,892.90
Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma fund	do	21	70	------	1,000,000.00	50,000.00
Chickasaw national fund	do	21	70	------	1,206,695.66	60,334.78
Chippewa and Christian Indians fund	do	21	70	------	42,560.36	2,128,02
Crow fund *a*	Aug. 27, 1892	------	------	------	268,426.72	13,421.33
Crow Creek 4 per cent fund	Mar. 2, 1895	28	888	1	168,335.10	6,733.40
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500.00	2,875.00
Iowa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	------	171,543.37	8,577.16
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	135,000.00	6,750.00
Kansas school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	------	27,174.41	1,358.72
Kansas general fund	June 29, 1888	25	221	1	26,415.85	1,320.79
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	68,919.24	3,445.96
Kickapoo general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	------	94,685.93	4,734.29
Kickapoo 4 per cent fund	July 28, 1882	22	177	------	12,790.13	511.60
Kickapoos in Oklahoma fund	June 10, 1896	------	------	------	33,443.82	1,672.19
L'Ause and Vieux de Sert Chippewa fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	------	20,000.00	1,000.00
Menomonee fund	do	21	70	------	153,039.38	7,651.96
Menomonee log fund	June 12, 1890	26	146	3	700,760.88	35,038.04
Nez Percés of Idaho fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	331	3	850,000.00	42,500.00
Omaha fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	------	347,681.98	17,384.09
Osages	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120.00	3,456.00
Osage fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	------	8,250,278.63	412,513.93
	July 15, 1870	16	36	12		
	May 9, 1872	17	91	2		
	June 16, 1880	21	291	------		
Osage school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	------	119,911.53	5,995.58
Otoes and Missourias fund	Aug. 15, 1876	19	208	------	650,578.66	32,528.93
Pawnee fund	Apr. 12, 1876	19	28	------	422,418.35	21,120.91
Ponca fund	Mar. 3, 1881	21	422	------	70,000.00	3,500.00
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846 / June 17, 1846	9	854	7	230,064.20	11,503.21
Pottawatomies general fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	------	89,618.57	4,480.93
Pottawatomies educational fund	do	21	70	------	76,993.93	3,849.70
Pottawatomies mill fund	do	21	70	------	17,482.07	874.10
Puyallup 4 per cent school fund	------	------	------	------	17,748.40	709.93
Round Valley general fund	Oct. 1, 1890	26	658	------	2,312.04	115.60
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000.00	10,000.00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	1	800,000.00	40,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	------	12,164.96	608.25
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Oklahoma fund	do	21	70	------	300,000.00	15,000.00
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa fund	June 10, 1896	------	------	------	39,603.93	1,930.20
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400.00	7,870.00
Sac and Fox of the Missouri fund	Apr. 1, 1830	21	70	------	21,659.12	1,082.96
Seminole general fund	do	21	70	------	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Seminoles	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500,000.00	25,000.00
	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70,000.00	3,500.00
Senecas of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2, 3	118,050.00	5,902.50
Seneca fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	------	40,979.60	2,048.98
Seneca and Shawnee fund	do	21	70	------	15,140.42	757.02
Seneca (Tonawanda band) fund	do	21	70	------	86,950.00	4,347.50
Shoshone and Bannock fund	July 3, 1882	22	149	2	118,348.76	5,917.43
Siletz general fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	324	2	117,400.00	5,870.00

a Annual report, 1892, page 748.

D.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the Government, etc.*—Continued.

Tribes and fund.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 4 and 5 per cent.
Sioux fund *a*	Mar. 2, 1889	25	895	17	$3,000,000 00	$150,000.00
Sisseton and Wahpeton fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	------	1,500,000.00	75,000.00
Stockbridge consolidated fund	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	------	75,988.60	3,799.43
Tonkawa fund *b*	Mar. 3, 1893	27	643	11	25,725.00	1,286.25
Umatilla school fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	------	36,740.27	1,837.01
Umatilla general fund	do	21	70	------	159,164.90	7,958.24
Ute 5 per cent fund	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500,000.00	25,000.00
Ute 4 per cent fund	June 15, 1880	21	204	5	1,250,000.00	50,000.00
Uintah and White River Ute fund	Apr. 1, 1880	21	70	------	3,340.00	167.00
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804,909.17	40,245.45
	July 15, 1870	16	355	------	78,340.41	3,917.00
Yankton Sioux fund	Aug. 15, 1894	28	319	3	500,000.00	25,000.00
Amount of 4 and 5 per cent funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment					33,129,114.53	1,643,971.01
Amount of annual interest						

a See Senate Ex. Doc. 13, first session Fifty-second Congress. *b* Annual report, 1892, page 748.

The changes in the statement of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows:

These funds have been decreased by—		
Payment to Chickasaws out of their national fund		$100,000.00
Payment to Crows out of the Crow fund		6,213.00
Payment to Nez Perces in Idaho out of Nez Perce fund		150,000.00
Transfer to Sacs and Foxes of Iowa from Sac and Fox of the Mississippi fund, under Indian act approved June 10, 1896		42,893.25
Payment for cattle and irrigation out of Shoshone and Bannock fund		55,947.18
Payment to Siletz Indians out of their fund		1,200.00
Total		356,253.43
The funds have been increased by—		
The sale of Cherokee school lands	$100.14	
The sale of Kansas Indian lands	412.96	
The sale of Kickapoo lands in Oklahoma, per Indian act approved June 10, 1896	33,443.82	
The establishment of a fund for the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi in Iowa, per Indian act approved June 10, 1896	38,603.93	
The establishment of a 4 per cent school fund for the Puyallup Indians, under act of Congress approved March 3, 1893	17,748.40	
The sale of logs for the Menomonees	80,723.70	
The sale of Omaha lands	83,669.76	
The sale of Osage lands	5,027.61	
The sale of Otoe and Missouri lands	27,718.72	
The sale of Pawnee lands	464.41	
The sale of Umatilla lands	978.38	
		288,891.83
Net decrease		67,361.60
Deduct from amount reported in Statement D, November, 1895		33,196,476.13
Total, as before stated		33,129,114.53

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds.*

Fund of tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Interest.
Cherokee national fund	$156,638.56	July 1, 1895, to January 1, 1896	$4,699.16
	156,638.56	January 1, 1896, to July 1, 1896	4,699.16
			9,398.32
Cherokee school fund	51,854.28	July 1, 1895, to January 1, 1896	1,555.63
	51,854.28	January 1, 1896, to July 1, 1896	1,555.63
			3,111.26
Cherokee orphan fund	22,223.26	July 1, 1895, to January 1, 1896	666.70
	22,223.26	January 1, 1896, to July 1, 1896	666.70
			1,333.40

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1895, as shown by the books of the Indian Office, on account of sales of Indian lands, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1895.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1896.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act Mar. 3, 1883.	$9,573.04	$2,121.82	$1,584.69	$10,110.17
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Article 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	26,002.89	680.46	267.50	26,415.85
Fulfilling treaty with Miamis of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Mar. 3, 1872	77.04			77.04
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Acts of July 31, 1872, and Aug. 7, 1882.	264,012.22	83,669.76		347,681.98
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2 sec., act July 15, 1870.	8,245,251.02	5,027.61		8,250,278.63
Proceeds of Klamath River Reservation.	Act of June 17, 1892, 27 Stats., 52-3.	5,759.37	2,276.02		8,035.39
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	1,398.08	491.16		1,889.24
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	28,715.03			28,715.03
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act Feb. 2, 1863.	19,399.61			19,399.61
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1871, 12 Stat., 1171, act Aug. 15, 1876.	28.58			28.58
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees, proceeds of lands.	Acts of Apr. 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	299.50			299.50
Fulfilling treaty with Otoes and Missourias, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 15, 1876	622,859.94	27,718.72		650,578.66
Fulfilling treaty with Pawnees, proceeds of lands.	Act of Apr. 10, 1876	421,953.94	464.41		422,418.35
Fulfilling treaty with Umatillas, proceeds of lands.	Act of Aug. 5, 1882, 22 Stat., 209, 298.	194,926.79	978.38		195,905.17
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 28, 1882, 22 Stat., 177.	12,790.13			12,790.13
Total		9,853,047.18	123,428.34	1,852.19	9,974,623.33

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation (unallotted) in acres or square miles, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which the reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River *b*	Colorado River	Chemehuevi Hualapai (Tantawas), Koahualla, Cocopa (*c*), Mohave, and Yuma.	*d e* 240,640	376	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Gila Bend	Pima	Papago	*f* 22,391	35	Executive order, Dec. 12, 1882.
Gila River	do	Maricopa and Pima	357,120	558	Act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883.
Hualapai		Hualapai	730,880	1,142	Executive order, Jan. 4, 1883.
Navajo *g*	Navajo	Navajo	*e* 7,698,560	12,029	Treaty of June 1, 1863, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. (1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive order, Apr. 24, 1886.)
Moqui	do	Moki (Shinumo)	2,472,320	3,863	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882.
Papago	Pima	Papago	*f* 27,566	43	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 299; 41,622.65 acres allotted to 291 Indians and 14 acres reserved for school site. The residue, 27,566 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.)
Salt River	do	Maricopa and Pima	*e* 46,720	73	Executive order, June 14, 1879.
Suppai		Suppai	*d* 38,400	60	Executive orders, June 8, Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
White Mountain	San Carlos	Arivaipa, Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollen, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	*d* 2,464,000	3,850	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Congress approved Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358.
Total			14,098,597	22,029	
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Hunsatung, Hupâ, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	*d e* 118,433	185	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, Nov. 16, 1855, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 161 Indians 9,761.79 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 263, p. 96.)

Mission (22 reserves)	Mission, Tule	Coahuila, Diegenes, San Luis Rey, Serranos, and Temecula.	*e* 181,925	284	Executive orders, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889, 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Sycuan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians on Pala Reserve. (Letter book 303, p. 57.)
Round Valley	Round Valley	Clear Lake, Konkau, Little Lake, Nome Lackie, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki, and Yuki.	*f* 32,442	50½	Act of Congress approved Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p, 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26, p. 658; 5,248.72 acres allotted to 601 Indians, 180 acres reserved for school purposes, 3 acres for mission, 10.43 acres for cemetery, 177.13 acres for agency purposes. The residue, 32,442 acres, unallotted. (Letter book 298, p. 17.)
Tule River	Mission, Tule	Kawia (*c*), Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni (*c*).	*d* 48,551	76	Executive orders, Jan 9, Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Yuma	do	Yuma-Apache	*f* 45,889	72	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332.
Total			427,240	667½	
COLORADO.					
Ute	Southern Ute	Kapoti, Muachi, and Wiminuchi Ute	*e* 1,021,230	1,595½	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and acts of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894. vol, 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677; 65,450.33 acres allotted to 332 Indians, and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres to 39 Indians. The residue unallotted. (Letter book 331, p. 395.)
Total			1,021,230	1,595½	
IDAHO.					
Cœur d'Aléne	Colville	Cœur d'Aléne, Kootenay (Kitunahan) (*c*), Pend d'Oreille (*c*), and Spokane.	*e d* 404,480	632	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act, approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1027-1031. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894; ratified by act of Congress Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322.

a Approximate. *b* Partly in California. *c* Not on reservation. *d* Outboundaries surveyed. *e* Partly surveyed. *f* Surveyed. *g* Partly in New Mexico and Utah.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
IDAHO—continued.					
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Boise and Bruneau Bannock (Paniti) and Shoshoni.	*b c* 864,000	1,350	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; acts of Congress approved Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011.
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Nez Percé	*c* 32,020	50	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647. Agreement May 1, 1893; ratified by act of Congress Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326; 180,370.09 acres allotted to 1,895 Indians; 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timber land reserved for tribe. The remainder restored to public settlement. President's proclamation November 8, 1895, vol. 29, p. —.
Lemhi	Lemhi	Bannock (Paniti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni	*b* 64,000	100	Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875, and act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, pp. 687–689.
Total			1,364,500	2,132	
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Cherokee	Union	Cherokee	*b* 5,031,351	7,861¼	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799. Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified by 10th section of act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1893. (Vol. 27, p. 670.)
Chickasaw	do	Chickasaw	*d* 4,650,935	7,267	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw	do	Choctaw (Chahta)	*b* 6,688,000	10,450	Do.
Creek	do	Creek	*b* 3,040,900	4,750	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14. p. 785, and deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265 (See annual report, 1882, p. LIV.)
Modoc	Quapaw	Modoc			Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see annual report, 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted; 3,976 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.)
Ottawa	do	Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	*d* 1,587	2½	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,714.80 acres were allotted to 157 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres, unallotted. (Letter book 229, p. 115.)

Peoria	Quapaw	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankishaw, and Wea.	*d* 6,851	10¼	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. The residue, 43,450 acres, allotted.
Quapaw	do	Kwapa			Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 56,245.21 acres allotted to 247 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes. (Letter book 335, p. 326.)
Seminole	Union	Seminole	*b* 375,000	586	Treaty of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement, Feb. 14, 1881 (Annual Report, 1882, p. LIV), and deficiency act of August 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.)
Seneca	Quapaw	Seneca	*d* 26,086	40¾	Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 25,821.55 acres allotted to 302 Indians, 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes; residue, 26,086.49 acres unallotted. (Letter book 232, p. 297.)
Shawnee	Quapaw	Seneca and Eastern Shawnee	*d* 2,543	4	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Annual Report, 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447; 10,484.81 acres allotted to 84 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes. The residue, 2,543 acres, unallotted. (Letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207.)
Wyandotte	do	Wyandot	*d* 535	¾	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,695.54 acres allotted to 241 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted. (Letter book 228, p. 332.)
Total			19,822,888	30,973¼	
IOWA.					
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	Pottawottomi, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	*d e* 2,900	4½	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds Nov. 1876, and 1882 and 1883, June, July, and Oct., 1892 (see act of Feb. 13, 1891), (vol. 26, p. 749). (See Annual Report, 1891, p. 681.)
Total			2,900	4½	
KANSAS.					
Chippewa and Munsee.	Pottawottomi and Great Nemaha.	Chippewa and Munsee	*d* 4,395	6¾	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Iowa *f*	do	Iowa			Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted, to 143 Indians, 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.)
Kickapoo	do	Kickapoo	*d* 7,604	12	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 12,669.13 acres allotted to 159 Indians. The residue, 7,604 acres, unallotted. (Letter book 304, p. 480.)

a Approximate. *b* Outboundaries surveyed. *c* Partly surveyed. *d* Surveyed. *f* In Kansas and Nebraska.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
KANSAS—continued.					
Pottawottomi	Pottawottomi and Great Nemaha.	Prairie band of Pottawottomi	*b* 19,059	29¼	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; 58,298.51 acres allotted to 587 Indians, residue unallotted. (Letter books 238, p. 328; 259, p. 437, and 303, p. 301.)
Sac and Fox *c*	do	Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri	*b* 1,616	2½	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas, 3,563.66 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 6,407.63 acres allotted to 76 Indians; the residue, 1,615.92 acres, unallotted. (Letter book 233, p. 361.)
Total			32,674	51	
MICHIGAN.					
Isabella	Mackinac *d*	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.			Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. Allotted.
L'Anse	do	L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b* 5,266	8¼	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; 47,216 acres, allotted. The residue, 5,266 acres, unallotted.
Ontonagon	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b* 678	1	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855; 1,873 acres, allotted. The residue, 678 acres, unallotted.
Total			5,944	9¼	
MINNESOTA.					
Boise Fort *e*	La Pointe *f*	Boise Fort band of Chippewas	*b* 107,509	168	Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.)
Deer Creek *e*	do	do	*b* 23,040	36	Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.)
Fond du Lac	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190; 23,283.61 acres, allotted to 351 Indians; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.			Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex.

					Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes. The residue, 16,041.97 acres, restored to public settlement.
Leech Lake *e*	White Earth (consolidated).	Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas.	*b* 94,440	148	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.)
Mille Lac *e*	do	Mille Lac and Snake River bands of Chippewas.	*b* 61,014	95¼	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576.
Red Lake *e*	do	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas.	*h* 800,000	1,250	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Congress, Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892.
Vermillion Lake	La Pointe *f*	Boise Fort band of Chippewas	*b* 1,080	1¾	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth *e*	White Earth (consolidated).	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, Otter Tail, and Pillager Chippewas.	*b* 703,512	1,099	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883; act of Congress, Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement, July 29, 1889, H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong. 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.)
White Oak Point and Chippewa. *e*	do	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas and White Oak Point of Mississippi Chippewas.	*b* 192,947	301¼	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719, Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 14,389.73 acres allotted to 180 Lake Winnebagoshish Indians. The residue, 112,663.01 acres, of Lake Winnebagoshish reserve restored to public settlement, leaving Chippewa and White Oak Point reserves, 192,947.26 acres, unallotted.
Total			1,983,542	3,099¼	
MONTANA.					
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	*h* 1,760,000	2,750	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353.

a Approximate. *b* Surveyed. *c* In Kansas and Nebraska. *d* Agency abolished June 30, 1889.
e These lands have been ceded by the Indians to the Government, but are not yet open to sale or settlement. See pp. XXXVIII and XLIII of Annual Report, 1890.
f In Minnesota and Wisconsin. *g* Outboundaries surveyed. *h* Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MONTANA—cont'd.					
Crow	Crow	Mountain and River Crow	*c,d* 3,504,000	5,475	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881; approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive order, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1043; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Annual Report, 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034.)
Fort Belknap	Fort Belknap	Gros Ventre and Assiniboin	*d* 537,600	840	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made Oct. 9, 1895, approved by Congress June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.
Fort Peck	Fort Peck	Assiniboin, Brule, Santee, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.	*c* 1,776,000	2,775	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 1, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Congress approved Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 116.
Jocko	Flathead	Bitter Root, Carlos band, Flathead, Kootenay, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.	*c* 1,433,600	2,240	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Northern Cheyenne	Tongue River	Northern Cheyenne	*d* 371,200	580	Executive order, Nov. 26, 1884.
Total			9,382,400	14,660	
NEBRASKA.					
Niobrara	Santee	Santee Sioux	*b* 1,131	1¾	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. (32,875.75 acres selected as homesteads, 38,908.01 acres selected as allotments, and 1,130.70 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes.)
Omaha	Omaha and Winnebago.	Omaha	*b* 65,191	102	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress ap-

					proved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874; and act of Congress approved Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; 77,153.93 acres allotted; the residue, 65,191 acres unallotted.
Ponca	Santee	Ponka			Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 888, 27,202.08 acres allotted to 167 Indians, 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339, also President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890; vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional)	Pine Ridge	Oglala Sioux	32,000	50	Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago	Omaha and Winnebago.	Winnebago	b 27,495	43	Act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 215.) 80,512.87 acres, allotted to 1,014 Indians; the residue, 27,495 acres unallotted.
Total			125,817	196¾	
NEVADA.					
Duck Valley e	Western Shoshone	Pai Ute and Western Shoshoni	c 312,320	488	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, and May 4, 1886.
Moapa River	Nevada	Chemehuvei (Tantawas), Kai-bab-bit, Pawipit, Paiute, and Shiwits.	c 1,000	1½	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Congress approved Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake	do	Paiute (Paviotso)	c 322,000	503	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	c 318,815	498	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874.
Total			954,135	1,490½	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Jicarilla Apache	Pueblo	Jicarilla Apache	d 236,400	447½	Executive order, Feb. 11, 1887; 129,313.35 acres of land allotted to 845 Indians, and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (Letter book 335, p. 323.) The residue 286,400 acres unallotted.
Mescalero Apache	Mescalero	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache	d c 474,240	741	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883.
Pueblo: Jemez	Pueblo	Pueblo	c 17,510	1,081	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.)
Acoma			c 95,792		
San Juan			c 17,545		
Picuris			c 17,461		
San Felipe			c 34,767		
Pecos			c 18,763		
Cochiti			c 24,256		
St. Domingo			c 74,743		
Taos			c 17,361		

a Approximate. b Surveyed. c Outboundaries surveyed. d Partly surveyed. e Partly in Idaho.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY—cont'd.					
Pueblo: Santa Clara	Pueblo	Pueblo	*b* 17,369	1,081	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.)
Pueblo: Tesuque			*b* 17,471		
Pueblo: St. Ildefonso			*b* 17,293		
Pueblo: Pojoaque			*b* 13,520		
Pueblo: Zia			*b* 17,515		
Pueblo: Sandia			*b* 124,187		
Pueblo: Isleta			*b* 10,080		
Pueblo: Nambe			*b* 3,586		
Pueblo: Laguna			*b* 125,225		
Pueblo: Santa Ana			*b* 117,361		
Zuñi	Pueblo	Pueblo	*b* 215,040	336	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.)
Total			1,667,485	2,605½	
NEW YORK.					
Allegany	New York	Onondaga and Seneca	*b* 30,469	47½	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus	do	Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	*b* 21,680	34	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See annual report, 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring	do	Seneca	*b* 640	1	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 166.)
Oneida	do	Oneida	*b* 350	½	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga	do	Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis	6,100	9½	Do.
St. Regis	do	St. Regis	*b* 14,640	23	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See annual report, 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda	do	Cayuga and Tonawanda band of Seneca	*b* 7,549	11¾	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also Annual Report, 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora	do	Onondaga and Tuscarora	*b* 6,249	9¾	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Company. (See Annual Report, 1877, p. 167.)
Total			87,677	137	

NORTH CAROLINA.					
Qualla Boundary and other lands.	Eastern Cherokee	Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee	b 50,000 b 15,211 b 33,000	78 24 51¼	Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Congress approved Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. (See also H. R. Ex. Docs. No. 196, Forty-seventh Congress, first session, and No. 128, Fifty-third Congress, second session.)
Total			98,211	153¼	
NORTH DAKOTA.					
Devil's Lake	Devil's Lake	Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	d 128,993	201½	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328–337, Comp. Indian Laws.) 101,407.49 acres allotted to 869 Indians. The residue held in common (letter book 247, p. 154).
Fort Berthold	Fort Berthold	Arikara, Gros Ventre, Knife River, and Mandan.	c 965,120	1,508	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see p. 322, Comp. Indian Laws); Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement, Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See President's proclamation, May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.)
Standing Rock	Standing Rock	Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.	c 2,672,640	4,176	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554.
Turtle Mountain	Devil's Lake	Chippewas of the Mississippi	d 46,080	72	Executive orders, Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884.
Total			3,812,833	5,957¼	
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.					
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Cheyenne and Arapaho.	Southern Arapaho, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.			Executive order, Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022–1026; 529,682.06 acres allotted to 3,294 Indians, 231,828.55 acres for school lands, 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes, the residue, 3,500,562.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order July 12, 1895.

a Approximate. b Outboundaries surveyed. c Partly surveyed. d Surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OKLAHOMA TERRITORY—cont'd.					
Iowa	Sac and Fox	Iowa and Tonkawa			Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1890, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753; 8,685.30 acres allotted to 109 Indians, 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc., the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See annual report 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kansas	Osage	Kansas or Kaw	*b* 100,137	156¼	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kickapoo	Sac and Fox	Mexican Kickapoo			Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557; 22,529.15 acres allotted to 283 Indians, 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes, residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. —
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, and Kiowa.	*b* 2,968,893	4,639	Treaty of October 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
Oakland	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Konkawe and Lipan			Act of Congress approved May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84 (see annual report for 1882, p. LXII). (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Perces, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,273.79 acres allotted to 73 Indians, 160.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue of 79,276.60 acres open to settlement. (Letter book 257, p. 240.)
Osage	Osage	Great and Little Osage and Kwapa	*b* 1,470,058	2,297	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.)
Otoe	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe.	Oto and Missouri	*b* 129,113	201¾	Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.)
Pawnee	do	Pawnee (Pani)			Act of Congress approved Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29 (of this, 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands). (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,859.84 acres allotted to 821 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes. The residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5.)

Ponca	do	Ponka	*b* 26,328	41	Acts of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76, and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokees, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There has been allotted to 627 Indians 75,042.70 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.53 acres, leaving unallotted 26,328.05 acres. (Letter book 302, p. 311.)
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano) and Pottawotomi.			Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 353,161 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Pottawatomies June 25 and Absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890; ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,679.42 acres allotted to 1,489 Pottawatomies and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Sac and Fox	do	Ottawa, Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri and of the Mississippi.			Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.64 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation, Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and annual report for 1891, p. 677.)
Wichita	Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita.	Aienai or Ioni, Caddo, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Kitcai, Towakarehu, Weeko, and Wichita.	*b* 743,610	1,162	(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
			b 1,511,576	2,362	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of Congress approved May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. —.
Total			6,949,715	10,859	
OREGON.					
Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde	Calapooya, Clackama, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys Run, Molale, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.	*c* 26,111	40¾	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order, June 30, 1857; 440 acres reserved for Government uses and 33.148 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) The residue, 26,111 acres, unallotted.
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pitt River, Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	*c* 1,056,000	1,650	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.

a Approximated. *b* Surveyed. *c* Partly surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
OREGON—cont'd.					
Siletz	Siletz	Alsea, Coquell, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Saiustkea, Siuslaw, Tootootena, Umqua, and thirteen others.			Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement October 31, 1892, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 47,716.34 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 (except five sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p.—.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	*b* 79,820	124¼	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 341, and sec. 8 of act Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See order Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, annual report 1891, p. 682.) 76,933.90 acres allotted to 893 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. The residue, 79,820 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 255, p. 132.)
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Tenaino, Tyigh, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	*c* 322,108	503¼	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963; 140,696.45 acres allotted to 969 Indians, and 1,195.52 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. The residue, 322,108 acres, unallotted. (Letter book 334, p. 295.)
Total			1,484,039	2,318¼	
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.	Crow Creek and Lower Brule.	Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, Minnekonjo, and Two Kettle Sioux.	*b* 113,465	177¼	Order of Department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318; treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; annual report, 1885, p. LI); act of Congress approved Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There has been allotted to 832 Indians 170,972.82 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,083.90 acres, leaving a residue of 113,465 acres unallotted. (Letter book 302, p. 443.)
Lake Traverse	Sisseton	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux			Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337. Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 310,711 acres allotted to 1,339 Indians,

					32,840.25 acres reserved for school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 573,882.26 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation Apr. 11, 1892, v. 27, p. 1017.)
Cheyenne River	Forest City	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	*c* 2,867,840	4,481	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. (Tract 32,000 acres set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, is situated in Nebraska.) Act of Congress Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Congress approved Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.)
Lower Brulé	Crow Creek and Lower Brulé.	Lower Brulé and Lower Yanktonai Sioux	*c* 472,550	738½	
Pine Ridge	Pine Ridge	Brulé, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglala Sioux	*c* 3,155,200	4,930	
Rosebud	Rosebud	Loafer, Minnekonjo, Northern Oglala, Two Kettle, Upper Brulé, and Wahzahzah Sioux.	*c* 3,228,160	5,044	
Yankton	Yankton	Yankton Sioux			Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744; 268,567.72 acres, allotted to 2,649 Indians, and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. —.)
Total			9,837,215	15,371	
UTAH.					
Uintah Valley	Uintah and Ouray	Gosiute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River, Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	*c d* 2,039,040	3,186	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861, and Sept. 1, 1887; acts of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157.
Uncompahgre	do	Tabequache Ute	*c* 1,933,440	3,021	Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of Congress approved June 15, 1880; ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.)
Total			3,972,480	6,207	
WASHINGTON.					
Chehalis	Puyallup (consolidated).	Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Tsihalis	*b* 471	¼	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, allotted.
Columbia	Colville	Chief Moses and his people	*b* 24,220	38	Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879; Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Executive order, May 1, 1886.
Colville	do	Cœur d'Aléne, Colville, Kalispel, Kinikane, Lake, Methau, Nespeelium, Pend d'Oreille, San Poel, and Spokane.	2,800,000	4,375	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; act of Congress approved July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See act of Congress approved Feb 20, 1896, 29 Stat., p. 9.)
Hoh River	Neah Bay	Hoh	640	1	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Lummi (Chah choosen).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	*b* 1,884	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. The residue, 10,428 acres, allotted.
Makah	Neah Bay	Makah and Quileute	*d* 23,040	36	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873.

a Approximate. *b* Surveyed. *c* Partly surveyed. *d* Outboundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, etc.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of the tribe occupying reservation.	Area in acres.	Square miles. *a*	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON—continued.					
Muckleshoot	Tulalip	Muckleshoot	*b* 3,367	5	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874.
Nisqually	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.			Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted, 4,717 acres.
Osette		Osette	640	1	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	*b* 2,015	3	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. The residue, 5,269.48 acres, allotted.
Puyallup	Puyallup (consolidated).	Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	*b* 599	1	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. The residue, 17,463 acres, allotted.
Quileute	Neah Bay	Quileute	*b* 837	1¼	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinaielt	Puyallup (consolidated).	Hoh, Kweet, and Kwinaiult	*c* 224,000	350	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971. Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873.
Shoalwater	do	Shoalwater and Tsihalis	*b* 335	½	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866.
S'Kokomish	do	Clallam, S'Kokomish, and Twana	*b* 276	½	Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. The residue, 4,714 acres, allotted.
Snohomish or Tulalip	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	*b* 8,930	14	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. Residue, 13,560 acres, allotted.
Spokane	Colville	Spokane	153,600	240	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881.
Squaxin Island (Klahchemin).	Puyallup (consolidated).	Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.			Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres.
Swinomish (Perrys Island).	Tulalip	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	*b* 1,710	2¾	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Sept. 9, 1873. The residue, 5,460 acres, allotted.
Yakima	Yakima	Klikitat, Paloos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	*d* 800,000	1,250	Treaty of Wallawalla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951; Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320.
Total			4,046,564	6,323	
WISCONSIN.					
Lac Court d'Oreilles	La Pointe *e*	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b* 21,389	33½	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860; Apr. 4, 1869. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of Congress approved May, 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190; 47,747 acres allotted. The residue, 21,389 acres, unallotted.

Lac du Flambeau	do	Lac du Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b* 45,782	71¼	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866.) Act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 24,131.86 acres allotted. The residue, 45,782 acres, unallotted.
La Pointe (Bad River)	do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b* 94,640	148	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 29,693.14 acres allotted. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859.) The residue, 94,640 acres, unallotted.
Red Cliff	do	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	*b* 11,457	18	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863). Joint resolution of Congress approved Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970. 2,535.91 acres allotted. The residue, 11,457 acres, unallotted.
Menominee	Green Bay	Menominee	*b* 231,680	362	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida	do	Oneida			Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. All allotted and reserved for school purposes except 84.08 acres.
Stockbridge	do	Stockbridge and Munsee	*b* 11,803	18¼	Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area see act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.)
Total			416,751	651¼	
WYOMING.					
Wind River	Shoshone	Northern Arapahoe and Eastern band of Shoshoni.	*d* 1,810,000	2,828	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, May 21, 1887.
Total			1,810,000	2,828	
Grand total			83,404,837	130,320	

a Approximate. *b* Surveyed. *c* Outboundaries surveyed. *d* Partly surveyed. *e* In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation" revised in accordance with the "Cyclopedia of Names," published by the Century Co. In many cases other names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

INDIAN SCHOOL SITES.

FORT LEWIS SCHOOL, COLORADO.

The report for 1892, page 880, gives the following account of this school site, repeated here for ready reference in connection with subsequent actions:

By Executive order of January 27, 1892, the following tracts of land were temporarily withdrawn from settlement and declared to be the military reservation of Fort Lewis, viz:

"Sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. 32, 33, 34, and 35 in T. 35 N., R. 11 W.; sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, in T. 35 N., R. 10 W.; also a strip of unsurveyed land lying contiguous to and north of the northern boundary line of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation."

By General Order No. 5, issued February 8, 1892, the boundaries of the Fort Lewis Reservation were announced as follows, viz:

"Beginning as an initial point at a post marked 'O. M., U. S. M. R.' on the northern boundary of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation 9,269 feet due south from the southwest corner of section 35, township 35 north, range 11 west of the New Mexico principal meridian, thence S. 88° 20′ W, along the said Ute line 4 miles, thence due north 5 miles, thence due east 5 miles, thence due north 1 mile, thence due east 5 miles, thence due south 5 miles and 3,766 feet to said Ute line, thence S. 88° 25′ W. along said Ute line 3 miles, thence S. 88° 20′ W. along said Ute line 3 miles to the initial point, excepting therefrom all school sections and parts of same, and all lands and parts of same now filed or entered, the titles to which have been, or may be, perfected by the present claimants, their heirs or assigns. All bearings are from the true meridian."

Area within extreme lines	square miles	53.6
Area of excepted claims about	do	6.2
Remaining area of reservation		47.4

The State of Colorado ceded jurisdiction to the United States by act approved March 28, 1885, with restriction as to civil and criminal process.

On recommendation of the Indian office, and request of the Secretary of the Interior dated October 28, 1891, this military post of Fort Lewis, Colo., then unoccupied, with its buildings and appurtenances, was turned over to the custody and control of the Secretary of the Interior for Indian school purposes so long as it should not be required for military occupation. (See General Order No. 89, issued November 12, 1891.)

In 1893 the introduction into Congress of a bill for the restoration to the public domain of the Fort Lewis Military Reservation led the Indian Office to inquire what portion of that reservation was actually needed for Indian school purposes. It was ascertained that in order to give the school the land needed for cultivation and pasturage and for protection and control of water rights and irrigation ditches it would be absolutely necessary to retain for the school sections "33, 34, and 35 in T. 35 N., R. 11 W., also sections 9, 10, 11, and 12 in T. 34 N., R. 11 W., and also what will be sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 in T. 34 N., R. 11 W., when surveyed."

The act of May 19, 1896 (29 Stat. L., p. 123), sets apart the above-named sections for the Fort Lewis school.

Much of the land is gravelly and worthless. That which can be cultivated is on long, narrow plateaus or mesas, which with irrigation will produce good crops of grain and vegetables, without irrigation only scant grass and burr oaks. The unirrigated land can be used for pasturage, but the vegetation is so sparse that about 25 acres are required to sustain one animal. Sections 2 and 35 are of value only for pasturage, but must be held to control water rights. Section 1 is the only one which has timber.

JICARILLA SCHOOL, JICARILLA RESERVATION, N. MEX.

When the Jicarilla Indian reservation was set apart by Executive order of February 11, 1887, the provision was made that it should not deprive any bona fide settler of any valid rights he might have acquired under the laws of the United States providing for the disposal of the public domain.

When a boarding school was needed for the Jicarilla Apaches it was found that the most desirable site on the reservation was a tract occupied by Gabriel A. Lucero

and described as "SW. ¼ of the SE. ¼, the SE. ¼ of the SW. ¼ of sec. 1, the NW. ¼ of the NE. ¼ and the NE. ¼ of the NW. ¼ of sec. 12, T. 31 N., R 2 W., Jicarilla Reservation." Upon this he had settled, but he had not acquired complete title before the reservation was established.

His inchoate right of occupancy of lands to which the United States still held title and the improvements which he had made were offered to the Government for $2,000. The offer could not be accepted until the passage of the Indian appropriation act of June 10, 1896, which made provision for the purchase of Indian school sites. The deed from Lucero and Ascencion, his wife, dated August 1, 1895, was approved by the Secretary of the Interior August 22, 1896, the Attorney-General having given his opinion as to the validity of the title the day previous, and payment was made Mr. Lucero September 30, 1896. A certificate is on file from the ex-officio recorder of Rio Arriba County, N. Mex., that no mortgage lien or legal incumbrance of any kind existed upon the tract at date of payment.

This tract, less than a mile from the agency, is mostly of valley land, with a gradual slope to the east. It is 4 miles from a lake of pure water from which years ago the Indians took out a ditch, and 60 acres can be cultivated by irrigation.

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL, WICHITA RESERVATION, OKLA.

February 18, 1893, Supervisor of Schools Richardson submitted a plat showing a tract of land on the Wichita Reservation on the left bank of the Washita River which it was important to have definitely designated as belonging to the Riverside school, viz: The S. ½ of the NW. ¼ and the N. ½ of the SW. ¼, and the W. ½ of the SW. ¼ of the NE. ¼, and the W. ½ of the NW. ¼ of the SE. ¼ of sec. 10, and the S. ½ of the NE. ¼, and the N. ½ of SE. ¼ (lot 2, containing 36.40 acres, and lot 3, containing 30.30 acres) of sec. 9, T. 7 N., R. 10 W., of the Indian meridian, containing 346.70 acres. It was not considered expedient to restrict the school tract to 160 acres, as had been suggested, for the reason that, although some of the land adjacent to the school was of poor quality, yet it must be retained because of improvements thereon; so that to provide for farms, orchard, and especially pasturage, not less than the 346.70 acres selected would be required.

The plat of the land selected was approved by the Department March 6, 1893, with the understanding that in the future allotting agents would be instructed to reserve this tract for school uses.

STOCKBRIDGE SCHOOL, STOCKBRIDGE RESERVATION, WIS.

In March, 1892, when it was decided to give the Stockbridges a new school building it was ascertained that the site of the former school was the best site on the Stockbridge Reservation for a day school, but that it had been allotted to John Yocum; also that the tract set apart for church and school purposes by the act of 1871 had been occupied by an Indian family. After long search it was found that no unoccupied or unallotted lands could be had which were centrally located and easy of access. Accordingly a quitclaim deed dated February 8, 1894, was obtained from John Yocum conveying to the United States for $15 the SE. ¼ of the SE. ¼ of the SW. ¼ of the SE. ¼ of sec. 23, T. 28 N., R. 14 E., Wisconsin, containing 2½ acres, more or less.

This deed was recorded on the same day in the office of the register of deeds for Shawano County, Wis., volume 35 of Deeds, page 582.

John Yocum was among those enrolled as members of the Stockbridge tribe under the act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stat. L., p. 744), and therefore, upon the approval of the roll by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, would be entitled to receive his land in fee. In order that there might be no further delay and no obstacle to the approval of the deed and acceptance of the tract the General Land Office was directed by the Department April 1, 1894, to issue a patent to "John Yoccum, alias John Yocum" (the latter spelling was used in the deed and the former in the enrollment and elsewhere). The deed from Yocum was then approved by the Attorney-General May 14, 1894, as conveying a valid title to the land.

RESERVATION LANDS OCCUPIED BY RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for educational and religious purposes. a

[The grants, except in few instances, do not convey the fee simple of the property, but the right of occupancy for the aforesaid purposes.]

NOTE.—In some cases the favorable action of the Indians is still wanting in order to complete the validity of the grants; in others the Government authorization is not clear.

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy. b	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
ARIZONA.				
Colorado River				
Gila River	160	1890	Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society.	School and mission.
Do	6	1891	Presbyterian	Church.
Papago	5		Roman Catholic	One church.
Pima		1868	Presbyterian	One church. No claim to land.
San Carlos	160	1890	Women's National Indian Association.	Mission and school.
Do	10	1894	Evangelical Lutheran, General Synod of Wisconsin.	Do.
CALIFORNIA.				
Mission			Roman Catholic	Churches at St. Ignacio and at Santa Isabel.
Do	5	1890	Ladies' Mission Society of Riverside, Cal.	School and mission.
Do	5	1889	Women's National Indian Association.	Mission and school at Coahuilla.
Do	5	1889	do	Mission at Portrero.
Do	10	1896	do	Mission at Torros Reservation.
Round Valley	c 2½	1887	Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society.	Mission and school.
COLORADO.				
Southern Ute				
DAKOTA (NORTH AND SOUTH).				
Cheyenne River	160	1873	Protestant Episcopal	Church and school.
Do	80	1879	do	Church.
Do	10	1884	do	Chapel.
Do	20	1874	do	Do.
Do	80	1888	do	Church and rectory.
Do		1873 to 1885	American Missionary Association.	Mission buildings at 11 stations and 160 acres at each asked for.
Do	1	1892	Protestant Episcopal	Mission.
Crow Creek	10	1872	do	Church and parsonage.
Do	40	1887	do	Church.
Do	80	1887	Grace Mission	Industrial school.
Do	160	1887	Roman Catholic	Boarding school.
Do	80	1895	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant Episcopal.	Chapel.
Lower Brulé	d 37.10	1872	Protestant Episcopal	Church and parsonage.
Do	d 160	1886	do	Church building.
Do	d 160	1876	do	Do.
Do	40	1886	do	One church.
Do	e 2	1894	Presbyterian	Church and parsonage.

a This table is brought down to October 31, 1896.
b In some cases this date refers to the time when the office granted authority for occupancy conditioned on consent thereto being given by the Indians.
c Transferred to American Baptist Home Mission Society.
d Patented in 1894.
e On agency reserve.

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for educational and religious purposes (*a*)—Continued.

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.*b*	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
DAKOTA (NORTH AND SOUTH)—con t'd.				
Lower Brulé	*c* 2	1894	Roman Catholic	Church and cemetery.
Turtle Mountain	10	1886	do	Do.
Do	80		do	Two churches and school.
Devils Lake	160	1889	do	Two churches and two mission dwellings.
Do	40		Presbyterian	Church and school and mission dwelling.
Do	7	1891	Episcopal	Church.
Fort Berthold	22	1886	American Missionary Association.	One church and a school.
Do	160	1892	do	Mission.
Do	160	1889	Roman Catholic	School.
Do	40	1894	American Missionary Association (Congregational).	Mission, church and school.
Pine Ridge	10¼		Protestant Episcopal	One church and parsonage.
Do	60	1885	do	Chapel and parsonage.
Do	(*d*)	1886	do	Mission dwelling.
Do	50	1886	do	Chapel.
Do	40	1890	do	Mission.
Do	12	1896	do	Mission cemetery.
Do	40	1894	Episcopal	Church.
Do	1	1890	Presbyterian	Mission.
Do	160	1887	Roman Catholic	Church and school.
Rosebud	160	1885	Protestant Episcopal	School.
Do	20	1892	do	Church.
Do	160	1892	Roman Catholic	School.
Do			Protestant Episcopal	Church and rectory at agency and three churches and two school buildings at camps.
Do		1890	do	Chapel.
Do	*e* 120	1894	do	Three chapels.
Do	160	1885	Roman Catholic	School and mission.
Do			American Missionary Association.	Two schools.
Do	160	1894	do	Church and mission.
Do	30	1890	Holland Christian Reformed.	Mission.
Do	40	1894	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant Episcopal.	Chapel.
Sisseton	*f* 40	1870	Presbyterian	Church, school, and parsonage.
Do			do	Five churches at different points on reserve.
Do		1881	Protestant Episcopal	Church and parsonage.
Do	40	1886	do	Chapel.
Do	*g* 160	1889	Roman Catholic	Mission.
Standing Rock		1879	do	One church and mission dwelling.
Do		1882	do	Do.
Do		1884	do	One church.
Do		1886	do	Mission and school.
Do	160	1884	Protestant Episcopal	Chapel and school.
Do	20	1887	American Missionary Association.	Hospital and mission.
Do		1882	do	Mission building.
Do		1886	do	Do.
Do	*h* 160	1888	Roman Catholic	School and mission.
Yankton	2	1889	Presbyterian	Church, parsonage, and school.
Do	80	1877	do	One church.
Do	23	1869	Protestant Episcopal	Church, parsonage, and school.
Do	4	1870	do	Chapel and parsonage.
Do	2	1870	do	Chapel.

a This table is brought down to October 31, 1896.
b In some cases this date refers to the time when the office granted authority for occupancy conditioned on consent thereto being given by the Indians.
c On agency reserve.
d Lot 98 by 240 feet.
e Three tracts of 40 acres each.
f Patented in 1892.
g Consent of Indians required.
h In lieu of 20 acres granted in 1887.

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for educational and religious purposes (a)—Continued.

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.b	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
IDAHO.				
Cœur d'Alene	1,920	1865	Roman Catholic	Two schools and missions.
Nez Perces		1860	Presbyterian	Four churches. Work conducted and buildings owned by Indians.
Do	1	1891	do	Mission.
Do	20	1892	do	Church.
Do		1873	Roman Catholic	Church, mission, residence, and school.
Fort Hall	160	1890	Connecticut Indian Association.	Mission and school.
Lemhi				
INDIAN TERRITORY.				
Wyandotte	2	1873	Friends and Methodist	Church and parsonage.
Do	10	1882	Friends	House.
Seneca	3	1883	Friends	Church.
Do	20	1890	Methodist Episcopal	Mission.
Ottawa	20	1890	Friends	Do.
Do	20	1890	Baptist	Do.
Modoc	5	1880	Friends	Do.
Quapaw	40	1893	Roman Catholic	Church.
IOWA.				
Sac and Fox		1883	Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church.	Mission.
KANSAS.				
Chippewa and Munsee.	160		Moravians	Church and school.
Do	30	1890	Reformed Church in the United States.	Do.
MICHIGAN.				
Michigan				Mission work done and building erected on reservation, but accurate statistics are wanting.
MINNESOTA.				
White Earth	63	1868	Protestant Episcopal	Two churches, hospital, and parsonage.
Do	70	1875	do	Church, school, and dwelling.
Do	40	1879	do	Church and parsonage.
Do	1	1883	do	School.
Do	40		do	School and dwelling.
Do	54.85	1894	do	Parsonage and mission building.
Do	171	1875	Roman Catholic	Church and school and mission dwelling.
Do	80	1894	Order of St. Benedict, Roman Catholic.	Mission and school.
Do	160	1891	Swedish Christian Mission Society.	Mission.
Red Lake	160	1889	Roman Catholic	School and mission.
Do	160	1889	Protestant Episcopal	Mission and school.
Do		1878	do	Church and parsonage.
Do			do	Do.
Leech Lake			do	Church and two parsonages.
Winnebagoshish			do	Church and parsonage.
MONTANA.				
Blackfeet	160	1889	Roman Catholic	Not yet occupied or selected.
Do	160	1894	Society of Jesus (Roman Catholic).	Church.
Do	c 160	1894	Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.	Mission.

a This table is brought down to October 31, 1896.

b In some cases this date refers to the time when the office granted authority for occupancy conditioned on consent thereto being given by the Indians.

c Granted in 1891 to the Brooklyn Women's Indian Association, but relinquished by them in favor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for educational and religious purposes (a)—Continued.

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.b	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
MONTANA—cont'd.				
Crow	160	1886	Methodist Episcopal	Not yet occupied.
Do	160	1886	Unitarian	School.
Do	160	1886	Roman Catholic	School, church, and mission dwellings.
Do	160	1888	do	School.
Do	1	1890	do	School and mission.
Do	10	1894	do	Church.
Do	9	1895	do	Do.
Do	10	1895	American Missionary Association.	Church and mission buildings.
Fort Belknap	160	1887	Roman Catholic	Church and school.
Do	160	1889	do	School.
Flathead	60		do	Do.
Do	172		do	Do.
Do	470		do	For pasture.
Fort Peck	4		Presbyterian	Church and school.
Do	c 40	1894	Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.	Mission, church, and school.
Tongue River		1889	Roman Catholic	Mission dwellings.
NEBRASKA.				
Winnebago	85	1889	Presbyterian	Church.
Omaha	40	1885	do	School and church.
Do	d 160	1845	do	Mission school.
Do	e 5	1889	Women's National Indian Association.	Missionary and educational.
Santee	440	1885	American Missionary Association.	Normal school, with 18 buildings.
Do	40	1885	do	Bazille chapel.
Do	80	1885	Protestant Episcopal f	Chapel.
Do	20	1896	do	Mission.
NEVADA.				
Nevada Agency (Pyramid Lake Reservation).	250.1089	1895	do	Missionary buildings.
NEW MEXICO.				
Jicarilla Apache	80	1888	Methodist Episcopal	School.
Mescalero	80	1890	Roman Catholic	School and mission.
Navajo g	80	1887	Methodist Episcopal	
Do	160	1889	do	
Do	160	1889	do	
Do	160	1890	Women's National Indian Association.	
Do	640	1892	Methodist Episcopal	Mission.
Do	(h)	1894	Protestant Episcopal	Missionary hospital.
Moqui i	160	1889	Roman Catholic	
Do	40	1894	Mennonite Mission Society	Mission.
Do	160	1896	Women's Indian Association of New Jersey.	Mission and school.
Pueblo			Presbyterian	Schools and missions at three pueblos. Land and buildings used by permission of Indians.
Zuñi Pueblo	j 10	1894	do	School and mission.
Pueblo			Roman Catholic	A church in each pueblo, and schools in several pueblos; land owned by Indians.

a This table is brought down to October 31, 1896.
b In some cases this date refers to the time when the office granted authority for occupancy conditioned on conoent thareto being given by the Indians.
c On agency reserve.
d No authority; but claim this amount. Act of Congress (28 Stat. L., 507) gives this church 160 acres for missionary purposes, subject to certain conditions.
e Transferred to Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church.
f This society also has chapel on land patented to a Santee Sioux Indian.
g Partly in Arizona and Utah.
h Enough land to establish a missionary hospital. Amount not stated.
i In Arizona.
j In lieu of 10 acres granted in 1888. On Executive reserve.

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for educational and religious purposes (a)—Continued.

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy.b	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
NEW YORK.				
New York				Mission work done and buildings erected on several reservations, but accurate statistics are wanting.
NORTH CAROLINA.				
Eastern Cherokee				Several church buildings are owned by the Indians.
OKLAHOMA.				
Cheyenne and Arapaho.	100	1880	Mennonite	School.
Do	100	1880	do	Do.
Do			Young Men's Christian Association.	Meetinghouse.
Do	c2	1894	Plymouth Congregational	Church.
Do	d15	1896	Women's executive committee, Domestic Missions of Reformed Church.	Mission.
Kiowa, etc	160	1888	Presbyterian	School and mission.
Do	160	1890	do	Do.
Do	1	1896	do	Church.
Do	160	1889	Roman Catholic	School and mission.
Do	160	1889	Methodist Episcopal South	Do.
Do	3.97	1896	do	Church and mission.
Do	160	1896	do	Do.
Do	40	1896	do	Do.
Do	160	1889	Reformed Presbyterian	School and mission.
Do	160	1889	Baptist	Do.
Do	160	1892	Christian Church	Mission.
Do. (Wichita)	160	1894	American Baptist Home Missionary Society.	Church.
Do	160	1896	Mennonite Brethren	Church and mission.
Osage	160	1887	Roman Catholic	Schools and church.
Do		1887	Methodist Episcopal	School.
Ponca	160	1884	American Missionary Association.	Mission.
Ponca and Otoe	40	1887	Methodist Episcopal	Do.
Pawnee	2		do	Do.
Do	e11.60	1896	do	Do.
Sac and Fox		1878	Baptist	Church.
Absentee Shawnee	5	1884	Friends	Church and parsonage.
Citizen Pottawatomie	290		Roman Catholic	Church and school.
Kickapoo	160	1892	Friends	Church and mission.
OREGON.				
Grande Ronde			Roman Catholic	Church and residence.
Klamath	160	1894	Methodist Episcopal	Church.
Do	18.50	1896	do	Do.
Siletz	10	1891	do	Mission.
Do	f1	1896	Roman Catholic	Church.
Umatilla	13	1884	Presbyterian	Mission.
Do	60	1889	do	School.
Do g	h160	1889	Roman Catholic	Do.
Warm Springs	i14.74	1894	United Presbyterian	Mission.
Warm Springs (Simnasho).	40	1892	do	Mission and school.
UTAH.				
Uintah and Ouray				

a This table is brought down to October 31, 1896.
b In some cases this date refers to the time when the office granted authority for occupancy conditioned on consent thereto being given by the Indians.
c On agency reserve.
d On Seger Colony school tract.
e On land reserved for agency purposes at Pawnee subagency, and in lieu of 3.64 acres granted to Women's Home Missionary Society in 1895.
f On tract reserved to Indians for cemetery purposes.
g Authority to occupy 80 acres, granted in 1883, revoked in 1892.
h Location changed in 1892.
i Two acres of tract granted in 1886.

Lands upon Indian reservations occupied by religious societies for educational and religious purposes (a)—Continued.

Name of reservation or agency.	Acres granted.	Date of grant or occupancy. *b*	Name of organization.	For what purpose used.
WASHINGTON.				
Colville			Roman Catholic	Two chapels.
Do. (Spokane Reservation).	5	1894	Women's National Indian Association.	Day school.
Neah Bay			Episcopal	Mission. No land.
Nisqually			Presbyterian	Church.
Puyallup			Roman Catholic	Do.
Do			Presbyterian	Do.
Quinaielt				
Lummi			Methodist Episcopal	School among Nooksack Indians.
Tulalip	130	1857	Roman Catholic	Six churches.
Lummi	86		do	
Muckleshoot			do	
Swinomish	90		do	
Port Madison	83		do	
Yakima	185	1891	Methodist Episcopal	Church.
Do	160	1894	Roman Catholic	One church.
WISCONSIN.				
Green Bay				Mission work has been done and buildings have been erected on several reservations belonging to these agencies, but accurate statistics are wanting.
La Pointe				
Oneida	5	1891	Roman Catholic	Church.
Do	1	1894	Hobart Mission, Protestant Episcopal.	School.
WYOMING.				
Shoshone	160	1887	Roman Catholic	School and mission.
Do	*c* 151.50	1896	do	Do.
Do	160	1888	Protestant Episcopal	Church and dwelling.

a This table is brought down to October 31, 1896.
b In some cases this date refers to the time when the office granted authority for occupancy conditioned on consent thereto being given by the Indians.
c This tract adjoins the 160 acres granted in 1887.

Statistics as to Indian schools during the

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River Agency: Colorado River boarding	By Government	80	------
Moqui Reservation:			
Moqui boarding, Keam's Canyon	do	90	------
Oreiba day	do	------	40
Polacco day	do	------	40
Hualapai Reservation:			
Hualapai day	do	------	40
Supai day	do	------	40
Fort Mojave: Training	do	150	------
Navajo Agency:			
Navajo boarding	do	120	------
Little Water day	do	------	30
Phœnix: Training	do	250	------
Pima Agency:			
Pima boarding	do	150	------
San Xavier day	Catholic Church	------	79
San Carlos Agency:			
San Carlos boarding	By Government	100	------
White Mountain Apache boarding	do	65	------
Lutheran Mission day	By Evangelical Lutheran Church.	------	30
CALIFORNIA.			
Fort Yuma: Yuma boarding	By Government	250	------
Hoopa Valley Agency: Hoopa Valley boarding	do	120	------
Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency:			
Agua Caliente day	do	------	28
Coahuila day	do	------	32
Capitan Grande day	do	------	30
La Jolla day	do	------	34
Mesa Grande day	do	------	26
Martinez day	do	------	30
Potrero day	do	------	28
Rincon day	do	------	25
San Jacinto day	do	------	36
Pachanga day	do	------	32
Tule River day	do	------	34
Big Pine day	do	------	35
Bishop day	do	------	50
Hat Creek day	do	------	40
Manchester day	do	------	30
Potter Valley day	do	------	50
Ukiah day	do	------	40
Upper Lake day	do	------	40
Perris: Training	do	100	------
Round Valley Agency: Round Valley boarding	do	70	------
San Diego: Industrial training	By contract	150	------
Banning: St. Boniface's Industrial	do	150	------
Hopland day	do	------	50
Pinole day	do	------	40
Ukiah: Boarding	do	------	50
St. Turibius boarding	do	40	------
Inyo County: Public day, Round Valley district *b*	do	------	------
San Diego County: Public day, Helm district	do	------	------
Greenville: Boarding and day	By Government	100	------
COLORADO.			
Grand Junction: Training	By Government	150	------
Fort Lewis: Training	do	300	------
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall Agency: Fort Hall boarding	By Government	150	------
Lemhi Agency: Lemhi boarding	do	40	------
Fort Lapwai: Boarding	do	250	------
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaw Agency:			
Quapaw boarding	By Government	90	------
Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte boarding	do	140	------

a Expenditures for building and repairs not included.

year ended June 30, 1896.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government. *a*	Cost per capita to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
Sex.		Race.									
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.					
4	10	6	8	82	78	------	10	$11,743.88	$12.55	------	------
9	7	5	11	104	91	------	10	16,378.72	15.00	------	------
1	1	------	2	43	------	26	10	1,944.22	7.48	------	------
1	1	------	2	37	------	21	10	1,705.53	8.12	------	------
1	------	------	1	38	------	30	10	1,384.55	4.62	------	------
1	1	------	2	40	------	37	10	1,771.10	4.79	------	------
9	9	1	17	157	150	------	10	28,773.25	15.99	------	------
7	14	4	17	124	99	------	10	20,211.61	17.01	------	------
------	3	1	2	24	------	18	10	2,357.35	13.10	------	------
24	22	25	21	348	327	------	12	42,909.96	10.91	------	------
11	12	11	12	258	176	------	10	21,728.86	10.29	------	------
------	2	------	2	79	------	58	9	------	------	------	------
5	5	1	9	110	104	------	10	13,327.46	10.68	------	------
4	3	3	4	57	53	------	10	9,117.93	14.34	------	------
1	1	------	2	17	------	12	9	------	------	$370.00	$3.43
9	23	19	13	155	139	------	10	19,550.78	11.72	------	------
7	10	7	10	130	110	------	12	16,017.90	12.13	------	------
------	1	------	1	23	------	13	10	751.45	5.78	------	------
------	1	------	1	25	------	19	10	951.96	5.01	------	------
1	------	------	1	29	------	26	10	892.43	3.43	------	------
------	1	------	1	30	------	19	10	742.92	3.91	------	------
------	1	------	1	16	------	10	10	755.91	7.56	------	------
1	------	------	1	23	------	15	10	786.53	5.24	------	------
------	1	------	1	34	------	22	10	870.59	3.96	------	------
------	1	------	1	32	------	23	10	784.54	3.41	------	------
1	1	------	2	24	------	18	10	1,010.25	5.61	------	------
------	1	------	1	33	------	22	10	995.45	4.52	------	------
1	------	------	1	30	------	15	9	787.50	5.83	------	------
------	1	------	1	33	------	25	10	720.00	2.88	------	------
------	1	------	1	55	------	39	10	720.00	1.85	------	------
------	1	------	1	21	------	19	10	600.00	3.11	------	------
------	1	------	1	18	------	10	10	600.00	3.00	------	------
------	2	------	2	34	------	29	10	1,320.00	4.55	------	------
------	1	------	1	28	------	13	10	600.00	4.62	------	------
------	1	------	1	23	------	16	10	600.00	3.75	------	------
7	11	7	11	122	115	------	10	15,825.57	11.47	------	------
1	4	------	5	95	61	------	10	5,633.28	7.70	------	------
4	6	1	9	96	95	------	10	11,875.00	10.42	------	------
5	10	------	15	120	113	------	10	12,500.00	9.22	2,225.00	1.64
------	1	------	1	23	------	17	10	446.59	2.63	------	------
------	1	------	1	20	------	16	12	469.71	2.45	------	------
------	1	------	1	27	------	14	12	420.70	2.50	------	------
1	------	------	1	19	16	------	10	1,080.00	5.63	520.00	2.71
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	11	------	6	9	212.99	------	------	------
2	4	------	6	52	46	------	10	5,858.41	10.61	------	------
9	6	3	12	144	135	------	12	20,792.23	12.83	------	------
18	12	12	18	189	159	------	12	26,312.60	13.79	------	------
10	11	8	13	144	108	------	12	21,950.92	16.93	------	------
2	4	1	5	32	29	------	10	5,133.10	14.75	------	------
19	20	23	16	205	151	------	12	22,569.03	12.46	------	------
3	12	6	9	99	84	------	10	12,475.21	12.38	------	------
5	11	8	8	108	89	------	10	12,491.46	11.70	------	------

b No reports received from this school.

Statistics as to Indian schools during the

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox Agency: Sac and Fox day	By Government		25
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency:			
Kickapoo boarding	By Government	30	
Pottawatomie boarding	do	80	
Sac and Fox and Iowa boarding	do	40	
Halstead: Mennonite Mission boarding	By contract	40	
Lawrence: Haskell Institute	By Government	500	
MICHIGAN.			
Baraga:			
Chippewa boarding	By contract	150	
Day	By Government		40
L'Anse: Day	do		40
Harbor Springs: Boarding	By contract	200	
Mount Pleasant: Training	By Government	160	
Point Iroquois: Day	By contract		75
Isabella County:			
District No. 1, public day	do		
District No. 2, public day	do		
District No. 3, public day	do		
District No. 6, public day	do		
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth Agency:			
White Earth boarding	By Government	54	
Leech Lake boarding	do	50	
Pine Point boarding	do	100	
Red Lake boarding	do	60	
Wild Rice River boarding	do	65	
St. Benedict's Orphan	By contract	150	
Red Lake boarding (St. Mary's)	do	100	
Gull Lake day	By Government		30
Twin Lake day	do		25
Birch Cooley: Day	do		36
Clontarf: Boarding	By contract	100	
Collegeville: St. John's Institute	do	100	
Graceville: Boarding	do	65	
Morris: Boarding	do	150	
St. Joseph: St. Benedict's Academy	do	100	
Pipestone: Training	By Government	90	
Carlton County: District No. 7 public day	By contract		
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet Agency:			
Blackfeet boarding	By Government	125	
Holy Family boarding	By contract	140	
Crow Agency:			
Crow boarding	By Government	100	
Montana industrial boarding	do	60	
St. Xavier's industrial boarding	By contract	200	
Flathead Agency: St. Ignatius industrial boarding	do	450	
Fort Belknap Agency:			
St. Paul's industrial boarding	do	300	
Fort Belknap boarding	By Government	112	
Fort Peck Agency: Poplar Creek boarding	do	160	
Tongue River Agency:			
St. Labre's boarding	By contract	60	
Agency day	By Government		30
St. Peter's Mission boarding	By contract	400	
Fort Shaw: Training	By Government	250	
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago Agency:			
Omaha boarding	By Government	75	
Winnebago boarding	do	105	

year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government. *a*	Cost per capita to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
Sex.		Race.									
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.					
1	------	------	1	42	--------	15	10	$720.00	$4.80	----------	----------
2	5	1	6	49	43	------	10	5,269.00	10.21	----------	----------
2	8	1	9	82	70	------	10	10,060.40	11.98	----------	----------
1	6	1	6	40	34	------	10	6,006.65	14.72	----------	----------
4	3	1	6	23	18	------	10	2,222.13	10.29	$2,266.66	$10.49
31	25	20	36	591	503	------	12	72,039.35	11.94	----------	----------
2	9	------	11	44	41	------	10	4,313.11	8.77	3,280.00	6.67
------	1	------	1	37	--------	20	10	600.00	3.00	----------	----------
1	------	1	------	30	--------	11	7	307.82	4.00	----------	----------
6	10	3	13	143	129	------	10	10,260.00	6.63	2,150.00	1.39
11	12	9	14	177	139	------	12	19,992.95	11.99	----------	----------
1	------	------	1	38	--------	21	9	450.00	2.38	----------	----------
------	------	------	------	9	--------	3	7	77.82	----------	----------	----------
------	------	------	------	11	--------	6	10	184.91	----------	----------	----------
------	------	------	------	9	--------	6	9	126.74	----------	----------	----------
------	------	------	------	6	--------	3	10	77.82	----------	----------	----------
2	6	4	4	95	62	------	10	10,682.53	14.36	----------	----------
2	5	4	3	65	38	------	10	6,034.13	13.23	----------	----------
2	6	3	5	85	46	------	10	7,429.70	13.46	----------	----------
2	5	3	4	67	42	------	9	5,572.28	11.06	----------	----------
2	7	6	3	90	73	------	10	8,011.72	9.15	----------	----------
1	8	------	9	103	101	------	10	9,720.00	8.01	----------	----------
4	5	1	8	70	63	------	10	4,320.00	5.71	----------	----------
------	1	------	1	16	--------	10	6	324.46	5.41	----------	----------
1	------	1	------	8	--------	5	3	96.90	6.46	----------	----------
1	------	------	1	19	--------	11	10	636.56	5.78	----------	----------
3	5	------	8	42	39	------	12	5,793.55	12.38	500.00	1.07
5	------	------	5	50	48	------	10	6,041.20	10.49	----------	----------
2	7	------	9	59	56	------	12	5,400.00	8.04	----------	----------
2	17	------	19	102	70	------	12	7,020.00	8.36	6,255.92	7.45
------	10	------	10	50	50	------	10	6,250.00	10.42	----------	----------
3	9	3	9	81	73	------	12	10,361.40	11.83	----------	----------
------	------	------	------	4	--------	3	9	89.75	----------	----------	----------
5	9	2	12	126	114	------	10	20,332.86	14.86	----------	----------
6	10	1	15	108	91	------	12	9,842.36	9.01	3,702.97	3.39
3	12	1	14	90	75	------	12	16,592.48	18.44	----------	----------
4	7	------	11	53	51	------	10	11,290.83	18.45	----------	----------
12	13	------	25	103	86	------	12	7,560.00	7.33	3,940.00	3.82
13	18	4	27	308	294	------	10	35,916.50	10.18	18,833.35	5.33
7	8	------	15	145	127	------	10	11,716.51	7.68	3,781.69	2.48
5	9	5	9	140	110	------	10	15,319.15	11.60	----------	----------
8	12	8	12	214	173	------	9	23,331.36	11.23	----------	----------
4	5	------	9	47	43	------	10	4,313.11	8.36	----------	----------
1	1	------	2	24	--------	16	9	991.87	6.20	----------	----------
9	11	------	20	249	184	------	12	15,660.00	7.09	7,340.00	3.32
19	14	14	19	213	185	------	10	29,548.16	13.31	----------	----------
5	10	6	9	110	84	------	10	13,352.36	13.25	----------	----------
4	10	5	9	109	99	------	10	12,308.50	10.36	----------	----------

a Expenditures for building and repairs not included.

Statistics as to Indian schools during the

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
NEBRASKA—continued.			
Santee Agency:			
Santee boarding	By Government	60	
Ponca day	do		36
Santee normal training	By Congregational Church	92	64
Hope boarding (Springfield, S. Dak)	By Government	60	
Genoa: Training	do	350	
Knox County:			
Public day, district No. 1	By contract		
Public day, district No. 36	do		
Public day, district No. 67	do		
Public day, district No. 90	do		
Public day, district No. 91	do		
Public day, district No. 94	do		
Public day, district No. 104	do		
Public day, district No. 105	do		
Thurston County:			
Public day, district No. 1	do		
Public day, district No. 13	do		
Public day, district No. 14	do		
Boyd County: District No. 14	do		
NEVADA.			
Nevada Agency:			
Pyramid Lake boarding	By Government	90	
Walker River day	do		30
Wadsworth day	do		30
Fort McDermitt day	do		25
Carson: Training	do	135	
Western Shoshone Agency: Western Shoshone boarding	do	50	
NEW MEXICO.			
Albuquerque: Training	By Government	300	
Mescalero Agency: Mescalero boarding	do	76	
Pueblo Agency:			
Bernalillo boarding	By contract	125	
Cochite day	By Government		30
Laguna day	do		40
Santa Clara day	do		30
Zia day	do		35
Acoma day	do		50
Isleta day	By contract		50
Laguna day (Pahuate)	do		35
Jemez day	do		60
San Juan day	do		50
Taos day	do		50
Santa Fe: Training	By Government	150	
Ramona, boarding	do	40	
Bernalillo County:			
Public day, district No. 1	By contract		
Public day, district No. 50	do		
Public day, district No. 53	do		
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Eastern Cherokee Agency:			
Cherokee boarding	By Government	135	
Big Cove day	do		50
Birdtown day	do		30
Eastern Cherokee day	do		27
Soco day	do		50
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devils Lake Agency:			
Fort Totten boarding	By Government	350	
Turtle Mountain boarding	By contract	175	
Turtle Mountain, No. 1 day	By Government		50
Turtle Mountain, No. 2 day	do		50
Turtle Mountain, No. 3 day	do		50

a Expenditures for building and repairs not included.
b No reports received from this school.

year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government.*a*	Cost per capita to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
Sex.		Race.									
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.					
4	5	3	6	72	49		10	$9,515.86	$16.35		
1			1	29		14	10	958.96	6.85		
8	15	3	20	90	81		10			$14,377.00	$14.79
2	5		7	59	43		9	5,797.49	11.24		
17	22	20	19	226	206		12	35,724.00	14.45		
								(*b*)			
				11		8	10	263.49			
				3		3	3	24.50			
				6		3	9	95.99			
				3		1	3	13.83			
				3		2	3	18.83			
				18		9	6	203.66			
				3		3	6	53.67			
				13		11	8	326.50			
				11		9	9	186.83			
				34		14	9	421.33			
				5		3	9	82.66			
4	5	3	6	102	79		10	10,582.71	11.16		
1	1	1	1	45		31	10	1,121.43	3.62		
	1		1	35		31	4	383.15	3.09		
1			1	10		5	4	194.53	9.73		
14	11	10	15	144	121		12	18,448.16	12.70		
3	5		8	54	49		12	10,870.96	18.49		
55	25	58	22	366	308		12	36,792.09	9.95		
3	7	2	8	96	77		12	9,242.49	10.00		
	8		8	77	75		12	7,500.00	8.33		
	1		1	41		16	10	833.94	5.21		
	1		1	40		21	10	833.01	3.96		
1			1	31		15	10	802.52	5.35		
	1		1	32		26	10	840.66	3.23		
	1		1	40		23	10	577.49	2.51		
1			1	47		18	10	452.94	2.52		
1			1	32		16	7	275.83	2.46		
1			1	67		37	10	857.53	2.32		
1			1	35		16	10	390.42	2.44		
1			1	39		30	10	520.50	1.74		
22	8	14	16	177	154		12	25,078.54	13.57		
2	6	2	6	65	53		9	6,383.05	13.38		
				25		21	3	206.83			
				34		32	4	518.33			
				43		38	3	380.00			
8	4	2	10	153	132		10	16,001.74	10.10		
1	1	2		60		25	10	939.09	3.76		
1	1	2		51		23	10	927.00	4.03		
				9		5	9	(*b*)			
	2	2		37		15	7	780.52	7.43		
16	8	6	18	331	248		12	37,940.05	12.75		
3	14	4	13	175	153		10	14,040.00	7.65	3,960.00	2.16
1	1	1	1	58		32	10	1,625.15	5.08		
1	1		2	63		25	10	1,474.06	5.90		
	2	2		70		29	10	1,538.41	5.30		

c School held in Cherokee boarding school building.

Statistics as to Indian schools during the

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
NORTH DAKOTA—continued.			
Fort Berthold Agency:			
Browning boarding	By Government	60	------
Fort Berthold Mission boarding	By Congregational Church	50	------
No. 1 day	By Government	------	40
No. 2 day	do	------	40
No. 3 day	do	------	30
Standing Rock Agency:			
Agency boarding	do	110	------
Agricultural boarding	do	100	------
Grand River boarding	do	70	------
Cannon Ball day	do	------	60
Bullhead day	do	------	30
Porcupine day	do	------	30
No. 1 day	do	------	30
No. 2 day	do	------	30
St. Elizabeth's boarding	By Government and religious society.	40	------
OKLAHOMA.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency:			
Arapaho boarding	By Government	150	------
Cheyenne boarding	do	200	------
Mennonite boarding (agency)	By Government and religious society.	45	------
Mennonite boarding (Cantonment)	do	65	------
Seger Colony	By Government	125	------
Chilocco training	do	400	------
Kiowa Agency:			
Riverside boarding	do	100	------
Washita boarding	do	120	------
Rainy Mountain boarding	do	50	------
Fort Sill boarding	do	125	------
Cache Creek boarding	By Government and religious society.	40	------
Methvin Institute	do	75	------
Mary Gregory Mission boarding	do	40	------
St. Patrick's boarding	do	75	------
Wichita Baptist Mission boarding	do	40	------
Osage Agency:			
Kaw boarding	By Government	60	------
Osage boarding	do	180	------
St. John's Mission boarding	By contract	150	------
St. Louis boarding	do	125	------
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency:			
Pawnee boarding	By Government	125	------
Ponca boarding	do	100	------
Otoe boarding	do	75	------
Sac and Fox Agency:			
Absentee Shawnee boarding	do	70	------
Sac and Fox boarding	do	120	------
St. Mary's boarding	By voucher	75	------
Pottawatomie County:			
Public day, district No. 17	By contract	------	------
Public day, district No. 20	do	------	------
Public day, district No. 30½	do	------	------
Public day, district No. 70	do	------	------
Public day, district No. 79	do	------	------
Public day, district No. 82	do	------	------
Public day, district No. 84	do	------	------
Public day, district No. 88	do	------	------
Public day, district No. 90	do	------	------
Kingfisher County: Public day, district No. 83	do	------	------
Blaine County: Public day, district No. 42	By contract	------	------
"G" County: Public day, district No. 69	do	------	------
Canadian County: Public day, district No. 55	do	------	------
Oklahoma County: Public day, district No. 69	do	------	------
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde Agency: Grande Ronde boarding	By Government	100	------

a Expenditures for building and repairs not included.
b School held in Browning boarding school building where teacher is employed.

year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government. *a*	Cost per capita to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
Sex.		Race.									
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.					
5	9	6	8	71	63	------	10	$7,896.98	$10.45	------	------
1	7	2	6	43	40	------	9	------	------	$4,437.28	$12.32
1	1	------	2	41	------	34	10	1,652.70	4.86	------	------
1	1	------	2	26	------	20	10	1,417.38	7.09	------	------
------	------	------	------	24	------	16	10	(*b*)	------	------	------
2	11	4	9	132	115	------	10	16,327.39	11.83	------	------
5	9	5	9	98	90	------	10	12,757.34	11.81	------	------
3	10	8	5	76	65	------	10	11,116.96	14.25	------	------
2	1	2	1	59	------	42	10	1,370.46	3.26	------	------
1	1	2	------	28	------	14	10	861.27	6.15	------	------
2	------	2	------	29	------	15	10	843.25	5.62	------	------
1	1	2	------	24	------	19	10	869.98	4.58	------	------
2	------	1	1	25	------	19	10	859.73	4.52	------	------
1	5	1	5	48	44	------	10	1,346.15	2.55	2,876.00	5.45
8	16	8	16	135	129	------	10	18,710.60	12.08	------	------
13	14	12	15	146	139	------	10	21,732.60	13.03	------	------
3	4	------	7	46	42	------	10	2,044.16	4.06	1,630.25	3.23
2	7	3	6	65	52	------	10	2,413.38	3.87	1,880.95	3.01
6	15	9	12	102	79	------	10	12,903.33	13.61	------	------
34	30	33	31	375	337	------	10	44,556.62	11.02	------	------
6	9	4	11	119	97	------	10	13,491.63	11.59	------	------
4	9	7	6	83	73	------	10	12,073.05	13.78	------	------
4	10	5	9	77	74	------	10	12,822.81	14.44	------	------
6	12	4	14	130	123	------	10	16,809.66	11.39	------	------
2	3	------	5	46	43	------	10	1,209.99	2.34	3,363.84	6.52
2	6	1	7	46	44	------	9	1,032.72	2.61	3,550.00	8.96
2	3	------	5	10	10	------	8	125.58	1.57	3,500.00	43.75
2	7	------	9	45	44	------	10	1,086.01	2.06	------	------
1	3	------	4	42	38	------	10	987.79	2.17	2,000.00	4.38
3	6	2	7	58	52	------	10	7,053.54	11.30	------	------
8	21	3	26	167	151	------	10	27,278.33	15.05	------	------
3	8	------	11	57	47	------	10	4,989.58	8.85	1,224.23	2.17
2	9	------	11	72	67	------	10	6,250.00	7.77	2,114.12	2.63
6	12	4	14	127	125	------	10	15,229.52	10.15	------	------
4	11	3	12	97	95	------	10	12,548.81	11.01	------	------
2	10	2	10	76	71	------	10	9,194.00	10.79	------	------
2	11	4	9	107	88	------	10	11,041.57	10.46	------	------
3	10	3	10	94	73	------	10	13,022.62	13.72	------	------
------	11	------	11	48	40	------	10	5,724.24	12.13	------	------
------	------	------	------	2	------	2	3	16.17	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	2	------	2	3	15.66	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	10	------	8	8	184.15	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	(*c*)	------	------	------	(*c*)	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	6	------	4	2	46.00	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	5	------	3	3	31.83	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	3	------	3	4	30.00	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	(*c*)	------	------	------	(*c*)	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	3	------	3	6	52.82	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	(*c*)	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	14	------	10	7	229.17	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	41	------	24	3	233.67	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	5	------	4	6	77.66	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	6	------	6	6	110.00	------	------	------
2	7	4	5	80	64	------	10	6,733.00	8.77	------	------

c No reports received from this school.

Statistics as to Indian schools during the

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
OREGON—continued.			
Klamath Agency:			
Klamath boarding	By Government	125	------
Yainax boarding	do	100	------
Siletz Agency: Siletz boarding	do	65	------
Umatilla Agency:			
Umatilla boarding	do	100	------
Kate Drexel industrial boarding	By contract	150	------
Warm Springs Agency: Simnasho day	By Government	------	30
Lane County: Public day, district No. 32	By contract	------	------
Chemawa: Salem training	By Government	300	------
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Carlisle: Training	By Government	800	------
Philadelphia: Lincoln Institution	By contract and special appropriation.	250	------
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency:			
Crow Creek boarding	By Government	140	------
Lower Brulé boarding	do	140	------
Immaculate Conception boarding	By contract	130	------
Grace Howard Mission boarding and day	do	45	------
Cheyenne River Agency:			
Agency boarding	By Government	130	------
St. John's boarding	By Government and religious society.	60	------
Plum Creek boarding	do	10	------
Oahe boarding	do	25	------
No. 5 day	By Government	------	22
No. 7 day	do	------	20
No. 8 day	do	------	32
Pine Ridge Agency:			
Holy Rosary boarding	By contract	200	------
No. 1 day	By Government	------	40
No. 2 day	do	------	40
No. 3 day	do	------	40
No. 4 day	do	------	40
No. 5 day	do	------	40
No. 6 day	do	------	40
No. 7 day	do	------	40
No. 8 day	do	------	40
No. 9 day	do	------	40
No. 10 day	do	------	40
No. 11 day	do	------	40
No. 12 day	do	------	40
No. 13 day	do	------	40
No. 14 day	do	------	40
No. 15 day	do	------	40
No. 16 day	do	------	40
No. 17 day	do	------	40
No. 18 day	do	------	40
No. 19 day	do	------	40
No. 20 day	do	------	40
No. 21 day	By Government	------	40
No. 22 day	do	------	40
No. 23 day	do	------	40
No. 24 day	do	------	40
No. 25 day	do	------	40
Rosebud Agency:			
St. Francis Mission boarding	By contract	180	------
St. Mary's Mission boarding	By Government and religious society.	45	------
Agency day	By Government	------	40
Big Oak day	do	------	36
Black Pipe day	do	------	34
Butte Creek day	do	------	25
Corn Creek day	do	------	34
Cut Meat Creek day	do	------	45
He Dog's Camp day	do	------	33
Iron Wood Creek day	do	------	50

year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government. *a*	Cost per capita to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
Sex.		Race.									
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.					
8	9	3	14	113	107	------	10	$14,942.27	$11.64	----------	----------
8	8	4	12	113	96	------	10	14,311.49	12.42	----------	----------
4	8	4	8	82	72	------	10	9,578.79	11.09	----------	----------
1	9	1	9	81	67	------	10	9,587.73	11.93	----------	----------
3	9	------	12	92	68	------	10	4,800.00	5.88	$4,200.00	$5.15
2	1	1	2	23	------	14	8	4,038.02	28.84	----------	----------
------	------	------	------	2	------	1	6	15.24	----------	----------	----------
17	15	4	28	287	243	------	12	35,322.74	12.11	----------	----------
29	35	7	57	802	741	------	12	100,055.21	11.25	2,036.87	.23
10	24	1	33	213	205	------	12	33,046.12	13.43	5,721.35	2.33
5	16	8	13	140	126	------	10	20,314.28	13.44	----------	----------
5	15	9	11	138	129	------	10	19,130.35	12.36	----------	----------
6	7	------	13	60	47	------	10	5,066.39	8.98	2,496.00	4.43
2	8	1	9	34	34	------	10	4,080.00	10.00	1,000.00	2.45
3	12	5	10	142	123	------	10	12,619.30	8.55	----------	----------
2	4	1	5	52	49	------	10	1,939.59	3.30	4,500.00	7.82
1	1	------	2	7	6	------	8	150.11	3.13	1,600.00	3.33
1	5	2	4	25	19	------	10	542.61	2.85	3,750.00	19.74
1	1	------	2	17	------	14	10	962.30	6.87	----------	----------
------	2	------	2	21	------	18	10	1,014.13	5.63	----------	----------
1	1	------	2	33	------	22	10	1,031.54	4.69	----------	----------
11	17	------	28	148	144	------	10	14,796.00	8.56	1,000.00	.57
------	1	------	1	49	------	24	10	865.34	3.61	----------	----------
------	2	------	2	46	------	30	10	1,034.35	3.45	----------	----------
1	1	------	2	32	------	25	10	1,037.50	4.15	----------	----------
1	1	------	2	44	------	37	10	1,031.32	2.79	----------	----------
1	1	------	2	45	------	36	10	1,034.50	2.87	----------	----------
1	1	2	------	35	------	29	10	1,041.76	3.59	----------	----------
1	1	1	1	62	------	47	10	1,040.83	2.21	----------	----------
1	1	------	2	23	------	20	10	1,064.75	5.32	----------	----------
1	1	2	------	45	------	40	10	1,052.25	2.63	----------	----------
------	2	1	1	42	------	31	10	1,054.18	3.40	----------	----------
1	1	------	2	43	------	32	10	1,042.61	3.26	----------	----------
2	------	1	1	19	------	12	10	1,046.98	8.72	----------	----------
2	------	2	------	24	------	17	10	1,035.51	6.09	----------	----------
1	1	------	2	29	------	21	10	1,014.44	4.83	----------	----------
1	1	2	------	42	------	32	10	1,037.05	3.24	----------	----------
------	2	1	1	53	------	39	10	1,097.49	2.81	----------	----------
1	1	------	2	53	------	35	10	1,039.91	2.97	----------	----------
------	2	1	1	49	------	38	10	1,048.89	2.76	----------	----------
1	1	------	2	36	------	32	10	1,062.41	3.32	----------	----------
1	1	2	------	35	------	22	10	1,008.44	4.58	----------	----------
1	1	1	1	42	------	32	10	1,059.82	3.31	----------	----------
1	1	------	2	32	------	26	10	1,046.05	4.02	----------	----------
1	1	------	2	21	------	18	10	1,045.39	5.81	----------	----------
------	2	1	1	35	------	24	10	1,024.89	4.27	----------	----------
1	1	------	2	32	------	28	10	1,022.16	3.65	----------	----------
9	14	------	23	174	169	------	10	10,260.00	5.06	5,620.84	2.77
2	6	------	8	54	48	------	10	1,555.99	----------	4,259.39	7.39
------	2	1	1	36	------	28	10	946.83	3.38	----------	----------
------	2	------	2	39	------	34	10	1,013.36	2.98	----------	----------
1	1	------	2	30	------	28	10	1,017.36	3.63	----------	----------
------	2	------	2	29	------	25	10	1,010.17	4.04	----------	----------
------	2	------	2	33	------	29	10	1,026.35	3.54	----------	----------
1	1	------	2	50	------	43	10	1,016.71	2.36	----------	----------
1	1	------	2	32	------	29	10	1,006.63	3.47	----------	----------
1	1	------	2	44	------	39	10	1,025.60	3.63	----------	----------

a Expenditures for building and repairs not included.

Statistics as to Indian schools during the

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.			
Rosebud Agency—Continued.			
Little White River day	By Government		34
Little Crow's Camp day	do		25
Lower Cut Meat Creek day	do		38
Milk's Camp day	do		35
Pine Creek day	do		36
Ponca Creek day	do		25
Red Leaf Camp day	do		30
Ring Thunder day	do		30
Upper Pine Creek day	do		26
Upper Cut Meat Creek, day	do		50
White Thunder Creek, day	do		26
Whirlwind day	do		30
Spring Creek day	do		40
Sisseton Agency:			
Sisseton Industrial boarding	do	130	
Good Will Mission boarding	By Presbyterian Church	150	
Yankton Agency:			
Yankton boarding	By Government	160	
St. Paul's boarding	By Government and religious society.	50	
Flandreau: Training	By Government	175	
Pierre: Training	do	150	
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray Agency:			
Uintah boarding	do	90	
Ouray boarding	do	80	
Box Elder County: Public, day, district No. 12	By contract		
VIRGINIA.			
Hampton: Normal and Agricultural Institute	By contract and special appropriation.	150	
WASHINGTON.			
Colville Agency:			
Colville boarding	By contract	150	
Cœur d'Aléne boarding	do	300	
Tonasket boarding	By Government	90	
No. 1, day	do		42
No. 2, day	do		50
Neah Bay Agency:			
Neah Bay boarding	do	75	
Quillehute day	do		60
Puyallup Consolidated Agency:			
Chehalis boarding	do	60	
Puyallup boarding	do	150	
Quinault boarding	do	40	
S'Kokomish boarding	do	60	
Jamestown day	do		30
Port Gamble day	do		25
St. George's Industrial boarding	By Catholic Church	90	
Tulalip Agency:			
Tulalip boarding	By contract	150	
Lummi day	By Government		40
Yakima Agency:			
Yakima boarding	do	125	
Toppinish day	do		30
North Yakima: St. Francis Xavier's boarding	By contract	90	
Stevens County:			
Public day, district No. 7 *b*	do		
Public day, district No. 57	do		
Skagit County:			
Public day, district No. 52	do		
Public day, district No. 53	do		
Yakima County: Public day, district No. 32	do		
Lewis County: Public day, district No. 51	do		
King County: Public day, district No. 87	do		

a Expenditures for building and repairs not included.

year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government. *a*	Cost per capita to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
Sex.		Race.									
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.					
1	1	------	2	34	------	29	10	$1,021.93	$3.52	------	------
1	1	------	2	19	------	14	10	1,008.47	7.20	------	------
1	1	------	2	40	------	37	9	1,021.92	3.07	------	------
1	1	------	2	38	------	30	10	1,003.45	3.34	------	------
1	1	------	2	31	------	25	10	1,010.84	4.04	------	------
------	2	------	2	23	------	19	10	1,023.65	5.39	------	------
1	1	------	2	32	------	27	10	1,019.14	3.77	------	------
1	1	1	1	27	------	22	10	998.67	4.54	------	------
1	1	1	1	26	------	24	10	997.60	4.16	------	------
1	1	------	2	55	------	48	10	1,015.30	2.12	------	------
1	1	------	2	24	------	20	10	1,023.78	5.12	------	------
1	1	------	2	30	------	27	10	1,014.28	3.76	------	------
1	1	------	2	42	------	36	10	996.42	2.77	------	------
6	10	5	11	136	101	------	10	18,102.10	14.94	------	------
5	6	------	11	84	61	------	9	------	------	$11,494.00	$20.94
4	13	8	9	143	115	------	10	16,375.59	11.87	------	------
1	7	------	8	52	45	------	9	1,415.44	2.62	3,660.00	6.78
7	10	4	13	171	150	------	12	23,333.76	12.96	------	------
5	8	2	11	140	129	------	12	19,187.41	12.39	------	------
2	6	------	8	114	84	------	10	11,319.13	11.23	------	------
2	5	------	7	48	44	------	10	7,528.19	14.26	------	------
------	------	------	------	27	------	17	10	554.84	------	------	------
16	19	------	35	134	117	------	12	19,545.80	13.92	20,889.61	14.88
10	8	4	14	86	70	------	10	6,480.00	7.71	8,463.00	10.08
7	9	------	16	75	66	------	10	6,480.00	8.18	6,520.00	8.23
2	6	3	5	90	73	------	10	11,118.10	12.69	------	------
1	------	------	1	33	------	16	9	599.00	4.16	------	------
1	------	------	1	22	------	6	5	343.00	11.43	------	------
5	6	5	6	59	48	------	10	7,240.50	12.57	------	------
1	1	------	2	50	------	31	10	993.33	3.20	------	------
4	4	2	6	79	63	------	10	7,862.73	10.40	------	------
6	10	5	11	260	195	------	10	20,959.71	8.96	------	------
2	3	1	4	32	28	------	10	3,786.78	11.27	------	------
2	5	2	5	58	52	------	10	5,714.88	9.16	------	------
1	------	------	1	29	------	24	10	834.00	3.48	------	------
1	------	------	1	24	------	18	10	720.00	4.00	------	------
3	7	------	10	80	70	------	10	------	------	------	------
6	9	------	15	106	94	------	10	10,073.34	8.93	------	------
1	1	------	2	50	------	34	10	1,267.63	3.73	------	------
7	10	8	9	142	125	------	10	16,375.59	10.92	------	------
------	1	1	------	30	------	20	4	210.97	2.64	------	------
2	5	------	7	45	38	------	10	3,691.07	8.09	1,513.93	3.32
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	4	------	4	1	16.33	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	12	------	12	3	115.00	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	1	------	1	1	3.33	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	3	------	2	6	40.00	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	6.50	------	------	------
------	------	------	------	5	------	4	3	38.08	------	------	------

b No reports received from this school.

Statistics as to Indian schools during the

School.	How supported.	Capacity.	
		Boarding.	Day.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay Agency:			
Menomonee boarding	By Government	150	------
St. Joseph's boarding	By contract	170	------
Stockbridge day	By Government	------	40
Oneida Reservation:			
Oneida boarding	do	110	------
Oneida day, No. 1	do	------	40
Oneida day, No. 2	do	------	40
Oneida day, No. 3	do	------	35
Oneida day, No. 4	do	------	25
Oneida day, No. 5	do	------	20
La Pointe Agency:			
Bayfield boarding	By contract	50	------
St. Mary's boarding, Bad River Reservation	do	100	------
Bayfield day	do	------	150
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	do	------	80
Bad River day (St. Mary's)	do	------	100
Red Cliff day	do	------	50
Lac du Flambeau boarding	By Government	160	------
Fond du Lac day	do	------	30
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	do	------	36
Lac Court d'Oreilles day, No. 2	do	------	36
Normantown day	do	------	30
Pahquayahwong day	do	------	25
Grand Portage day	do	------	35
Nett Lake day	do	------	30
Vermillion Lake day	do	------	40
Wittenberg: Boarding	do	140	------
Tomah: Training	do	125	------
WYOMING.			
Shoshone Agency:			
Wind River boarding	By Government	165	------
St. Stephen's Mission boarding	By contract	125	------
Shoshone Mission boarding	do	25	------

a Expenditures for building and repairs not included.

year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

Number of employees.				Enrollment.	Average attendance.		Number of months in session.	Cost to Government. *a*	Cost per capita to Government.	Cost to other parties.	Cost per capita to other parties.
Sex.		Race.									
Male.	Female.	Indian.	White.		Boarding.	Day.					
8	12	11	9	170	149	------	10	$17,449.39	$9.76	------	------
7	8	2	13	138	122	------	10	11,340.00	7.76	$7,000.00	$4.78
1	------	------	1	36	------	12	10	676.21	5.64	------	------
4	12	8	8	117	107	------	10	16,489.11	12.84	------	------
------	1	------	1	32	------	17	10	632.95	3.72	------	------
1	------	------	1	28	------	15	10	630.08	4.20	------	------
------	1	------	1	36	------	21	10	632.05	3.01	------	------
1	------	------	1	27	------	15	10	632.80	4.22	------	------
1	------	------	1	30	------	16	4	195.05	3.05	------	------
------	9	------	9	34	31	------	12	3,240.00	8.71	1,000.00	2.69
1	8	------	9	83	78	------	12	5,400.00	5.77	100.00	.11
------	3	------	3	45	------	35	10	757.50	2.16	500.00	1.43
------	4	------	4	86	------	56	10	1,118.31	2.00	168.41	.30
------	3	------	3	49	------	36	10	450.00	1.25	------	------
------	2	------	2	45	------	32	10	752.53	2.35	400.00	1.25
3	8	8	3	103	77	------	8	10,547.34	17.12	------	------
1	------	------	1	39	------	16	10	761.20	4.76	------	------
1	------	------	1	28	------	10	10	689.49	6.89	------	------
1	------	------	1	34	------	19	7	514.96	3.87	------	------
------	1	------	1	17	------	11	10	756.47	6.88	------	------
1	1	------	2	43	------	22	10	1,069.29	4.86	------	------
------	1	1	------	20	------	9	10	524.47	5.83	------	------
------	1	------	1	35	------	27	2	154.35	4.54	------	------
1	1	------	2	60	------	16	10	1,128.53	7.05	------	------
5	10	5	10	126	97	------	10	15,613.18	13.41	------	------
6	9	2	13	132	90	------	10	14,878.75	13.78	------	------
6	10	4	12	169	146	------	10	20,705.39	11.82	------	------
2	7	------	9	89	81	------	12	5,616.00	5.78	2,050.00	2.11
3	3	1	5	25	20	------	10	2,117.56	8.82	2,082.90	8.68

SUMMARY.

Capacity of boarding schools	20,304
Capacity of day schools	[1] 5,517
Number of employees	2,666
Male	1,046
Female	1,620
Indian	706
White	1,960
Enrollment of boarding schools	18,255
Enrollment of day schools	5,317
Average attendance of boarding schools	15,683
Average attendance of day schools	3,579
Cost of maintaining schools:	
To Government	$2,182,023.23
To other parties	202,105.56

[1] Not including public schools.

Statistics as to Indian schools during the year ended June 30, 1896—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Kind of school.	Number.	Capacity.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Number of employees.	Cost to Government.
Government schools:						
Nonreservation boarding	22	5,115	5,085	4,461	659	$647,787.39
Reservation boarding	77	8,237	8,489	7,056	1,085	1,030,677.87
Day	124	4,454	4,215	2,848	199	117,576.19
Total	223	17,806	17,789	14,365	1,943	1,796,041.45
Contract schools:						
Boarding	38	5,560	3,499	3,108	493	303,747.65
Day	14	890	593	367	22	8,409.76
Boarding specially appropriated for	2	400	347	322	69	52,591.92
Total	54	6,850	4,439	3,797	584	364,749.33
Public day	45		413	294		5,382.93
Mission boarding	17	992	835	736	135	15,849.52
Mission day	2	173	96	70	4	
Aggregate	341	25,821	23,572	19,262	2,666	2,182,023.23

Indian schools supported by the State of New York.

Location.	Number of districts.	Number of pupils of school age.	Number of weeks taught.	Number of pupils enrolled.	Average attendance.	Number of teachers.	Expense.
Allegany and Cattaraugus Reserve	16		36	433	160	16	$5,742.50
Onondaga Reserve	1	135	34	118	55	2	2,103.33
St. Regis Reserve	5		36	172	69	5	1,789.94
Shinnecock and Poospatuck Indians	2	77	36	62	32	2	867.32
Tonawanda Reserve	3	163	36	110	45	3	1,003.42
Tuscarora Reserve	2	120	35	78	33	2	794.73
Total	29			973	394	30	12,301.29

Schools under private control at which pupils were placed under contract with Indian Bureau and by special appropriation during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896.

Location.	Capacity.	Number allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
California:							
St. Boniface's industrial boarding	150	100	$125.00	10	120	113	$12,500.00
San Diego industrial boarding	150	95	125.00	10	96	95	11,875.00
St. Turibius Mission boarding	40	10	108.00	10	19	16	1,080.00
Hopland day	50	20	30.00	10	23	17	446.59
Ukiah day	50	18	30.00	12	27	14	420.70
Pinole day	40	18	30.00	12	20	16	469.71
Idaho: Cœur d'Alène Reservation, De Smet Mission boarding	300	60	108.00	10	75	66	6,480.00
Kansas: Halstead Mennonite Mission boarding	40	25	125.00	10	23	18	2,222.13
Michigan:							
Baraga, Chippewa boarding	150	40	108.00	10	44	41	4,313.11
Harbor Springs boarding	200	95	108.00	10	143	129	10,260.00
Bay Mills, Iroquois Point day	75	20	30.00	9	38	21	450.00
Minnesota:							
Graceville boarding	65	50	108.00	12	59	56	5,400.00
Collegeville, St. John's Institute	100	50	125.00	10	50	48	6,041.20
St. Joseph, St. Benedict's Academy	100	50	125.00	10	50	50	6,250.00
Clontarf industrial boarding	100	65	150.00	12	42	39	5,793.55
Morris boarding	150	65	108.00	12	102	70	7,020.00
White Earth Reservation, St. Benedict's orphan	150	90	108.00	10	103	101	9,720.00
Red Lake Reservation, St. Mary's boarding	100	40	108.00	10	70	63	4,320.00

Schools under private control at which pupils were placed, etc.—Continued.

Location.	Capacity.	Number allowed.	Rate per capita per annum.	Number of months in session.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Cost to Government.
Montana:							
Blackfeet Reservation, Holy Family boarding	140	100	$108.00	12	108	91	$9,842.36
Crow Reservation, St. Xavier's industrial boarding	200	70	108.00	12	103	86	7,560.00
Fort Belknap Reservation, St. Paul's boarding	300	110	108.00	10	145	127	11,716.51
Tongue River Reservation, St. Labre's boarding	60	40	108.00	10	47	43	4,313.11
St. Peter's Mission boarding	400	145	108.00	12	249	184	15,660.00
Flathead Agency, St. Ignatius Mission boarding	450	300	129.00	10	308	294	35,916.50
New Mexico:							
Bernalillo boarding	125	60	125.00	12	77	75	7,500.00
Acoma Pueblo day	50	25	30.00	10	40	23	577.49
Isleta Pueblo day	50	30	30.00	10	47	18	452.94
Jemez Pueblo day	60	35	30.00	10	67	37	857.53
Pahuate day	35	25	30.00	7	32	16	275.83
San Juan day	50	22	30.00	10	35	16	390.42
Taos day	50	20	30.00	10	39	36	520.50
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain Reservation, St. Mary's boarding	175	130	108.00	10	175	153	14,040.00
Oklahoma:							
Osage Reservation—							
St. John's boarding	150	40	125.00	10	57	47	4,989.58
St. Louis boarding	125	50	125.00	10	72	67	6,250.00
Pottawatomie Reservation, St. Mary's boarding *a*	75	.....	.....	10	48	40	5,724.24
Oregon:							
Umatilla Reservation, Kate Drexel industrial boarding	150	48	100.00	10	92	68	4,800.00
South Dakota:							
Crow Creek Reservation, Immaculate Conception boarding	130	50	108.00	10	60	47	5,066.39
Grace Howard Mission Home boarding and day	45	30	100.00	10	34	34	4,080.00
Pine Ridge Reservation, Holy Rosary boarding	200	140	108.00	10	148	144	14,796.00
Rosebud Reservation, St. Francis boarding	180	95	108.00	10	174	169	10,260.00
Washington:							
Colville Reservation boarding	150	60	108.00	10	86	70	6,480.00
Tulalip Reservation boarding	150	95	108.00	10	106	94	10,073.34
North Yakima, St. Francis Xavier's boarding	90	35	108.00	10	45	38	3,691.07
Wisconsin:							
Bayfield boarding	50	30	108.00	12	34	31	3,240.00
Bayfield day	150	30	30.00	10	45	35	757.50
Menomonee Reservation, St. Joseph's boarding	170	105	108.00	10	138	122	11,340.00
Bad River Reservation—							
St. Mary's boarding	100	50	108.00	12	83	78	5,400.00
Day	100	15	30.00	10	49	36	450.00
Red Cliff day	50	30	30.00	10	45	32	752.53
Lac Court d'Oreilles day	80	40	30.09	10	86	56	1,118.31
Wyoming:							
Shoshone Reservation Mission boarding	25	20	108.00	10	25	20	2,117.56
Shoshone Reservation, St. Stephen's boarding	125	52	108.00	12	89	81	5,616.00
Total	6,450	3,038	.....	.....	4,092	3,475	311,687.70
Specially appropriated for by Congress.							
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Lincoln Institute	250	200	167.00	12	213	205	33,046.12
Virginia: Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute	150	120	167.00	12	134	117	19,545.80
Total	400	320	.....	.....	347	322	52,591.92
Aggregate	6,850	3,358	.....	.....	4,439	3,797	364,279.62

a Paid by vouchers. No formal contract made.

NOTE.—Schools receiving Government rations and conducted by religious societies heretofore found in this table are now found only in preceding table "Statistics as to Indian schools," etc.

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	
ARIZONA.									
Colorado River Agency.									
Mohave	668	400	268	160	130	15	.....	51	....
Mohave at Needles	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Mohave at Fort Mohave	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Chimehuevi	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Under industrial teacher.									
Hualapai	619	250	70	20	350	.....	.....	2	....
Yava Supai	253	147	19	40	43	.....	.....	.....	....
Navajo Agency.									
Navajo	20,500	.....	1,000	220	500	50	.....	*a* 150	....
Moquis Pueblo	2,050	3	1,000	153	160	30	.....	*a* 51	1
Pima Agency.									
Pima	4,260	7,000	870	800	900	20	.....	*b* 350	*c* 7
Maricopa	340								
Papago	1,224								
Papago, nomadic	2,046								
San Carlos Agency.									
Coyotero Apache	618	500	3,000	400	600	15	.....	42	8
San Carlos Apache	1,144								
Tonto Apache	864								
White Mountain Apache	1,782								
Mohave	528								
Yuma	53								
CALIFORNIA.									
Hoopa Valley Agency.									
Hoopa	499	499	.....	89	480	10	2	105	8
Klamath *a*	673	505	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	137	....
Mission Tule River Agency.									
Yuma	707	500	200	225	300	.....	.....	.....	15
Tule River	191	191	.....	105	100	4	.....	46	....
Mission	2,879	2,879	.....	2,098	1,600	45	.....	771	....
Round Valley Agency.									
Concow	157	634	.....	251	600	23	.....	138	3
Little Lake and Redwood	130								
Ukie and Wylackie	284								
Pitt River and Nome Lackie	63								
Indians in California not under an agent.									
Wichumni, Kawcah, and others *a*	6,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
COLORADO.									
Southern Ute Agency.									
Moache	272	78	240	11	38	9	.....	40	....
Capote	193								
Wiminuchi Ute	694								

a Taken from last year. *b* Over estimate last year.
c Last year pupil apprentices away at school were counted.

sistence of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics.

CIVILIZATION—con.			RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.							
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			Missionaries.				Amount contributed by religious and other societies.						Indians killed during year.				Indian criminals punished.			
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
50	----	50	1	----	------	----	--------	--------	1	----	22	19	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	----	----	----	------	----	--------	--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	----	----	----	------	----	--------	--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	----	----	----	------	----	--------	--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
50	25	25	----	----	------	----	$730	$175	----	----	55	70	----	----	----	----	----	25	----	8
75	25	----	----	----	------	----	--------	75	----	----	10	18	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
100	----	----	1	1	------	----	--------	--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	9	----
100	----	----	1	2	------	----	--------	--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	19	----
90	10	----	3	----	*d* 240	3	--------	2,500	3	3	179	135	----	----	----	----	42	7	----	25
75	----	25	2	1	------	----	370	360	----	----	210	115	3	1	----	----	60	5	150	8
99	----	1	1	----	------	----	*e* 95	--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	----	----	----	------	----	--------	--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
66	34	----	----	----	------	----	--------	--------	36	----	58	74	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
100	----	----	----	----	39	----	--------	--------	20	----	12	22	----	----	----	----	2	----	3	3
100	----	----	1	----	1,500	5	--------	--------	50	----	91	103	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	12
100	----	----	1	1	------	----	--------	370	----	----	15	26	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	----	----	----	------	----	--------	--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
80	----	20	1	----	------	----	--------	--------	----	----	28	24	3	----	----	----	----	1	----	1

d Last year others than communicants were counted.
e By pupils and parents for books and papers.
f For statistics by reservations and villages, see agent's report, page 130.

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	
FLORIDA.									
Under industrial teacher.									
Seminoles	565		300	155	300				
IDAHO.									
Fort Hall Agency.									
Bannock	440	375	1,092	205	600	5		126	1
Shoshone	1,027								
Lemhi Agency.									
Shoshone	205	130	32	43	38	3		34	
Sheepeater	194								
Bannock	83								
Nez Percé Agency.									
Nez Percé	1,685	265	*e* 1,420	400	500	63		400	
Indians in Idaho not under agent.									
Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenais *a*	533								
INDIAN TERRITORY.									
Quapaw Agency.									
Peoria	179	179		106	156			46	2
Ottawa	163	163		139	144	1		43	1
Quapaw	237	237		183	186	9		124	6
Modoc	54	54		24	30			21	
Seneca	303	303		201	223	14		68	
Eastern Shawnee	90	90		37	50			22	
Miami	94	94		57	65	1		*b* 17	
Wyandotte	308	308		207	249	11		*b* 45	
Union Agency. a									
Cherokee	25,388								
Chickasaw	*c* 6,000								
Choctaw	17,819								
Creek	13,863								
Seminole	2,900								
IOWA.									
Sac and Fox Agency.									
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	393	2	250	50	200	4		7	
KANSAS.									
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.									
Pottawatomie, Prairie band of	543	510	33	310	330	3		180	1
Kickapoo	235	230	5	120	200	5		61	1
Iowa	174	174		95	160			53	
Sac and Fox of Missouri	80	80		50	60			28	
Munsee (or Christian)	55	80		58	80	1		15	
Chippewa	25								

a Taken from report of last year.
b Houses occupied by white renters were included last year.
e Last year's figures erroneous.

sistence of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION—con.			RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.							
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			Missionaries.				Amount contributed by religious and other societies.						Indians killed during year.				Indian criminals punished.			
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
----	100	-----	1	2	------	1	450	700	----	----	15	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
50	10	40	----	1	20	----	2,500	--------	----	----	29	20	1	2	----	----	12	7	----	----
30	20	50	----	----	------	----	--------	--------	----	----	8	10	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
75	25	-----	3	1	725	5	--------	800	25	2	79	109	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	8
----	----	-----	----	----	------	----	--------	--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
100	----	-----	----	----	61	----	--------	--------	2	----	9	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
100	----	-----	3	1	35	2	--------	--------	1	----	4	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
100	----	-----	1	2	119	2	--------	--------	5	----	10	7	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
80	----	20	2	1	29	1	--------	--------	1	----	3	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
100	----	-----	2	----	61	2	--------	--------	4	----	9	3	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
100	----	-----	1	----	4	1	--------	--------	3	----	3	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
100	----	-----	1	----	50	1	--------	--------	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
100	----	-----	2	----	95	5	--------	--------	----	----	11	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	-----	----	----	------	----	--------	--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	-----	----	----	------	----	--------	--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	-----	----	----	------	----	--------	--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	-----	----	----	------	----	--------	--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	-----	----	----	------	----	--------	--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
45	5	*d* 50	1	1	------	1	1,100	--------	----	----	15	20	----	----	----	----	----	5	----	4
75	*a* 25	-----	----	----	140	----	--------	--------	7	----	32	28	----	----	----	----	----	3	12	----
80	*a* 20	-----	----	----	105	1	--------	--------	3	1	19	14	----	----	----	----	----	3	2	2
100	----	-----	----	----	30	1	--------	--------	1	----	9	2	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----
100	----	-----	----	----	10	----	--------	--------	1	----	5	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
100	----	-----	1	1	24	1	--------	480	1	----	2	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

c Exclusive of negroes. *d* Annuity money.

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	
MICHIGAN.									
L'Anse and Vieux de Sert	a 721								
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River	a 630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomie of Huron	a 77								
Ottawa and Chippewa	a 6,000								
MINNESOTA.									
White Earth Agency.									
Mississippi Chippewa, White Earth	1,338								
Mississippi Chippewa, White Oak Point	714								
Mississippi Chippewa, Gull Lake	324								
Mississippi Chippewa, Mille Lac	1,120								
Red Lake Chippewa	1,333								
Pembina Chippewa	298	7,469	.....	1,900	1,850	50	.....	1,162	20
Leech Lake Pillager Chippewa	1,150								
Cass Lake and Winnibigoshish Chippewa	438								
Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa	689								
Fond du Lac Chippewa	65								
MONTANA.									
Blackfeet Agency.									
Piegan b	2,092	1,122	970	650	600	10	22	600	8
Crow Agency.									
Crow	2,135	810	1,325	385	350	8	4	366	6
Flathead Agency.									
Kootenai from Idaho	41								
Flathead, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenai (confederated)	1,626								
Spokane	93	600	1,400	510	1,000	11	.....	675	.....
Lower Kalispel	52								
Charlot's band of Flathead	181								
Fort Belknap Agency.									
Gros Ventre	596	450	300	590	435	45	.....	345	12
Assinniboine	687								
Fort Peck Agency.									
Yanktonnais	1,317	2,016	.....	500	400	.....	.....	601	4
Assinniboine	699								
Tongue River Agency.									
Northern Cheyenne	1,341	90	1,251	65	40	23	.....	263	1
NEBRASKA.									
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.									
Winnebago	1,168	650	518	410	600	11	.....	120	.....
Omaha	1,158	700	480	425	475	12	.....	310	.....

a Taken from report of last year.

sistence of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION—con.			RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.							
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			Missionaries.				Amount contributed by religious and other societies.						Indians killed during year.				Indian criminals punished.			
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
----	----	----	----	----	------	----	5,430	--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
72	14	14	12	4	2,350	15	--------	13,693	106	3	400	211	----	----	----	----	35	----	10	70
25	----	75	5	9	a150	2	3,703	--------	22	----	76	28	2	----	1	----	150	----	----	----
63	----	37	4	----	------	3	3,940	--------	29	----	63	65	----	----	----	----	----	----	20	----
80	10	10	4	----	------	2	18,833	--------	17	----	69	44	----	1	----	----	6	----	----	4
20	10	70	3	1	160	1	3,782	--------	17	----	43	36	----	----	----	----	----	----	10	----
25	----	75	3	1	48	3	--------	3,354	24	6	65	41	----	1	1	----	6	1	15	----
----	----	100	----	----	100	----	--------	--------	----	----	58	37	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
100	----	------	1	----	14	1	--------	846	1	----	27	48	----	----	----	----	----	7	----	8
100	----	------	1	----	42	2	--------	800	10	1	37	64	1	----	----	----	----	5	----	15

b This term includes Blackfeet and Blood Indians merged with the Piegans.

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	
NEBRASKA—continued.									
Santee Agency.									
Santee Sioux of Flandreau	297	297	.....	218	160	.....	.....	52	.....
Santee Sioux	982	982	.....	770	450	.....	10	261	2
Ponca in Nebraska	214	214	.....	131	20	2	.....	40	.....
NEVADA.									
Nevada Agency.									
Pah-Ute at Pyramid Lake	535	1,136	.....	174	600	5	.....	43	.....
Pah-Ute at Walker River	601								
Western Shoshone Agency.									
Shoshone	406	620	.....	120	500	5	.....	46	.....
Pi-Ute	214								
Indians in Nevada not under an agent.	a 6,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NEW MEXICO.									
Mescalero Agency.									
Mescalero Apache	450	247	203	94	120	b 48	.....	20	4
Pueblo Agency.									
Pueblo	8,536	250	3,600	a 800	(c)	.....	.....	a 2,055	.....
Jicarilla Apache	853	40	813	68	40	34	.....	284	2
NEW YORK.									
New York Agency.									
Allegany Reserve:									
Seneca	911	998	.....	525	800	10	.....	312	.....
Onondaga	87								
Cattaraugus Reserve:									
Seneca	1,261	1,422	.....	1,000	1,200	3	.....	400	.....
Onondaga	20								
Cayuga	141								
Oneida Reserve:									
Oneida	173	173	.....	70	150	.....	.....	16	.....
Onondaga Reserve:									
Onondaga	396	508	.....	180	380	1	.....	111	.....
Oneida	105								
Cayuga	7								
St. Regis Reserve:									
St. Regis	1,161	1,161	.....	300	500	.....	.....	220	.....
Tonawanda Reserve:									
Seneca	500	520	.....	300	400	.....	.....	151	.....
Cayuga	20								
Tuscarora Reserve:									
Tuscarora	379	424	.....	275	300	.....	.....	120	.....
Onondaga	45								
NORTH CAROLINA.									
Under school superintendent.									
Eastern Cherokee in Qualla Boundary and Graham and Cherokee counties	1,387	1,387	.....	412	533	18	.....	421	.....

a Taken from report of last year. b Incomplete. c Not reported.

sistence of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION—con.			RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.							
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			Missionaries.				Amount contributed by religious and other societies.						Indians killed during year.				Indian criminals punished.			
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
100			3		190	2					4	4								
20		80	4	6	420	5	15,032	2,611	10	1	42	42						7		6
25		75			13				1	2	11	8						2		
70	20	10		1							26	11	2				15	2		
33	33	34							2		6	7					5			
50		50									17	13						1		
100			1			23	1,500											2		
34		66		2		1					50	42								1
100			2		165	3	d 5,742 4,650		10		38	17						2		(e)
90	10		3		300	3	d 5,742	975			31	59						2		(e)
100			2		25	2	(c)	(c)												
100			3		105	2	d 2,103	1,000	1											
90	10		3		817		d 1,507	500												
90	10		3		109	3	d 1,003	275			21	24								
100			3		240	3	d 795	1,450												
80	20		8		311		75	(c)	6		61	153		1						

d By State of New York.

e See agent's report, page 224.

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	
NORTH DAKOTA.									
Devils Lake Agency.									
Sioux	1,035	1,035	.....	230	80	5	.....	280	....
Turtle Mountain Chippewas:									
Full-bloods	289	1,952	100	800	1,000	19	.....	326	....
Mixed bloods	1,763								
Mixed blood on reserve, but not recognized by commission of 1892	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Fort Berthold Agency.									
Arickaree	422	1,119	21	121	126	.....	2	312	4
Gros Ventre	456			92	121	25	3		..
Mandan	262			61	50	.....	2		..
Standing Rock Agency.									
Sioux, Yanktonai, Hunkpapa, and Blackfeet bands	3,740	3,637	103	1,010	560	234	.....	1,234	17
OKLAHOMA.									
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.									
Arapaho	1,005	921	2,000	732	508	18	.....	143	10
Cheyenne	2,063								
Kiowa Agency.									
Kiowa	1,067	*d* 100	3,000	*b* 120	*b* 372	51	46	477	....
Comanche	1,544								
Apache	208								
Caddo	476								
Delaware	91								
Wichita *b*	365								
Osage Agency.									
Osage	1,716	900	275	555	550	.....	75	380	....
Kaw	207	94	19	78	107	1	.....	30	....
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.									
Ponca	596	350	246	293	300	1	12	109	3
Pawnee	702	200	150	260	350	6	.....	201	9
Otoe and Missouria	354	32	345	125	145	.....	7	67	2
Tonkawa	55	25	30	23	55	.....	.....	13	....
Sac and Fox Agency.									
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	522	1,850	359	950	1,500	100	.....	800	....
Iowa	97								
Absentee Shawnee	566								
Mexican Kickapoo	274								
Citizen Pottawatomie	750								
OREGON.									
Under school superintendent.									
[Formerly Grande Ronde Agency.]									
Rogue River	54	404	.....	170	340	6	.....	99	1
Santian	28								

a Wichitas include Towaconie, Keechie, and Waco. *b* Taken from report of last year.
d Overestimate last year.

sistence of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION—con.			RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.							
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			Missionaries.				Amount contributed by religious and other societies.						Indians killed during year.				Indian criminals punished.			
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
85	----	15	4	----	450	6	--------	3,100	12	----	39	40	----	----	1	----	20	----	----	6
60	20	20	2	----	1,600	3	3,960	--------	25	----	94	54	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	1
----	----	----	----	----	------	----	--------	--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
50	----	50	2	----	a 299	4	4,437	3,298	20	1 1 1	17 19 12	12 30 11	----	----	----	----	4 2 1	----	----	---- ---- ----
30	----	70	15	24	1,443	18	3,221	22,540	69	----	168	193	----	----	----	----	107	----	----	2
30	----	70	15	4	84	5	5,881	1,800	54	----	109	119	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
25	----	75	12	22	195	11	12,414	--------	12	----	75	60	----	1	1	----	10	----	----	----
c100	----	----	3	----	------	2	--------	--------	12	----	109	61	3	----	----	1	----	----	----	----
100	----	----	----	----	------	----	--------	--------	2	----	8	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
100	----	----	1	1	8	----	--------	--------	----	----	36	24	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----
100	----	----	1	1	45	1	--------	--------	6	----	28	38	1	----	1	----	----	3	----	3
100	----	----	----	----	------	----	--------	--------	1	----	21	15	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----
100	----	----	----	----	------	----	--------	--------	----	----	2	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
80	20	----	2	----	50	3	--------	--------	2	1	50	45	2	----	----	----	----	5	----	2
75	----	25	1	----	------	1	--------	--------	----	----	16	10	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	----

c Mostly from annuity money.

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	
OREGON—continued.									
Under school superintendent—Cont'd.									
Clackama	65								
Luckamute	36								
Cow Creek	32								
Wapeto	25	404	.....	170	340	6	.....	99	1
Marys River	37								
Yam Hill	38								
Umpqua	89								
Klamath Agency.									
Klamath, Modoc, Snake (or Pi-Ute) and Pitt River	951	951	.....	400	600	.....	.....	175	2
Siletz Agency.									
Siletz	498	498	.....	260	400	3	.....	130	.....
Umatilla Agency.									
Cayuse	379								
Walla Walla	466	250	300	300	300	7	.....	112	.....
Umatilla	180								
Warm Springs Agency.									
Warm Springs	505								
Wasco, Tenino, etc	364	650	*b* 295	*b* 230	475	10	.....	122	.....
Pi-Ute	76								
Indians in Oregon not under an agent	*c* 600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SOUTH DAKOTA.									
Cheyenne River Agency.									
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux	2,577	2,550	27	1,000	700	70	7	670	6
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.									
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	1,055	1,055	.....	680	375	17	.....	317	18
Lower Brulé Sioux	953	850	103	480	350	5	.....	230	9
Pine Ridge Agency.									
Ogalalla Sioux	5,470								
Brulé Sioux	884	2,450	2,210	2,254	2,120	135	.....	1,340	7
Northern Cheyenne	127								
Rosebud Agency.									
Brulé, Loafer, Waziaziah, Two Kettle, and Northern Sioux:									
Agency district	1,173								
Cutmeat Creek	936								
Black Pipe Creek	445	1,468	1,544	2,178	956	55	.....	917	3
Little White River	588								
Butte Creek	863								
Ponca Creek	371								

a Annuity. *b* Overestimated last year.

sistence of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION—con.			RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.							
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			Missionaries.				Amount contributed by religious and other societies.						Indians killed during year.				Indian criminals punished.			
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
75	----	25	1	----	------	1	--------	--------	----	----	16	10	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	----
73	27	-----	1	----	300	2	200	--------	15	1	30	29	----	----	----	----	----	----	15	----
63	8	29	2	----	125	----	--------	--------	4	2	30	34	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
10	20	*a* 70	1	8	410	2	4,200	--------	15	3	30	20	----	----	----	----	----	20	----	----
40	60	-----	2	2	135	2	--------	3,448	15	1	14	18	----	----	----	----	10	----	----	----
----	----	-----	----	----	------	----	--------	--------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
50	----	50	21	10	1,025	16	9,850	6,772	71	----	102	58	----	----	----	----	26	----	----	1
33	----	67	3	----	250	5	2,846	3,264	17	----	49	52	----	----	----	----	24	----	----	----
33	----	67	4	1	530	4	--------	1,700	27	2	44	59	----	----	----	----	30	----	----	3
20	----	80	23	----	1,293	18	1,000	9,280	41	2	265	173	----	----	----	----	52	----	----	----
20	2	78	29	20	843	16	9,879	7,288	53	1	162	112	2	----	1	----	----	1	----	----

c Taken from report of last year.

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.									
Sisseton Agency.									
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	1,867	1,867	.....	466	476	14	.....	191	37
Yankton Agency.									
Yankton Sioux	1,757	1,757	.....	538	520	.....	15	320	....
TEXAS.									
Indians not under an agent.									
Alabama, Cushatta, and Muskogee	*b* 290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
UTAH.									
Uintah and Ouray Agency.									
Uintah Ute and Uintah	443	50	300	60	60	.....	20	60	2
White River Ute at Uintah	379	10	200	26	30	.....		28	
Uncompahgre Ute at Ouray	880	70	550	46	125	.....	10	72	2
White River Ute at Ouray	29								
WASHINGTON.									
Colville Agency.									
Colville	269	269	.....	55	64	.....	.....	84	....
Cœur d'Aléne	488	488	.....	120	284	.....	4	174	....
Upper and Middle Spokane on Cœur d'Aléne Reserve	145	145	.....	11	30	.....	.....	48	....
Lake	284	284	.....	47	59	.....	.....	65	....
Lower Spokane	332	332	.....	67	120	.....	.....	99	....
Upper and Middle Spokane on Spokane Reserve	190	190	.....	12	25	.....	.....	60	....
Columbia (Moses's band)	316	316	.....	13	29	.....	.....	23	1
Okanogan	528	528	.....	177	215	.....	.....	118	....
Nez Percé (Joseph's band)	152	152	.....	3	11	.....	.....	3	....
Nespelim and San Puell	312	312	.....	3	8	.....	.....	.....	....
Neah Bay Agency.									
Makah	344	405	.....	116	130	5	1	108	....
Makah at Ozette	61								
Quillehute	237	318	.....	54	54	6	.....	89	....
Hoh	81								
Under school superintendent.									
[Formerly Puyallup Agency.]									
Puyallup	513	513	.....	250	325	.....	.....	135	....
Chehalis	153	153	.....	71	105	.....	.....	29	....
Nisqually	115	115	.....	39	70	.....	.....	30	....
Squaxin	117	117	.....	50	70	.....	.....	30	....
S'Klallam	331	331	.....	118	207	.....	.....	110	....
S'Kokomish	215	215	.....	77	155	2	.....	60	2
Quinaielt	118	223	.....	50	120	4	.....	42	....
Queet	61								
Georgetown	34								
Humptulip	6								
Oyhut	4								

a Annuity money.

sistence of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION—con.			RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.							
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			Missionaries.				Amount contributed by religious and other societies.						Indians killed during year.				Indian criminals punished.			
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
50	(a)	----	11	3	691	9	11,494	----	----	----	78	97	3	----	----	----	----	11	32	11
75	----	25	6	----	803	5	3,660	4,788	14	----	67	47	----	----	----	----	18	----	----	2
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
30	10	60	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	19	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
30	10	60	1	----	----	1	----	2,000	----	----	23	44	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
80	19	1	1	----	170	1	8,463	----	----	----	15	13	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
100	----	----	----	----	475	1	6,520	----	5	----	21	18	1	----	----	----	----	4	42	6
80	12	8	----	----	25	----	----	----	----	----	17	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	----
100	----	----	1	----	145	1	----	----	3	----	9	9	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
75	20	5	1	1	140	2	480	----	3	----	14	15	----	----	----	----	17	1	----	----
62	38	----	1	1	40	2	----	----	2	----	10	12	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----
22	78	----	----	----	8	----	----	----	----	----	10	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
70	29	1	1	----	285	1	----	----	9	----	15	10	----	----	----	----	3	----	2	----
7	20	73	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
b 30	b 70	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	100	----	----	----	6	----	----	----	11	1	14	13	----	----	----	----	26	----	----	----
25	75	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	----	16	15	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1
100	----	----	2	----	100	2	----	1,200	4	----	9	11	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
100	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	100	1	----	6	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
100	----	----	1	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	7	10	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
100	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
100	----	----	1	----	42	1	----	----	4	1	----	13	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----
100	----	----	1	----	52	1	----	----	1	----	3	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
75	25	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	----	8	8	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----

b Taken from report of last year.

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and sub

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.	CIVILIZATION.							
		Citizens' dress.		Indians who can read.	Indians who use enough English for ordinary conversation.	Dwelling houses.			Indian apprentices.
		Wholly.	In part.			Built by Indians during year.	Built for Indians during year.	Occupied by Indians.	
WASHINGTON—continued.									
Tulalip Agency.									
Tulalip	456	456	.....	225	300	3	.....	135	.....
Madison	153	153	.....	33	70	.....	.....	30	.....
Muckleshoot	156	156	.....	60	124	2	.....	29	1
Swinomish	309	309	.....	50	200	2	.....	52	.....
Lummi	346	346	.....	150	250	6	.....	80	.....
Yakima Agency.									
Yakima, Klickitat, Wasco, and others.	1,821	550	1,000	600	750	3	.....	163	6
Wild Yakimas	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not under an agent.									
Nooksack	*b* 200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WISCONSIN.									
Green Bay Agency.									
Oneida	1,847	1,847	.....	585	735	10	.....	331	4
Menomonee	1,323	1,323	.....	650	780	10	.....	334	.....
Stockbridge and Munsee	503	503	.....	*b* 396	503	4	.....	52	.....
La Pointe Agency.									
Chippewa at Red Cliff	195	195	.....	150	175	1	.....	47	.....
Chippewa at Bad River	644	644	.....	575	500	51	.....	225	25
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles	1,151	1,151	.....	500	550	25	.....	235	.....
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	785	785	.....	180	300	49	.....	177	.....
Chippewa at Fond du Lac, Minn	768	768	.....	420	600	5	.....	90	.....
Chippewa at Grand Portage, Minn	313	313	.....	175	200	2	.....	67	.....
Chippewa at Boise Fort, Minn	759	759	.....	125	175	15	.....	135	.....
Indians not under an agent.									
Winnebago	*c* 1,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomie	*a* 280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WYOMING.									
Shoshone Agency.									
Shoshone (or Snake)	890	600	900	450	200	10	.....	240	4
Northern Arapaho	856								
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Miami in Indiana	*d* 439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Town Indians in Maine	*b* 410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Salary of missionary. *b* Taken from report of last year.

sistence of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

CIVILIZATION—con.			RELIGIOUS.						MARITAL.		VITAL.		CRIMINAL.							
Per cent of subsistence obtained by—			Missionaries.				Amount contributed by religious and other societies.						Indians killed during year.				Indian criminals punished.			
Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Hunting, fishing, root-gathering, etc.	Issue of Government rations.	Male.	Female.	Indian church members.	Church buildings.	For education.	For church work.	Marriages during year.	Divorces during year.	Births.	Deaths.	By Indians.	By whites.	Suicides.	Whites killed by Indians.	By court of Indian offenses.	By civil courts.	By other methods.	Whisky sellers prosecuted.
75	25	----	1	----	175	1	----	----	5	2	18	16	----	----	----	----	25	----	----	----
50	50	----	1	----	50	1	----	----	2	----	5	2	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	----
88	12	----	1	5	123	1	----	----	2	----	8	10	----	----	----	----	29	----	----	----
88	12	----	1	----	150	1	----	----	2	----	14	19	----	----	----	----	15	----	----	----
90	10	----	1	----	165	1	----	----	4	----	23	10	----	----	----	----	20	----	----	----
92	8	----	1	1	440	4	1,514	(*a*).	23	4	51	50	----	----	----	----	15	5	----	61
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
100	----	----	2	----	400	3	----	350	17	1	56	50	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
100	----	----	1	----	820	3	7,000	1,500	12	----	67	30	----	----	----	----	6	----	----	74
100	----	----	----	----	11	2	----	----	1	----	5	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
38	50	12	1	----	----	1	400	150	2	----	6	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
100	----	----	2	----	450	2	1,600	15	13	2	10	16	----	----	----	----	----	15	30	19
67	33	----	1	----	80	2	168	----	15	----	13	16	----	----	----	----	----	----	16	9
87	13	----	1	----	30	2	----	----	3	----	3	12	----	----	----	----	----	23	----	12
90	5	5	----	----	*b* 300	2	----	----	3	----	3	11	----	----	----	----	----	6	----	1
50	44	6	1	----	*b* 60	1	----	----	5	----	7	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
33	67	----	1	----	60	----	500	300	----	----	6	22	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
31	13	56	1	----	3	2	4,133	----	4	----	58	62	1	----	1	----	2	----	6	1
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

c By census taken in March, 1896. *d* By census taken in September, 1895.

Statistics relating to population, dress, intelligence, dwellings, and subsistence of Indians, and religious, vital, and criminal statistics—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Population, exclusive of Indians in Alaska	248,354

Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

Population	182,384
Indians who wear citizens' dress—	
Wholly	84,909
In part	34,736
Indians who can read	39,249
Indians who can use English enough for ordinary purposes	43,209
Dwelling houses occupied by Indians	25,155
Dwellings built—	
By Indians	1,640
For Indians	242
Indian apprentices	289
Missionaries (not included under the head of "Teachers")—	
Male	290
Female	143
Church members, Indians (communicants)[1]	24,230
Church buildings	286
Contributed by State of New York for education	$16,892
Contributed by religious societies and other parties—	
For education[2] [3]	$166,010
For church work and other purposes[3]	$103,857
Formal marriages among Indians during the year	1,073
Divorces granted Indians during the year	46
Births*	4,363
Deaths*	3,876
Indians killed during the year—	
By Indians	31
By whites	8
Suicides	9
Whites killed during the year by Indians	1
Indian criminals punished during the year—	
By court of Indian offenses	806
By civil courts	193
By other methods	397
Whisky sellers prosecuted	397

[1] Only partially reported.

[2] This includes $46,050 not contained in foregoing tables, being amounts contributed to the following schools:

St. Turibius, Cal	$520	St. Peter, Mont	$7,340
Banning, Cal	2,225	Carlisle, Pa	2,337
Halstead, Kans	261	Lincoln, Pa	5,721
Clontarf, Minn	500	Hampton, Va	20,890
Morris, Minn	6,256		

[3] Only partially reported.

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during the year.					Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during the year.							
ARIZONA.											
Colorado River Agency.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		*Rods.*		*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Mojave (on reserve)	131	25	110	715	------	400	------	400	220	45	------
Under charge of industrial teacher.											
Hualapai	150	90	150	1,000	------	------	------	2,000	350	20	------
Yava Supai	300	20	300	830	------	------	------	375	300	25	------
Navajo Agency.											
Navajo	*a* 8,000	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*b*)	(*b*)	------	------
Moquis	4,000	------	1,000	------	------	------	------	20,000	1,000	------	------
Pima Agency.											
Pima, Papago, and Maricopa	3,000	------	5,000	300	------	50,000	1,250	------	500	100	------
San Carlos Agency.											
Apache, Mojave, and Yuma	3,000	------	5,000	------	------	8,474	11,168	11,338	747	615	------
CALIFORNIA.											
Hoopa Valley Agency.											
Hoopa	786	27	950	940	------	4,200	3,650	150	9,380	525	------
Lower Klamath (*a*)	400	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Mission Agency.											
Tule River	50	------	150	300	------	------	------	------	30	10	------
Mission	2,500	500	5,000	300	368	------	------	------	(*b*)	(*b*)	------
Yuma	50	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
Round Valley Agency.											
Concow, Little Lake, Redwood, Ukie, Wylackie, Pitt River, and Nome Lackie	1,455	75	4,930	1,983	135	13,500	4,450	1,500	6,267	1,100	100
COLORADO.											
Southern Ute Agency.											
Moache, Capota, and Weeminuche Ute	680	856	1,400	3,600	42	2,900	9,270	------	200	450	------
FLORIDA.											
Under industrial teacher.											
Seminole	(*b*)	------	8	50	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
IDAHO.											
Fort Hall Agency.											
Bannock and Shoshone	975	50	1,000	8,000	------	9,000	12,000	------	5,800	2,000	2,200

a Taken from report of last year.

stock owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
		Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.										
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
M feet.	*Crds.*	*M lbs.*												
-------	600	178	$89	$944	$225	237	25	-----	----------	--------	1,000	----	50	60
-------	150	200	300	75	850	332	-----	-----	----------	--------	25	----	----	-----
-------	-----	2	11	-------	--------	387	3	-----	----------	--------	-----	----	8	171
177	-----	511	767	4,056	--------	a100,500	a1,200	-----	a1,000,000	a250,000	-----	----	----	-----
-------	120	70	869	500	1,800	3,025	500	-----	5,000	3,000	1,000	----	----	-----
-------	1,500	200	400	4,523	20,000	7,400	5,000	-----	----------	--------	4,000	----	----	-----
15	2,950	65	500	30,000	5,000	6,102	3,046	-----	31	--------	2,500	1½	12	1,000
215	500	8	160	4,000	3,500	282	422	537	----------	--------	1,202	----	14	72
-------	-----	--------	-----	-------	--------	76	26	200	----------	--------	500	----	----	-----
-------	-----	--------	-----	-------	--------	160	300	200	----------	--------	500	----	2	50
-------	600	--------	-----	-------	2,000	1,785	1,800	-----	250	400	500	----	8	-----
-------	100	--------	-----	-------	600	51	-----	-----	----------	--------	-----	----	----	-----
222	46	56	548	115	5,000	376	2,400	672	----------	--------	1,500	1	2¼	340
-------	70	76	36	651	--------	5,328	80	-----	3,000	2,000	100	2¼	6	150
4	-----	--------	-----	-------	--------	5	30	-----	----------	--------	-----	----	----	-----
-------	300	--------	-----	870	11,000	5,000	4,000	125	----------	--------	800	----	----	-----

b Not reported.

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during the year.					Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during the year.							
IDAHO—continued.											
Lemhi Agency.											
Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater	*Acres.* 756	*Acres.* 306	1,110	*Rods.* 445	.....	*Bush.* 180	*Bush.* 1,700	*Bush.*	*Bush.* 714	*Tons.* 210	*Lbs.* .....
Nez Percé Agency.											
Nez Percé	†9,220	2,600	90,000	20,000	256	†30,000	†10,000	†2,500	13,500	500	.....
INDIAN TERRITORY.											
Quapaw Agency.											
Peoria	3,523	139	29,544	.....	27	2,435	3,000	53,020	1,490	1,629	2,545
Ottawa	762	25	7,911	800	21	901	950	19,450	2,076	245	1,967
Quapaw	1,485	123	41,211	2,430	88	660	535	22,145	917	703	4,245
Modoc	309	4	1,912	1,055	16	870	.....	6,845	623	432	570
Senêca	997	98	8,365	1,945	63	4,496	272	15,105	1,906	370	.....
Miami	1,082	155	8,200	320	15	1,680	1,912	8,082	624	737	1,764
Eastern Shawnee	350	14	2,724	2,200	14	441	.....	6,635	659	42	372
Wyandotte	1,579	131	4,297	3,982	43	2,877	1,358	17,850	3,201	333	2,039
IOWA.											
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox of Mississippi	600	5	1,300	250	.....	.....	2,200	12,000	655	.....	.....
KANSAS.											
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency.											
Pottawatomie, Prarie band	3,428	342	28,007	2,010	121	.....	.....	102,840	4,975	6,820	775
Kickapoo	4,550	150	16,500	500	48	500	500	136,500	2,590	850	275
Iowa	4,125	50	10,800	500	43	5,500	1,500	123,750	2,260	325	1,150
Sac and Fox of Missouri	3,400	.....	8,013	500	28	5,000	1,500	10,200	1,830	310	225
Chippewa and Munsee	1,110	88	3,990	880	14	800	1,200	22,200	3,005	160	1,100
MINNESOTA.											
White Earth Agency.											
Chippewa	20,000	2,500	3,000	5,300	1,350	75,000	*f*61,500	1,000	17,310	15,000	8,000
MONTANA.											
Blackfeet Agency.											
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	400	200	20,000	4,000	.....	.....	500	.....	100	2,500	1,200
Crow Agency.											
Crow	3,025	880	26,800	10,420	110	9,550	27,000	1,100	3,045	2,300	.....
Flathead Agency.											
Flathead, Pend d'Oreilles, Kootenai, Kalispel, and Spokane	10,000	400	19,000	400	.....	*g*15,000	*g*10,000	.....	11,000	7,000	.....

a 6,500 feet marketed. *b* 50,000 feet marketed. *c* 10,000 feet marketed.
g Drouth and crickets destroyed most of the crop. * 16,000 feet marketed.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
		Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.										
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
M feet.	*Crds.*	*M lbs.*												
(*)	125	33	$335	$960	$900	1,001	------	------	------	------	103	------	------	------
b 50	350	192	554	793	672	23,018	17,256	3,500	------	------	19,500	12	30	240
------	692	------	------	390	6,950	251	548	331	------	------	2,861	2	2	30
a 10	913	------	------	213	2,412	102	72	106	------	------	2,074	6¼	6¾	15½
b 82	47	------	------	------	4,097	305	243	381	10	2	2,819	1	1¼	44
2	438	204	202	80	255	82	54	34	------	------	966	1	1¾	4
c 141	782	------	------	60	5,146	210	176	828	1	1	2,549	3	19½	39½
d 3	347	------	------	------	6,570	107	242	270	------	------	2,821	1	2	13
------	223	------	------	405	458	71	27	108	1	1	832	------	12	23½
e 90	168	------	------	225	1,850	236	305	682	61	13	4,481	3¼	17½	54½
------	400	10	5	------	300	500	10	60	------	------	500	------	------	------
------	340	------	------	------	21.550	2,140	1,600	900	30	------	2,000	2	9	45
------	390	------	------	------	11,500	250	60	200	------	2	1,500	3	4	60
------	400	------	------	------	20,200	290	150	500	------	------	1,000	2	6	60
------	------	------	------	------	16,000	355	250	300	------	------	600	½	2	20
------	475	------	------	------	4,510	64	139	160	------	------	1,376	¼	1½	36
------	13,500	51	3,500	1,600	4,500	988	2,200	325	300	40	2,500	100	85	1,380
------	3,000	418	523	2,599	30,000	6,502	20,275	30	------	------	450	------	------	------
------	850	------	------	55,000	32,000	16,045	15,000	------	------	------	1,000	5	40	1,545
350	------	400	------	500	10,000	18,000	17,000	1,300	------	------	7,000	10	30	300

d 3,600 feet marketed. *e* 17,000 feet marketed. *f* Also 5,100 bushels flax.
† Last year lands and crops of white renters were included.

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during the year.					Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during the year.							
MONTANA—cont'd											
Fort Belknap Agency.											
Gros Ventre and Assiniboine	*Acres.* 2,600	*Acres.* 494	2,800	*Rods.* 3,260	------	*Bush.* 500	*Bush.* 4,300	*Bush.* --------	*Bush* 2,600	*Tons.* 1,200	*Lbs.* 500
Fort Peck Agency.											
Yanktonnai and Assiniboine	552	-------	10,000	5	------	--------	-------	800	500	4,000	------
Tongue River Agency											
Northern Cheyenne	226	1	2,500	-------	------	--------	-------	800	1,300	350	------
NEBRASKA.											
Omaha and Winnebago Agency.											
Omaha	9,000	3,000	40,000	500	250	4,000	2,000	40,000	4,350	10,000	4,000
Winnebago	8,900	200	4,900	500	220	10,000	5,000	15,000	10,550	10,000	------
Santee Agency.											
Santee Sioux at Flandreau	800	20	600	-------	------	6,000	7,000	3,000	2,000	250	------
Santee Sioux	3,700	100	3,000	2,400	260	8,000	10,300	16,000	9,450	2,500	250
Ponca in Dakota	2,395	20	2,200	-------	40	3,500	3,800	4,000	2,450	1,500	1,000
NEVADA.											
Nevada Agency.											
Pah-Ute	1,605	55	3,450	1,330	------	1,267	915	--------	215	1,620	------
Western Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone and Pi-Ute	550	250	5,000	2,000	------	75	512	--------	335	3,000	60
NEW MEXICO.											
Mescalero Agency.											
Mescalero Apache	600	67	1,200	4,000	------	--------	3,593	625	167	5	------
Pueblo Agency.											
Pueblo	5,500	350	4,000	-------	------	11,500	8,250	2,000	5,750	600	------
Jicarilla Apache	550	550	8,600	7,000	220	150	400	300	275	150	------
NEW YORK.											
New York Agency.											
Allegany Reserve: Seneca and Onondaga	5,200	200	6,200	1,680	------	200	5,000	5,000	7,940	2,000	700
Cattaraugus Reserve: Seneca, Onondaga, and Cayuga	4,550	-------	5,600	100	------	1,500	8,000	25,000	28,150	12,000	1,750
Onondaga Reserve: Onondaga, Oneida, and Cayuga	3,000	-------	4,000	-------	------	1,500	2,500	4,000	10,220	300	3,000
St. Regis Reserve: St. Regis	5,000	-------	5,000	-------	------	500	7,500	4,000	1,190	400	8,000
Tonawanda Reserve: Seneca and Cayuga	3,000	-------	4,000	-------	------	3,500	5,150	2,500	3,980	300	2,000

a Also 116,000 feet marketed. *b* Also 10,000 feet marketed.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
		Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.										
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
M feet.	*Crds.*	*M lbs.*												
a 550	150	461	$724	$11,856	$200	4,003	2,800	150	------	------	600	----	4	20
b 300	1,700	1,250	2,500	14,948	2,000	2,801	2,500	----	------	------	150	----	----	------
------	------	473	3,553	------	------	3,139	46	----	------	------	397	----	----	------
------	700	2	30	380	15,000	1,010	375	500	------	------	b 2,200	----	50	200
30	1,000	123	369	1,032	20,000	606	100	300	------	------	2,500	----	50	200
------	------	------	------	------	------	200	12	25	------	------	1,500	----	----	------
------	350	221	442	979	------	418	140	150	------	2	2,250	----	15	150
------	350	35	55	68	------	180	140	145	------	------	1,550	----	----	------
------	400	263	1,484	2,577	2,190	1,402	150	----	------	------	250	½	6	32
------	250	184	3,522	2,105	------	1,100	175	25	5	------	125	3	30	225
15	160	150	1,125	1,000	1,400	1,152	35	----	86	------	20	----	----	------
------	1,000	------	------	------	------	6,000	3,500	700	10,000	2,500	3,000	----	----	------
------	------	------	------	------	6,000	1,985	25	8	3,000	500	400	1½	25	------
------	200	------	------	------	1,000	162	400	300	20	------	3,000	----	5	------
------	300	------	------	------	3,000	401	1,200	350	40	------	5,000	----	25	------
------	3,000	------	------	------	8,000	100	300	150	------	------	1,100	----	----	------
------	3,000	------	------	------	35,000	300	500	200	------	------	1,000	----	----	------
------	1,200	------	------	------	8,000	125	180	450	------	------	1,700	----	----	------

c Taken from report of last year.

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during the year.					Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during the year.							
NEW YORK—cont'd.											
New York Agency—Continued.											
Tuscarora Reserve:											
Tuscarora and Onondaga	*Acres.* 5,000	*Acres.* ------	5,000	*Rods.* 500	------	*Bush* 3,000	*Bush.* 2,100	*Bush.* 1,400	*Bush.* 2,050	*Tons.* 2,000	*Lbs.* 8,000
Oneida Reserve:											
Oneida	350	------	350	------	15	------	------	300	175	70	------
NORTH CAROLINA.											
Under school superintendent.											
Eastern Cherokee	4,500	447	7,856	8,500	------	1,100	2,400	35,600	27,000	7,500	6,500
NORTH DAKOTA.											
Devils Lake Agency.											
Sioux	5,550	1,300	600	200	285	56,000	39,000	2,000	10,675	10,000	1,000
Turtle Mountain Chippewa	4,578	471	2,588	2,000	------	40,056	24,900	------	21,900	3,500	------
Fort Berthold Agency.											
Arickaree	291	401	245	458	123	5,073	1,500	6,000	6,450	1,000	200
Gros Ventre	269	360	245	458	111					2,100	
Mandan	111	268	245	457	41					1,000	
Standing Rock Agency.											
Hunkpapa, Blackfeet, and Yanktonai Sioux	3,500	226	4,000	1,700	------	225	24,900	17,220	21,395	18,233	1,800
OKLAHOMA.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.											
Cheyenne and Arapaho	2,120	1,084	45,000	50,000	351	1,498	910	36,000	964	1,250	635
Kiowa, etc., Agency.											
Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Caddo, Wichita, and Delaware	8,132	1,350	61,930	------	299	------	------	*d* 2,000	------	------	------
Osage Agency.											
Osage	11,980	425	75,000	------	------	------	------	1,000,000	------	------	------
Kaw	806	250	6,000	640	------	------	------	16,120	------	700	1,200
Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe Agency.											
Ponca	1,800	125	5,200	5,000	86	4,550	------	10,100	1,115	200	------
Pawnee	2,065	142	26,000	3,085	207	296	450	58,740	1,245	600	------
Otoe	2,276	760	4,300	7,025	71	3,050	------	30,000	615	600	------
Tonkawa	25	------	400	50	6	50	------	100	32	25	------
Sac and Fox Agency.											
Sac and Fox, Absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo, Citizen Pottawatomie and Iowa	8,000	1,000	10,000	1,000	750	500	1,000	15,000	*c* 1,100	2,500	------

a Also 69,000 feet marketed. *b* Also 50,000 feet marketed.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
		Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.										
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
M feet	*Crds.*	*M lbs.*												
8	2,000	------	------	------	$11,000	184	225	150	------	------	2,500	----	----	------
------	------	------	------	------	------	6	------	4	------	------	800	----	----	------
------	7,450	71	$10,679	$1,439	567,500	84	1,250	1,631	430	10	8,447	4	32	690
------	1,200	------	------	1,208	18,000	725	260	30	1	------	350	----	27	45
------	1,000	212	212	435	30,000	1,164	508	231	28	------	2,332	----	----	------
	141		401	1,149	1,090	403	885	------	24	------	1,050	----	----	50
a 100	209	189	480	3,663	450	518	1,138	------	31	------	1,350	----	----	30
	97		67	2,201	82	230	506	------	-13	------	600	----	----	19
------	1,500	2,120	10,481	53,110	7,222	5,270	12,072	456	51	------	6,863	18	49	387
83	765	1,512	4,389	5,929	1,515	6,490	614	304	18	------	1,964	6	----	36
50	1,200	1,668	4,850	32,210	3,000	23,194	10,090	2,380	------	90	530	----	----	------
------	------	120	301	2,315	------	7,000	10,090	10,000	------	------	------	----	----	------
------	100	16	32	300	------	491	152	312	------	2	1,280	----	12	60
73	200	91	91	------	------	691	30	150	------	------	575	----	----	------
b 119	250	88	351	1,958	3,000	1,675	82	185	------	------	450	----	----	------
------	90	94	188	633	------	600	15	60	------	------	947	----	----	------
------	------	------	------	------	------	83	------	20	------	------	250	----	----	------
------	250	8	300	900	------	1,175	1,200	1,835	40	600	------	----	----	------

c Also 50 bales cotton.

d Crops destroyed by drought.

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during the year.					Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during the year.							
OREGON.											
Under school superintendent.											
[Formerly Grande Ronde Agency.]											
Rogue River, Santiam, Clackama, Luckamute, Cow Creek, Wappato, Marys River, Yam Hill, Calapooia, and Umpqua	*Acres.* 1,600	*Acres.* ------	1,700	*Rods.* 400	106	*Bush.* 900	*Bush.* 3,000	*Bush.* ------	*Bush.* 525	*Tons.* 500	*Lbs.* ------
Klamath Agency.											
Klamath, Modoc, Snake, and Pitt River	200	------	------	1,600	175	------	------	------	------	3,000	------
Siletz Agency.											
Siletz	585	40	2,500	120	110	------	10,000	------	6,800	800	500
Umatilla Agency.											
Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla	6,000	------	60,000	------	60	20,000	------	------	6,900	1,200	1,500
Warm Springs Agency.											
Warm Springs, Wasco, Tenino, John Day, Des Chute, and Pi-Ute	5,000	1,000	15,000	2,100	150	4,800	7,000	------	3,050	900	300
SOUTH DAKOTA.											
Cheyenne River Agency.											
Blackfeet, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux	832	120	3,000	1,571	30	100	------	8,951	5,376	7,060	300
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agency.											
Lower Yanktonnai Sioux	2,200	10	2,100	5,175	450	4,000	3,000	3,000	5,300	6,000	300
Lower Brulé Sioux	1,514	14	2,600	3,000	250	180	900	1,000	2,075	3,350	700
Pine Ridge Agency.											
Sioux and Cheyenne	2,485	628	20,837	18,275	------	------	------	3,500	1,025	7,425	1,230
Rosebud Agency.											
Brulé, Loafer, Waziaziah, Two Kettle, and Northern Sioux	4,602	571	11,430	2,935	162	1,712	2,340	4,240	4,059	13,794	60
Sisseton Agency.											
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	8,683	1,040	4,293	800	108	41,992	b 32,260	7,320	15,135	5,860	------

a Also 75,000 feet marketed.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
		Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.										
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
Mfeet.	*Crds.*	*Mlbs.*												
134	400	-------	------	$1,000	$2,100	231	465	245	85	-------	875	----	----	------
59	200	-------	------	-------	--------	4,054	2,500	150	---------	--------	500	----	----	------
*a*175	425	80	$300	1,107	2,000	380	500	415	500	--------	700	----	25	200
-------	1,500	-------	------	800	12,000	5,000	1,100	900	---------	--------	4,000	----	----	------
300	100	60,000	1,275	1,500	1,000	8,000	1,500	200	6,000	--------	500	----	50	225
-------	2,110	388	3,103	30,044	10,000	5,912	18,940	45	12	6	1,515	26	64	118
-------	250	465	817	8,416	500	2,700	4,200	3	7	--------	380	----	----	70
-------	250	727	2,908	5,387	--------	2,557	3,550	35	15	--------	1,500	----	----	------
-------	1,468	4,664	16,070	61,121	--------	18,046	36,977	122	---------	--------	4,810	----	134	1,351
-------	1,376	4,888	20,583	41,474	16,001	6,755	17,885	295	10	8	3,190	----	----	------
-------	210	182	195	910	8,000	1,297	190	185	68	--------	2,840	----	----	------

b Also 4,512 bushels of flax.

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during the year.					Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during the year.							
SOUTH DAKOTA—ct'd.											
Yankton Agency.											
	Acres.	*Acres.*		*Rods.*		*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Yankton Sioux	8,392	1,207	22,000	87,420	540	100,584	10,800	90,000	16,100	10,000	------
UTAH.											
Uintah and Ouray Agency.											
Uintah Ute and White River Ute	3,000	1,000	11,500	6,400	------	3,600	30,000	--------	2,090	1,000	2,500
Uncompahgre and White River Ute	1,000	400	2,250	4,000	------	375	2,500	150	1,450	800	------
WASHINGTON.											
Colville Agency.											
Colville	2,250	200	3,544	2,100	------	6,725	12,700	125	3,630	1,050	390
Cœur d'Aléne	35,000	1,000	55,000	8,000	------	100,000	75,800	50	1,025	4,000	900
Spokane on Cœur d'Aléne Reserve	350	10	360	250	------	900	1,500	--------	480	165	------
Lake	3,133	75	3,778	1,350	------	8,500	17,125	160	1,967	893	355
Lower Spokane	2,000	150	3,600	2,700	------	5,100	5,200	100	945	800	175
Upper and Middle Spokane, on Spokane Reserve	490	40	725	520	------	1,750	2,100	50	487	260	40
Columbia (Moses's band)	800	150	4,250	1,000	------	1,950	1,525	--------	640	695	------
Nez Percé (Joseph's band)	400	------	580	250	------	400	150	--------	150	150	------
Okanogan	2,690	------	7,550	3,200	------	2,250	18,500	--------	8,717	3,125	2,425
Nespelim and San Puell	(c)	------	------	------	------	(c)	(c)	--------	------	------	------
Neah Bay Agency.											
Makah	45	5	160	40	------	--------	------	--------	530	200	30
Quillehute and Hoh	20	2	40	40	------	--------	------	--------	750	35	60
Under school superintendent.											
[Formerly Puyallup Agency.]											
Puyallup	1,595	25	2,750	1,000	155	200	9,000	--------	32,300	800	------
Chehalis	315	25	980	------	40	1,000	2,500	--------	300	80	------
Nisqually	*d* 227	------	*d* 1,334	------	*d* 30	200	700	--------	4,288	241	------
Squaxin	50	------	220	40	24	--------	160	--------	1,008	45	------
S'Klallam	40	25	100	------	16	--------	------	--------	400	25	------
S'Kokomish	353	30	1,500	100	49	50	400	--------	4,450	400	------
Quinaielt, Queet, Georgetown, Humptulip Oyhut	50	2	10	100	20	--------	------	--------	1,000	20	------
Tulalip Agency.											
Tulalip	500	50	1,200	100	97	--------	500	--------	4,500	400	300
Madison	30	------	175	50	20	--------	------	--------	310	25	------
Muckleshoot	241	18	509	393	------	300	2,030	--------	5,204	210	250
Swinomish	420	------	455	80	45	--------	10,800	--------	350	55	------
Lummi	1,222	339	1,561	2,367	80	--------	7,531	--------	8,180	574	------
Yakima Agency.											
Yakima	16,500	500	28,500	15,000	430	28,000	35,000	3,000	23,400	20,000	10,000

a Also 40,000 feet marketed.
b Also 300,000 feet marketed.
c Not reported.
d Taken from last year.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
		Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.										
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
M feet	*Crds.*	*M lbs.*												
------	400	197	$788	$380	$900	3,209	1,000	450	------	------	5,000	----	----	------
a 23	1,500	185	3,704	7,712	4,000	6,024	2,000	40	100	25	200	----	----	------
------	175	120	2,400	688	------	4,036	1,100	----	2,500	100	500	----	----	------
------	------	------	------	------	7,500	725	544	135	------	------	750	----	7	45
b 350	85	18	36	96	28,000	2,137	1,264	546	125	------	2,120	8	20	160
------	------	------	------	------	300	110	30	10	------	------	175	----	----	------
------	------	750	150	------	7,500	852	310	65	------	------	650	----	9	45
------	45	152	1,006	367	3,000	900	275	100	------	------	1,400	----	15	74
------	------	5	18	98	850	154	35	15	------	------	250	----	9	36
30	30	3	24	385	1,000	1,404	150	----	------	------	300	----	2	24
4	------	12	100	385	125	600	25	----	------	------	260	----	----	------
17	175	2	42	3,773	9,500	3,009	3,000	200	65	------	3,750	----	14	105
------	------	37	291	110	------	------	------	----	------	------	------	----	----	------
------	------	------	------	76	200	50	200	50	50	------	300	2½	2	100
------	100	300	350	------	1,500	39	25	1	------	------	200	----	½	35
------	------	------	------	------	------	275	225	240	150	------	15,000	----	----	------
------	250	------	------	------	------	80	44	----	40	------	200	6	9	208
------	------	------	------	------	700	99	96	14	124	------	603	----	----	------
------	------	------	------	------	------	25	45	----	------	------	200	----	----	------
------	------	------	------	------	------	28	16	29	17	------	350	----	----	30
10	200	------	------	254	6,000	------	51	25	55	------	805	----	2½	102
(*e*)	1,000	225	1,600	------	4,225	110	25	10	------	------	1,000	1	1	100
f 2	550	------	------	------	10,000	163	150	200	175	------	600	----	10	450
------	350	------	------	------	3,000	25	30	2	12	------	250	----	1	40
------	25	------	------	------	2,000	126	45	96	75	------	522	----	1½	196
(*g*)	400	------	------	------	5,000	130	80	----	140	------	400	----	5	68
------	24	------	------	------	10,000	294	194	593	725	------	2,138	4	14	285
h 750	1,000	82	409	3,777	------	7,075	8,000	2,000	2,000	25	6,000	----	30	300

e 100,000 feet marketed.
f 1,200,000 feet marketed.
g 218,000 feet marketed.
h 35,000 feet marketed.

Table of statistics relating to cultivation of Indian lands, crops raised, stock

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.				Families actually living upon and cultivating lands allotted in severalty.	Crops raised during the year.					Butter made.
	Cultivated during the year by Indians.	Broken during the year by Indians.	Fence.			Wheat.	Oats and barley.	Corn.	Vegetables.	Hay.	
			Acres under.	Made during the year.							
WISCONSIN.											
Green Bay Agency.											
	Acres.	*Acres.*		*Rods.*		*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*
Menomonee	2,365	145	4,200	2,365	------	785	24,215	4,370	16,485	1,300	1,230
Oneida	2,500	100	6,350	5,900	305	1,600	55,400	10,600	9,725	700	5,500
Stockbridge and Munsee	532	27	532	200	1	170	1,275	10,650	3,261	94	1,510
La Pointe Agency.											
Chippewa at Bad River	754	100	7,000	500	100	------	------	200	15,132	150	450
Chippewa at Fond du Lac	495	53	500	730	35	------	150	200	12,575	400	500
Chippewa at Grand Portage	12	2	12	78	------	------	------	------	997	30	125
Chippewa at Lac du Flambeau	240	40	200	300	90	------	------	1,000	8,765	50	------
Chippewa at Lac Court d'Oreilles	750	100	2,300	300	185	------	1,200	750	4,000	300	150
Chippewa at Red Cliff	150	20	400	250	45	------	400	150	2,800	120	250
Chippewa at Vermilion Lake (Boise Forte)	300	50	90	50	------	------	50	100	5,100	------	------
WYOMING.											
Shoshone Agency.											
Shoshone (Eastern) and Northern Arapaho	1,000	200	2,400	7,100	------	3,500	5,300	60	5,390	400	------

a Also 17,000,000 feet marketed. *b* 13,927,000 feet marketed. *c* 18,701,000 feet marketed.

SUMMARY.

Stock owned by Indians:		
Horses, mules, and burros		373,019
Cattle		254,679
Swine		41,337
Sheep		1,035,568
Goats		259,327
Domestic fowls		205,652
Freight transported by Indians with their own teams	pounds	86,335,000
Amount earned by such freighting		$116,926
Lumber sawed	feet	5,478,000
Timber marketed	do	74,875,000
Value of products of Indian labor sold by Indians:		
To Government		$427,186
To other parties		$1,175,254
Roads made by Indians	miles	358½
Roads repaired by Indians	do	1,209
Days of labor expended by Indians on roads		13,354
Number of Indians who have worked on roads		4,345
Cultivated during the year by Indians	acres	*339,171

*Some of last year's statistics included lands cultivated and crops raised by white renters of Indian lands.

owned by Indians, and miscellaneous products of Indian labor—Continued.

Miscellaneous products of Indian labor.						Stock owned by Indians.						Roads.		
		Freight transported by Indians with their own teams.		Value of products of Indian labor disposed of.										
Lumber sawed.	Wood cut.	Amount.	Earned by freighting.	To Government.	Otherwise.	Horses, mules, and burros.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	Domestic fowls.	Made (miles).	Repaired (miles).	Days labor by Indians.
M feet	*Crds.*	*M lbs.*												
a 850	1,000	76	$68	$1,641	$1,000	585	240	530	-------	-------	4,360	----	13	116
15	800	-------	-------	1,500	800	642	626	161	47	-------	4,055	1	6	80
-------	550	-------	-------	-------	200	57	91	67	-------	-------	265	----	----	------
(*b*)	250	-------	-------	-------	2,500	135	100	40	-------	-------	600	----	18	200
-------	200	-------	-------	-------	10,000	-------	100	20	-------	-------	1,000	5	20	75
-------	200	-------	-------	-------	1,500	-------	26	----	-------	-------	50	----	----	------
(*c*)	500	-------	-------	900	1,200	68	14	2	-------	-------	400	4½	2½	279
(*d*)	600	175	525	-------	1,200	112	150	125	-------	-------	1,250	6	20	315
(*e*)	------	60	250	-------	1,200	8	16	----	-------	-------	650	----	----	------
(*f*)	75	-------	-------	-------	9,890	6	6	20	-------	-------	100	----	----	------
10	1,800	517	4,489	2,331	14,369	8,165	500	6	-------	-------	1,200	4½	1	25

d 22,306,000 feet marketed. *e* 500,000 feet marketed. *f* 75,000 feet marketed.

SUMMARY—Continued.

		2
Broken during the year by Indians	acres	33,28[illegible]
Land under fence	do	*1,027,75[illegible]
Fence built during the year	rods	370,052
Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severalty		10,045
Crops raised during the year by Indians:		
Wheat	bushels	*753,577
Oats and barley	do	*731,806
Corn	do	*2,100,316
Vegetables	do	542,538
Flax	do	9,612
Cotton	bales	50
Hay	tons	246,290
Melons	number	323,874
Pumpkins	do	236,429
Miscellaneous products of Indian labor:		
Butter made	pounds	91,152
Lumber sawed	feet	5,418,000
Timber marketed	do	74,875,000
Wood cut	cords	81,161

*Some of last year's statistics included lands cultivated and crops raised by white renters of Indian lands.

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 10, 1896.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON NOVEMBER 15, 1896.

Name.	Sex.	Position.	Salary.
Employed under act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 163).			
Daniel M. Browning	Male	Commissioner	$4,000.00
Thos. P. Smith	do	Assistant Commissioner	3,000.00
Samuel E. Slater	do	Financial clerk	2,000.00
Chas. F. Larrabee	do	Chief of division	2,000.00
Frank T. Palmer	do	Clerk	1,800.00
Josiah H. Dortch	do	do	1,800.00
Geo. H. Holtzman	do	do	1,800.00
Joseph B. Cox	do	Principal bookkeeper	1,800.00
Jas. F. Allen	do	Clerk	1,800.00
Jos. T. Bender	do	do	1,800.00
John A. Beckwith	do	do	1,600.00
Robert F. Thompson	do	do	1,600.00
Eugene Goodwin	do	do	1,600.00
Lewis Y. Ellis	do	do	1,600.00
Harmon M. Brush	do	do	1,600.00
Chas. F. Calhoun	do	do	1,600.00
Miss M. S. Cook	Female	Stenographer	1,600.00
Milton I. Brittain	Male	Clerk	1,600.00
Kenneth S. Murchison	do	do	1,600.00
Winfield S. Olive	do	do	1,600.00
Orlando M. McPherson	do	do	1,600.00
John H. Hinton	do	do	1,600.00
Walter W. McConihe	do	do	1,600.00
Gustav Friebus	do	Draftsman	1,600.00
T. Sewell Ball	do	Clerk	1,400.00
Chas. E. Postley	do	do	1,400.00
Jas. H. Bradford	do	do	1,400.00
Miss Susan A. Summy	Female	do	1,400.00
Walter M. Wooster	Male	Stenographer	1,400.00
Miss Mary L. Robinson	Female	Clerk	1,400.00
Joseph K. Bridge	Male	do	1,400.00
Millard F. Holland	do	do	1,400.00
Mrs. Mary E. Cromwell	Female	do	1,400.00
Hamilton Dimick	Male	do	1,400.00
Mrs. Julia Henderson	Female	do	1,400.00
Andrew B. Rogerson	Male	do	1,200.00
Frank La Flesche	do	do	1,200.00
Miss Harriet T. Galpin	Female	do	1,200.00
Chas W. Hastings	Male	do	1,200.00
Chas. T. N. Cutcheon	do	do	1,200.00
Miss Adele V. Smith	Female	do	1,200.00
Miss Mary J. Lane	do	do	1,200.00
Mrs. Carrie A. Hamill	do	do	1,200.00
Miss Nannie Lowry	do	do	1,200.00
Miss Virginia Coolidge	do	do	1,200.00
Mrs. Maria J. Bishop	do	do	1,200.00
Miss Lizzie McLain	do	do	1,200.00
Mrs. Kate F. Whitehead	do	do	1,200.00
Miss Mary F. Gennet	do	do	1,200.00
Alvin Barbour	Male	do	1,200.00
Morton E. Venable	do	do	1,200.00
Geo. E. Pickett	do	do	1,200.00
Frank Govern	do	do	1,200.00
Mrs. Jennie Brown	Female	do	1,200.00
Jas. S. Dougall	Male	do	1,200.00
Mrs. Fannie L. Goodale	Female	do	1,200.00
Miss Emma J. Campbell	do	do	1,200.00
Miss Eliza A. Duffield	do	do	1,000.00
Jas. E. Rohrer	Male	do	1,000.00
Simon F. Fiester	do	do	1,000.00
Bernard Drew	do	do	1,000.00
Martin Bundy	do	do	1,000.00
Samuel D. Caldwell	do	do	1,000.00
Miss Fannie Cadel	Female	do	1,000.00
Wm. Musser	Male	do	1,000.00
H. L. Browning	do	do	1,000.00
John Van Stewart	do	do	1,000.00
Chas. E. Behle	do	do	1,000.00
Joseph J. Printup	do	do	1,000.00
Adolph Amende	do	do	1,000.00
Henry B. Mattox	do	Copyist	900.00
Harry W. Shipe	do	do	900.00
Miss Emilie R. Smedes	Female	do	900.00
Wm. A. Marschalk, jr	Male	do	900.00
Samuel W. Mellotte	do	do	900.00
Miss Grace D. Lester	Female	do	900.00
Miss Rachel C. Brown	do	do	900.00

List of employees under the Indian Bureau, as required by acts of February 8, 1892, and June 10, 1896—Continued.

EMPLOYED IN WASHINGTON NOVEMBER 15, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Sex.	Position.	Salary.
Employed under act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 168)—Continued.			
Miss Elizabeth L. Gaither	Female	Copyist	$900.00
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Chappell	do	do	900.00
Miss Susan P. Keech	do	do	900.00
Wm. D. Leonard	Male	do	900.00
Frank R. Phister	do	do	900.00
Miss Mary Hadger	Female	do	900.00
Willis J. Smith	Male	Messenger	840.00
Mrs. Kate S. Hooper	Female	do	840.00
Eugene B. Daly	Male	Assistant messenger	720.00
Asbury Neal	do	do	720.00
Abraham Hayson	do	Laborer	660.00
Walter B. Fry	do	Messenger boy	360.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Carter	Female	Charwoman	240.00
Miss Savilla Dorsey	do	do	240.00
Employed under act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 340).			
John R. Wise	Male	Clerk	1,400.00
Aaron H. Bell	do	do	1,200.00
Daniel H. Kent	do	do	1,200.00
Rufus H. Putnam	do	do	1,200.00
Miss Margaret R. Hodgkins	Female	do	1,200.00
Wm. H. Gibbs	Male	do	1,200.00
George D. McQuesten	do	do	1,000.00
Joseph L. Dodge	do	do	1,000.00
Employed under act of June, 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 345).			
Albert O. von Herbulis	Male	Draftsman	1,600.00
Employed under act of Aug. 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 854).			
Fred E. Fuller	Male	Clerk	1,200,00
Frank M. Conser	do	do	1,200.00

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED.

Name.	Position.	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
TERRITORY OF ALASKA.				
George Kostrometinoff.	Police capt.		$15	I.
Edw. Armstrong	Police lieut.		15	I.
James Jackson	Police pvt.		10	I.
Rudolph Walton	do		10	I.
Augustus Bean	do		10	I.
Saginaw Jake	do		10	I.
Ca chuck tee	do		10	I.
Andrew Thlanteth	do		10	I.
George Shaaks	do		10	I.
William H. Lewis	do		10	I.
Do na wak	do		10	I.
James Kongay	do		10	I.
George Sunaie	do		10	I.
William Skaskin	do		10	I.
Peter Johnson	do		10	I.
George Norkane	do		10	I.
Thomas Skooltkah	do		10	I.
Richard Suquisse	do		10	I.
John Benson	do		10	I.
Samuel Johnson	do		10	I.
Harry Lang	do		10	I.
BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT. *a*				
George Steell	Agent	$1,800		W.
T. J. Hefling	Clerk	1,200		W.
George S. Martin	Physician	1,200		W.
E. H. Parsons	Issue clerk	900		W.
T. C. Price	Carpenter	900		W.
Irvin B. Peters	Farmer	900		W.
Martin Hawkins	Blacksmith	900		W.
James B. Noble	Carpenter	900		W.
A. H. Burgett	Blacksmith	900		W.
Herman Ammann	Harness maker.	900		W.
Samuel D. Martin	Asst. farmer	720		W.
Martin Pendergress	do	720		W.
C. F. Burritt	Asst. clerk	720		W.
Helen M. Miller	Cook and laundress at hospital.	480		W.
Catherine McLoon	Hosp. nurse	480		W.
George W. Cook	Butcher	480		I.
Joseph Tatsey	Herder	480		I.
Richard Sanderville.	Asst. farmer	360		I.
John Vielle	do	360		I.
Black Sarcee	Laborer	240		I.
Gambler	do	240		I.
Charles Simon	Interpreter	240		I.
Joseph Evans	Janitor	240		I.
Frank Vielle	Laborer	240		I.
James Pambrum	do	240		I.
John Whitecalf	do	240		I.
Joe Kossuth	Blacksmith's apprentice.	150		I.
First One Russell	Carpenter's apprentice.	150		I.
Under Bear	Blacksmith's apprentice.	150		I.
Anthony Austin	Carpenter's apprentice.	150		I.
Maggie Horn	Asst. nurse (hospital.)	120		I.
Louise Clark	Asst. cook and laundress.	120		I.
David Little Dog	Judge		10	I.
BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT.—cont'd.				
Stephen Bull Shoe	Judge		$10	I.
Robert Whitegrass	do		10	I.
John Middlecalf	Police capt.		15	I.
Little Plume	Police lieut.		15	I.
Curly Bear	Police sergt.		10	I.
Joseph Bearspaw	Police pvt.		10	I.
Daniel Duckhead	do		10	I.
John Medicine Owl	do		10	I.
Simon Scabbyrobe	do		10	I.
Henry Heavyrunner.	do		10	I.
Under Bull	do		10	I.
Thomas Weaselhead	do		10	I.
Frank Bostwick	do		10	I.
Big Wolf	do		10	I.
After Buffalo	do		10	I.
Cross Gun	do		10	I.
Chief All Over	do		10	I.
Dick Kipp	do		10	I.
White Antelope	do		10	I.
Everybody Talks About.	do		10	I.
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, OKLA. *b*				
Capt. A. E. Woodson, U. S. A.	Act'g agent	None		W.
F. Glasbrenner	Clerk	$1,200		W.
George R. Westfall	Physician	1,200		W.
Moses Neal	Leasing agt	1,000		W.
Janus Stephen	Clk. in charge cantonment.	1,000		W.
Philip W. Putt	Carpenter	900		W.
K. F. Smith	Blacksmith	900		W.
Wm. T. Darlington	Miller and engineer.	900		W.
O. S. Rice	Asst. clerk	900		W.
Roy Hall	Additional farmer.	900		W.
Sam. B. Davis	Prop'y clerk	800		W.
George E. Coleman	Additional farmer.	720		W.
J. O. Thompson	do	720		W.
R. S. Druly	do	720		W.
Jesse Hinkle	do	720		W.
J. H. Schmidt	do	720		W.
James H. Hammon	do	720		W.
Jesse T. Witcher	do	720		W.
J. L. Avant	do	720		W.
George J. Keeton	Butcher	360		W.
Albert Jensen	Teamster and laborer	360		W.
Eliza Lambe	Field matron		60	W.
A. J. Simms	do		60	W.
Robert Burns	Issue clerk (acting interpreter.)	600		I.
Joseph Williams	Asst. blacksmith.	360		I.
Peter Antoine	do	360		I.
John D. Miles	Asst. farmer	360		I.
John Otterby	do	360		I.
Stacy Riggs	do	360		I.
Clarence Watson	do	360		I.
John Hansell	Asst. blacksmith.	360		I.
George Hicks	do	360		I.
Sam Long	do	360		I.
H. Thunder	do	360		I.

a Also agreement of May 1, 1888.

b Also treaty of October 28, 1867.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, OKLA.—continued.				
Arnold Woolworth	Asst. farmer	$360		I.
Perry Reynolds	do	360		I.
James Hamilton	do	360		I.
Jah Seger	do	360		I.
Francis Lee	do	360		I.
Moses Sommers	Asst. carpenter.	360		I.
Paul Boynton	Laborer	300		I.
William Goodsell	Teamster and laborer	180		I.
Colonel Horn	do	180		I.
Thos. C. Bear Robe	do	180		I.
Ruben N. Martarm	Police capt		$15	I.
Henry Sage	Police lieut		15	I.
Simon Enen wock ke	Police sergt		10	I.
Henry S. Bull	do		10	I.
Bobtail Wolf No. 3	Police pvt		10	I.
Frank W. Wolf	do		10	I.
Hudson Hawkan	do		10	I.
Howling Water	do		10	I.
Charles De Brae	do		10	I.
Standing in Water	do		10	I.
Yellow Shirt	do		10	I.
Chas. Campbell	do		10	I.
Chase Harrington	do		10	I.
Charles W. Bear	do		10	I.
Rufus Gilbert	do		10	I.
Percy E. Kable	do		10	I
Joseph Bald Eagle	do		10	I.
Thunder Bull	do		10	I.
Henry Standing Bird.	do		10	I.
John Striking Back	do		10	I.
James Rouse	do		10	I.
Harry Starr	do		10	I.
Goat Chief	do		10	I.
Tom Turkey	do		10	I.
Malcom Black	do		10	I.
Hartley Ridge Bear	do		10	I.
Ed Harry	do		10	I.
Thomas Otterby	do		10	I.
Pat Maloy	do		10	I.
CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK. *a*				
Peter Couchman	Agent	1,700		W.
J. F. Giegoldt	Clerk	1,200		W.
Lawrence F. Michael.	Physician	1,200		W.
Fred Winterbottom.	Issue clerk and storekeeper.	900		W.
C. A. Conklin	Additional farmer.	840		W.
C. L. Lexan	Master mechanic.	800		W.
R. G. Morton	Asst. farmer	800		W.
T. J. Wilson	Blacksmith	800		W.
D. F. Carlin	Head farmer	800		W.
David H. Ogden	Hospital steward.	600		W.
Charles M. Ziebach	Asst. clerk	600		W.
Nina M. Ream	Hosp. nurse	600		W.
J. K. Sechler	Stableman	480		W.
William Larrabee	Supt. work, acting interpreter.	540		I.
Joseph Yardley	Butcher	540		I.
Walter Swift Bird	Asst. farmer	540		I.
Henry Le Bean	Blacksmith	480		I.
CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.				
Wounds the Enemy	Wheelwright	$480		I.
Harry A. Kingman	Asst. carpenter.	300		I.
Ansel Thunder Hawk.	Blacksmith	300		I.
Oscar Hawk	Asst. carpenter.	250		I.
Harry Charger	Laborer	240		I.
Job Left Hand	Stableman	240		I.
Richard Larrabee	Laborer	240		I.
Bessie Black Eagle	do	240		I.
Charles Garreau	Dist. farmer	180		I.
Charles Face	Asst. carpenter.	180		I.
William Jefferson	Physician's assistant.	180		I.
Mike Martin	Janitor and messenger.	150		I.
Amelia Itches	Laborer	120		I.
John Primos	Judge		$10	I.
Abraham Whirling Hand.	do		10	I.
John Yellow Owl	do		10	I.
Joshua Scares the Hawk.	Police capt		15	I.
Charles Cora	Police lieut		15	I.
James Crane	Police pvt		10	I.
Joseph Warrior	do		10	I.
Thomas Breast	do		10	I.
John Make It Long	do		10	I.
John Crow	do		10	I.
Puts on his Shoes	do		10	I.
High Hawk	do		10	I.
Daniel Black Antelope.	do		10	I.
Chas. White Weasel	do		10	I.
Henry Grouse Running.	do		10	I.
Luke Earring	do		10	I.
Joseph Gray Spotted.	do		10	I.
James Brave	do		10	I.
Asa Crow	do		10	I.
Daniel Shoulder	do		10	I.
Jack Bull Eagle	do		10	I.
James White Horse	do		10	I.
Frank Red Horse	do		10	I.
Joseph Medicine Body.	do		10	I.
Frank High Eagle	do		10	I.
Jerome Yellow Head.	do		10	I.
Henry Black Eagle	do		10	I.
Abraham Runs the Enemy.	do		10	I.
Dennis Buck	do		10	I.
Moses One Feather	do		10	I.
COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZ.				
Charles E. Davis	Agent	1,500		W.
Thomas M. Drennen.	Clerk	1,000		W.
Hubert W. Dudley	Physician	1,000		W.
William H. Myers	Blacksmith and carpenter.	720		W.
Hugh E. Kennedy	Additional farmer.	720		W.
Settu ma	do	300		I.

a Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
COLORADO RIVER AGENCY, ARIZ.—continued.				
Charley Nelse	Engineer	$240		I.
Man it aha	Interpreter	200		I.
So me cha	Butcher	180		I.
Chu via co mo ho na	Herder	120		I.
Moses	Teamster	100		I.
Peter Nelse	Police capt		$15	I.
John Crook	Police pvt		10	I.
Mut que sen ia	do		10	I.
Ah chu wiel ye whey.	do		10	I.
Jack Mellon	do		10	I.
COLVILLE AGENCY, WASH. *a*				
George H. Newman	Agent	1,500		W.
Henry J. Schoenthal.	Clerk	1,200		W.
E. H. Latham	Physician	1,200		W.
C. K. Smith	do	1,200		W.
A. M. Polk	do	1,200		W.
P. O. Dillard	do	1,100		W.
J. W. Scribner	Sawyer and miller.	900		W.
George A. Sheldon.	do	900		W.
Lew Wilmot	Sawyer, miller, and farmer.	900		W.
Geo. F. Steele	Carpenter	900		W.
Henry M. Steele	Additional farmer.	900		W.
Charles O. Worley	Engineer	900		W.
J. J. Tracy	Blacksmith	840		W.
C. M. Hinman	do	840		W.
Joseph Peavy	do	840		W.
C. E. Brooks	Additional farmer.	720		W.
M. B. Frank	Asst. clerk	600		W.
Barney Rickert	Laborer	300		I.
Tomeo	do	300		I.
George Tillotson	do	300		I.
Robert Flett	Interpreter	300		I.
Joseph Ferguson	Blacksmith's apprentice.	240		I.
Charlie Wil pock en	do	240		I.
George Peavy	do	240		I.
Whist le po som	Judge		8	I.
Barnaby	do		8	I.
Joseph Levi	do		8	I.
Dennis Peone	Police capt		15	I.
Jim Andrews	Police lieut		15	I.
Edward Haines	Police pvt		10	I.
Daniel McClung	do		10	I.
Peter Arcasa	do		10	I.
St. Paul	do		10	I.
Alex. Sin ha sa loch	do		10	I.
Charlie Ka a kin	do		10	I.
Joseph Moses	do		10	I.
Sko las kin	do		10	I.
Xavier Arcasa	do		10	I.
Charley Qua pil ican.	do		10	I.
Jim Sock em ticken	do		10	I.
Matthew	do		10	I.
Te oo toos	do		10	I.
Isadore	do		10	I.
Paul Clifford	do		10	I.
John Huff	do		10	I.
John Gobar	do		10	I.
Joe Quintasket	do		10	I.

Name.	Position.	Salary Per annum.	Salary Per month.	Race.
CROW AGENCY, MONT. *b*				
Lieut. J. W. Watson, U. S. A.	Act'g agent	None		W.
C. H. Barstow	Clerk	$1,200		W.
Portus Baxter	Physician	1,200		W.
John Lewis	Supervisor of constructed ditches.	1,200		W.
Robert L. Reading	Issue clerk	1,000		W.
W. H. Steele	Farmer	900		W.
E. M Hammond	Carpenter	900		W.
F. Sucher	Blacksmith	900		W.
R. C. Howard	Herder	900		W.
W. Y. Watson	Asst. supervisor of constructed ditches.	900		W.
Harold Brown	Additional farmer.	720		W.
A. J. Shobe	do	720		W.
L. B. Wisner	do	720		W.
A. A. Campbell	do	720		W.
James P. Vanhouse	do	720		W.
T. E. Wheeler	Asst. clerk	720		W.
W. A. Hearing	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	800		W.
S. Williams	Miller	600		W.
C. Edwards	Laborer	480		W.
F. A. Howe	do	480		W.
M. L. Howell	Engineer		$75	W.
H. Ross	Miller		75	W.
John Duryea	Carpenter		75	W.
Alex. Linn	do		75	W.
Robert Hill	Laborer		50	W.
Joe Johnson	do		50	W.
G. Hill	do	300		I.
J. Long Neck	do	300		I.
R. Raise Up	do	300		I.
M. Two Belly	Asst. blacksmith.	300		I.
Five	Blacksmith and wheelwright's apprentice.	180		I.
Charles Wilson	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180		I.
T. Laforge	Saddler's apprentice.	180		I.
E. Black Hawk	Assistant farmer.	180		I.
Finds the Enemy	do	180		I.
Bad Dutchman	do	180		I.
H. Ceasely	do	180		I.
Frank Shane	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180		I.
Yellow Weasel	Carpenter's apprentice.	180		I.
R. Saco	do	180		I.
J. Laforge	Assistant farmer.	180		I.
Bear Claw	Police capt		15	I.
Medicine Tail	Police lieut		10	I.
White Arm	Police pvt		10	I.
Blanket Bull	do		10	I.
Fire Bear	do		10	I.
Big Medicine	do		10	I.
Sharp Nose	do		10	I.
Fights Well Known	do		10	I.
Gets Off	do		10	I.

a Also agreement of July 4, 1884.

b Treaties of May 7, 1868, and June 12, 1880.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
CROW AGENCY, MONT.—cont'd.				
Scold Bear	Police pvt		$10	I.
Strikes Himself on the Head.	do		10	I.
Shield Chief	do		10	I.
Bird Above	do		10	I.
Round Rock	do		10	I.
Three Irons	do		10	I.
CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK. *a*				
Frederick Treon	Agent	$1,800		W.
Crow Creek.				
P. S. Everest	Clerk	1,200		W.
Howard L. Dumble	Physician	1,200		W.
Joseph Mertz	Miller	900		W.
J. W. Jones	Additional farmer.	900		W.
Andraw Skirving	Blacksmith	840		W.
William Fuller	Carpenter	840		W.
Joseph Sutton	Farmer	800		W.
James Cliggitt	Storekeeper and overseer.	800		W.
John W. Bridges	Additional farmer.	720		W.
Emret Siversen	Laborer	540		W.
Sees Stone	Herder	400		I.
Charles Briggs	Asst. miller	360		I.
John Blake	Asst. carpenter	360		I.
William Walker	Asst. blacksmith.	240		I.
Mark Wells	Interpreter	240		I.
James Rondell	Laborer	240		I.
Frank Black	Wheelwright	240		I.
Louis Male	Laborer	240		I.
Levi Bird	Asst. carpenter	240		I.
Sam Four Star	Tinner	240		I.
Henry Smith	Carpenter's apprentice.	180		I.
Joshua Crow	Blacksmith's apprentice	180		I.
John Thrown Away	Judge		10	I.
Whipper	do		10	I.
Bear Ghost	do		10	I.
George Banks	Police capt		15	I.
James Black	Police pvt		10	I.
David Horn	do		10	I.
Joseph Ocobo	do		10	I.
Two Heart	do		10	I.
William Santee	do		10	I.
Chato Wize	do		10	I.
Standing Elk	do		10	I.
Samuel Face	do		10	I.
Arrow	do		10	I.
Bad Moccasin	do		10	I.
Lower Brulé.				
Matt Kean	Clk. in charge	1,200		W.
J. R. Collard	Physician	1,200		W.
Joseph Holzbauer	Additional farmer.	900		W.
Thomas J. Campbell	Carpenter	840		W.
J. B. Smith	Blacksmith	800		W.
CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.				
Lower Brulé—Continued.				
George S. Stone	Storekeeper and overseer.	$800		W.
James Morgan	Farmer	720		W.
P. E. Olson	Laborer	360		W.
M. Langdeau	Asst. farmer	540		I.
One to Play With	Herder	400		I.
Joseph Thompson	Wheelwright	240		I.
Peter Bear Heart	Asst. blacksmith.	240		I.
Alex Rencountre	Interpreter	240		I.
Wesley Huntsman	Asst. carpenter.	240		I.
Eugene Swift Hawk	Laborer	240		I.
Thomas Two Kettle	Blacksmith's apprentice.	180		I.
Samuel La Pointe	Carpenter's apprentice.	180		I.
Henry Hair	Tinner	120		I.
Big Mane	Judge		$10	I.
Solomon E. Walking	do		10	I.
Howard B. Elk	do		10	I.
Joseph C. Foot	Police capt		15	I.
Thomas O. Lodge	Police pvt		10	I.
George Elk	do		10	I.
Samuel White	do		10	I.
George Scott	do		10	I.
Paul Councillor	do		10	I.
John B. Partisan	do		10	I.
Daniel E. Thunder	do		10	I.
William B. Shield	do		10	I.
Moses E. Whistle	do		10	I.
Thomas R. Leaf	do		10	I.
Henry P. Hair	do		10	I.
Daniel Webster	do		10	I.
Sam M. Bird	do		10	I.
James B. Horse	do		10	I.
DEVILS LAKE AGENCY, N. DAK.				
Ralph Hall	Agent	1,200		W.
G. L. McGregor	Clerk and storekeeper.	1,000		W.
Charles H. Kermott	Physician	1,000		W.
A. O. Davis	Additional farmer.	900		W.
E. W. Brenner	do	900		W.
Malcom Turner	do	720		W.
R. D. Cowan	Physician	600		W.
Robert Bradford	Teamster and laborer.	600		W.
Joseph Mead	Blacksmith	420		I.
Frank Demarce	Carpenter	360		I.
Peter McCloud	Additional farmer.	360		I.
Martin J. Rolette	Interpreter	240		I.
Charles White	Additional farmer.		30	I.
Arthur Thompson	Interpreter		20	I.
Tawacinhomni	Judge		10	I.
Hewajin	do		10	I.
Wakaksan	do		10	I.
Wiyakmaza	Police capt		15	I.
Peter Grant	do		15	I.
Iyayuhamani	Police pvt		10	I.

a Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement of February 28, 1877.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
DEVILS LAKE AGENCY, N. DAK.—continued.				
Wakanhotanina	Police pvt		$10	I.
Oyesna	do		10	I.
Tunkanwayagmani	do		10	I.
Canpaksa	do		10	I.
Francis Montreil	do		10	I.
Louis Gaurneau	do		10	I.
Mathew Lafrombois.	do		10	I.
Antone Welkie	do		10	I.
Alex Gaurneau	do		10	I.
Albert Wilkie	do		10	I.
William Frederick	do		10	I.
Frank De Conteau	do		10	I.
Charles Portra	do		10	I.
Jack Otanka	do		10	I.
Canwape	do		10	I.
Samuel Hupahwakaukan.	do		10	I.
Abraham Houle	do		10	I.
Oyehdeska	do		10	I.
Bernard Two Hearts.	do		10	I.
FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONT.				
Joseph T. Carter	Agent	$1,500		W.
V. R. Ronan	Clerk	1,200		W.
John Dade	Physician	1,200		W.
C. W. Patten	Miller and sawyer.	1,000		W.
Charles Gardiner	Carpenter and general mechanic.	1,000		W.
John F. O'Neil	Sawyer and miller.	900		W.
Philip M. O'Neil	Engineer	900		W.
Archie McLeod	Carpenter	720		W.
Joseph Blodget	Farmer	720		W.
Joseph Jones	do	720		W.
James F. Sheehan	Asst. miller	600		W.
Alex Matte	Blacksmith	720		I.
Oliver Gebeau	Asst. miller	600		I.
Michael Revais	Interpreter.	240		I.
Partee Kike shee	Judge		10	I.
Eneas Oustoo	do		10	I.
Antoine Moise	do		10	I.
August Celo	do		10	I.
Pierre Catullayeugh.	Police capt		15	I.
Baptist Matte	Police pvt		10	I.
Oliver Gebeau	do		10	I.
Phelix Barnaby	do		10	I.
Joseph Chesthorowe.	do		10	I.
Henry Motte	do		10	I.
Charlie Comcomcepoo.	do		10	I.
Pierre Joseph	do		10	I.
Joseph Laderoot	do		10	I.
Isadore Sorrel	do		10	I.
Vital Revais	do		10	I.
John Baptiste	do		10	I.
FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT. *a*				
Luke C. Hays	Agent	1,500		W.
J. C. Fitzpatrick	Clerk	1,200		W.
FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, MONT.—continued.				
A. J. Morris	Physician	$1,200		W.
A. W. Mahon	Civil engineer.	2,500		W.
William H. Granger	Engineer and sawyer.	800		W.
William J. Allen	Head farmer	800		W.
Hiram Day	Blacksmith	720		W.
Frank R. Kirkaldie	Asst. farmer	720		W.
R. M. Williams	Issue clerk	720		W.
E. J. Zimmer	Carpenter	720		W.
J. F. Sweeny	Butcher	720		W.
William Brown	Asst. farmer	720		I.
James Perry	Teamster	480		I.
Andrew White Horse.	Herder	360		I.
Peter Camp	do	360		I.
Philip Shade	Laborer	240		I.
Daniel S. Bear	do	240		I.
Walking Bull	do	240		I.
Joseph Nez Perce	do	240		I.
George Bent	Interpreter	240		I.
Has the Pipe	Laborer	240		I.
Lawrence Azure	do	240		I.
Charles Wetan	Carpenter's apprentice.	120		I.
Frank Wheeler	do	120		I.
David Longfox	Shoemaker's apprentice.	120		I.
Peter Long Horse	do	120		I.
Philip Shortman	Blacksmith's apprentice.	120		I.
White Chicken	do	120		I.
Robert Took Shirt	Police capt		$15	I.
Otter Robe	Police lieut		15	I.
Flat Head	Police sergt		10	I.
Shaking Bird	Police pvt		10	I.
Horseback	do		10	I.
First Raised	do		10	I.
Old Thunder	do		10	I.
Edward Strong	do		10	I.
Tall Youth	do		10	I.
Many Coos	do		10	I.
Sitting Rock	do		10	I.
Speak Thunder	do		10	I.
Bracelet	do		10	I.
Captured	do		10	I.
Black Wolf	do		10	I.
Strike	do		10	I.
Captured Again	do		10	I.
Lizard	do		10	I.
FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, N. DAK. *b*				
F. Glenn Mattoon	Agent	1,500		W.
J. W. Ryland	Clerk	1,200		W.
Joseph R. Finney	Physician	1,200		W.
Louis Sehie	Head farmer	900		W.
O. G. Van Senden	Asst. clerk	900		W.
F. E. Tobie	Asst. farmer	840		W.
C. E. Farrell	Carpenter, miller, and sawyer.	840		W.
H. McLaughlin	Engin'r and laborer.	780		W.
James S. Ballantyne	Harness-maker.	780		W.
Thos. W. Flannery	Blacksmith	780		W.
Frank Packineau	Asst. farmer	540		I.
Edward G. Bird	do	300		I.

a Also agreement of May 1, 1888.

b Also agreement ratified March 3, 1891.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, N. DAK.—continued.				
Thomas Enemy	Harness-maker's apprentice	$240		I.
William Deane	Laborer	240		I.
Byron Wilde	Blacksmith's apprentice.	240		I.
Peter Sherwood	Carpenter's apprentice.	240		I.
Samuel Newman	Interpreter	240		I.
John P. Young	Physician's assistant.	240		I.
George Gillette	Blacksmith's apprentice.	240		I.
Annie R. Dawson	Field matron		$50	I.
Sitting Bear	Judge		10	I.
Good Bear	do		10	I.
Black Eagle	do		10	I.
Charles Burr	Police capt		15	I.
Young Wolf	Police pvt		10	I.
Four Rings	do		10	I.
Henry Bad Gun	do		10	I.
Flat Bear	do		10	I.
John Butcher	do		10	I.
Little Soldier	do		10	I.
Bulls Eyes	do		10	I.
Black Crow	do		10	I.
Frank Tail	do		10	I.
Rabbit Head	do		10	I.
Oscar Wilde	do		10	I.
Packs Wolf	do		10	I.
Bear in the Water	do		10	I.
FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO. *a*				
Thomas B. Teter	Agent	1,500		W.
Ravanel Macbeth	Clerk	1,000		W.
T. M. Bridges	Physician	1,200		W.
P. J. Johnson	Blacksmith and miller.	900		W.
L. C. Main	Additional farmer.	800		W.
J. H. Cameron	do	800		W.
H. W. Evans	Farmer	800		W.
W. H. Reeder	Carpenter and wheelwright.	800		W.
Charles E. Stewart	Farmer	800		W.
J. H. Brown	Issue clerk	480		W.
Edward Lavatta	Farmer	800		I.
Lee Powell	Butcher	480		I.
Hubert Tetoby	Blacksmith's apprentice.	300		I.
Raphael Lavatta	Interpreter	240		I.
Fred Tatsup	Laborer	180		I.
Sam Pangitsy	do	180		I.
Joe Wheeler	Judge		10	I.
Billy George	do		10	I.
Pat L. Tyhee	do		10	I.
Jack Hoyt	Police capt		15	I.
Saw Wahuna	Police pvt		10	I.
Coffee Grounds	do		10	I.
Fred Larose	do		10	I.
Grover Jackson	do		10	I.
Bob Jackson	do		10	I.
Pennington Powell	do		10	I.
Snooks Mosho	do		10	I.
Jack Pantake	do		10	I.
Jack Mosho	do		10	I.
Calvin Miner	do		10	I.
Wash Pocatello	do		10	I.
FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO—cont'd.				
Jake Meeks	Police pvt		$10	I.
William Penn	do		10	I.
Fred Sounip	do		10	I.
FORT PECK AGENCY, MONT. *b*				
Capt. Henry W. Sprole, U. S. A.	Act'g agent	None		W.
F. A. Hunter	Clerk	$1,200		W.
J. L. Atkinson	Physician	1,200		W.
Chas. McIntyre	Civil engineer.	2,000		W.
C. M. Bartlett	Sawyer and engineer.	900		W.
J. K. Chase	Farmer	900		W.
C. B. Lohmiller	Commissary clerk.	800		W.
R. J. Maurer	Farmer	800		W.
W. S. Patch	Carpenter	720		W.
Henry Weidman	Blacksmith	720		W.
J. P. Larson	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	720		W.
N. Cotton	Sawyer and engineer.	720		W.
William Sibbits	Butcher	600		W.
Frank Cusker	Chief herder	600		W.
M. A. Daniels	Hosp. nurse	360		W.
Adele M. Daniels	Asst. hospital nurse.	240		W.
George West	Asst. farmer	400		I.
Clark Gregg	Stableman	480		I.
Frank Redstone	Storekeeper	360		I.
James Melbourne	Carpenter's apprentice.	240		I.
Philip Alvares	Interpreter	240		I.
Dan Martin	do	240		I.
Fast Bear	Asst. farmer	180		I.
Chas. Knorr	do	180		I.
John Reddog	do	180		I.
George Koon	Waterman	180		I.
Black Dog	Blacksmith apprentice.	120		I.
John Eagleman	do	120		I.
Charge the Crow	Judge		8	I.
Black Duck	do		8	I.
Spotted Bull No. 2	do		8	I.
John Lonedog	Police capt		15	I.
Gives the Blanket	do		15	I.
Black Fox	Police pvt		10	I.
Finds the Bear	do		10	I.
Yellow Horse	do		10	I.
Medicine Horse	do		10	I.
Long Hair	do		10	I.
Throw Off	do		10	I.
Young Man	do		10	I.
Dave Johnson	do		10	I.
Matt Ring	do		10	I.
Standing Elk	do		10	I.
Horse Ghost	do		10	I.
Sack	do		10	I.
Jas. White	do		10	I.
Warrior	do		10	I.
Standing	do		10	I.
George Silcott	do		10	I.
GREEN BAY AGENCY, WIS.				
Thomas H. Savage	Agent	1,800		W.
J. E. Loftus	Clerk	1,000		W.

a Also treaty of July 3, 1868.

b Also treaty of May 1, 1888.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
GREEN BAY AGENCY, WIS.—cont'd.				
Jos. T. D. Howard	Physician	$1,100		W.
H. M. Loomer	Asst. clerk	1,000		W.
Patrick E. Doyle	Supt. logging.	1,800		W.
Theodore Eul	Farmer	900		W.
Richard Cox	Miller	800		W.
Augusta Meemann	Matron (hospital).	450		W.
Catherine Cullen	Asst. matron (hospital).	400		W.
Mary Meagher	Attendant (hospital).	300		W.
Alexis Dunand	Hosp. cook	350		W.
Patrick Mulroy	Asst. supt. logging.		$100	W.
Cornelius Driscoll	Sawyer and engineer.		60	W.
John Noonan, jr	Issue clerk		75	W.
Alex Peters	Blacksmith	450		I.
John Blacksmith	do	450		I.
Antoine Waupano	Wagon maker.	450		I.
Augustus C. Grignon.	Teamster	400		I.
Louis Keshena	Asst. farmer	400		I.
Moses Martin	Asst. wagon maker.	350		I.
Joseph Oshkeeshquaan.	Asst. blacksmith.	350		I.
Joseph Gauthier	Interpreter	150		I.
F. S. Gauthier	Loggi'g foreman.		75	I.
Charles Wi chee sit	Fireman		35	I.
Jacob Moseman	Asst. blacksmith.		30	I.
Willie Melott	Chore boy (hospital).		10	I.
Neopet	Judge		10	I.
Chickeney	do		10	I.
Nah tah wah pa my	do		10	I.
John Archiquette	Police capt		15	I.
David Istaca	Police pvt		10	I.
Pet wa was cum	do		10	I.
Edward Waukatch	do		10	I.
Louis Shawano	do		10	I.
Joseph F. Gauthier	do		10	I.
William Dodge	do		10	I.
John Reed	do		10	I.
David J. Hill	do		10	I.
Edward Parkhurst	do		10	I.
Cornelius Skandore	do		10	I.
HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL.				
Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty, U. S. A.	Act'g agent	None		W.
Frederick Snyder	Clerk	720		W.
Charles A. Curl	Physician	1,000		W.
John Hali	Carpenter	720		W.
Francis A. Hemstead.	Miller and sawyer.	720		W.
Thomas J. Williams	Blacksmith	720		W.
William Kentuck	Farmer	240		I.
George Simpson	do	240		I.
Charles Tracy	do	240		I.
Jerry Black	Additional farmer.	240		I.
Fremont Hill	do	120		I.
Stephen Johns	Laborer	150		I.
Fred Oberly	Messenger	60		I.
Arthur Saxon	Police pvt		10	I.
HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY, CAL.—continued.				
John Matilton	Police pvt		$10	I.
William Matilton	do		10	I.
Peter Socktish	do		10	I.
KIOWA AGENCY, OKLA. *a*				
Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, U. S. A.	Act'g agent	None		W.
S. A. Johnson	Clerk	$1,200		W.
C. R. Hume	Physician	1,200		W.
Miles Norton	Asst. clerk	720		W.
H. P. Pruner	Carpenter	720		W.
J. H. Dunlop	do	720		W.
Charles Drury	Miller and engineer.	720		W.
Fred Schlegel	Blacksmith	720		W.
A. L. Yeckley	do	720		W.
E. F. Burton	Storekeeper and issue clerk.	720		W.
W. C. Smoot	Additional farmer.	720		W.
M. T. Wallin	Farmer	600		W.
J. D. Hardin	do	600		W.
M. F. Long	do	600		W.
J. E. Bradt	Butcher	600		W.
F. B. Farwell	Farmer	600		W.
R. E. L. Daniels	Storekeeper, issue clerk, and inspector.	600		W.
C. D. Green	Property and forwarding clerk.	600		W.
James Guadaloupe	Assistant butcher.	120		W.
Laurette E. Ballew	Field matron		60	W.
Anna M. Mendenhall.	do		60	W.
Edmund Willis	Assistant	240		I.
Ned Leach	do	240		I.
George Washington.	Asst. blacksmith.	240		I.
W. Yellowfish	Asst. herder	240		I.
Tip Harris	Stableman	240		I.
Arche Laco	Asst. carpenter.	180		I.
Harry Ware	Laborer	120		I.
Chas. Nouche	do	120		I.
E. Pahbia	do	120		I.
Bennie Burns	do	120		I.
Tsan ge ah	do	120		I.
Tsee lee	do	120		I.
Chas. Chachagoots	do	120		I.
Frank	do	120		I.
John	do	120		I.
Joseph Hunter	do	120		I.
Luke	do	120		I.
Jim Clark	do	120		I.
John W. Pullin	Asst. engineer.	240		I.
John D. Jackson	Interpreter	240		I.
Tom Haw kim mer	Asst. engineer.	240		I.
Oliver Bitchaiet	Asst. blacksmith.	240		I.
James Ahatone	Wood chopper.	240		I.
Tat Lame	Asst. farmer		10	I.

a Also treaty of October 21, 1867.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
KIOWA AGENCY, OKLA.—cont'd.				
Kopeta	Asst. farmer		$10	I.
Sam Wilson	do		10	I.
Ah pe ah to	Judge		10	I.
Quanah Parker	do		10	I.
White Bread	do		10	I.
Bert Arko	Police capt		15	I.
Chas. Ohettoint	Police lieut		15	I.
Punjo Guy	Police pvt		10	I.
George Koyou	do		10	I.
Joe Kawtikiah	do		10	I.
Thos. Perdasophy	do		10	I.
Quasya	do		10	I.
Ase Permy	do		10	I.
Pewa	do		10	I.
Hon ne te as tis chy	do		10	I.
To Gamote	do		10	I.
Tigh ko bo	do		10	I.
Kecchi Sam	do		10	I.
Sam Tohena	do		10	I.
Jack Permumsee	do		10	I.
White Buffalo	do		10	I.
Man sape	do		10	I.
An ge ah dy	do		10	I.
To na ah	do		10	I.
Ben pah row de up	do		10	I.
Frank Bosin	do		10	I.
Apache Jim	do		10	I.
Way Tipe	do		10	I.
Tah sah ah che	do		10	I.
KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG.				
Marshal Petit	Agent	$1,200		W.
William A. Sullivan	Clerk	600		W.
Horace W. Cox	Physician	1,000		W.
Adolphus H. Engle	Sawyer, miller, and wagon-maker.	800		W.
George W. Hurn	Additional farmer.	800		W.
William Cowen	Blacksmith	500		I.
Bob Hook	Police capt		15	I.
Henry Blowe	Police pvt		10	I.
Henry Jackson	do		10	I.
John Wesley	do		10	I.
James Noneo	do		10	I.
Isaac Modoc	do		10	I.
Scott Modoc	do		10	I.
Drummer David	do		10	I.
Samuel Walker	do		10	I.
LA POINTE AGENCY, WIS.				
Lieut. Wm. A. Mercer, U. S. A.	Act'g agent	None		W.
R. G. Rodman, jr	Clerk	1,200		W.
James H. Spencer	Physician	1,200		W.
W. C. Strong	Asst. clerk	900		W.
Peter Phalon	Additional farmer.	800		W.
W. L. Bradley	do	800		W.
Fred J. Vine	do	800		W.
Roger Patterson	do	800		W.
N. D. Rodman	do	800		W.
H. H. Beaser	Asst. clerk	600		W.
Charles Brisette	Additional farmer.	720		I.
Antoine Conture	Police pvt		10	I.
Joseph Fourdays	do		10	I.
LA POINTE AGENCY, WIS.—continued.				
James Doolittle	Police pvt		$10	I.
Peter Beaver	do		10	I.
Frank La Duke	do		10	I.
Joe Petite	do		10	I.
Ben Gauthier	do		10	I.
Antoine Slater	do		10	I.
Edward Gordon	do		10	I.
Mike Gokey	do		10	I.
Charles Ma ko sow	do		10	I.
Henry Lynch	do		10	I.
Ah nah kah me ke nung.	do		10	I.
Wah se gwon aish kung.	do		10	I.
LEMHI AGENCY, IDAHO.				
J. A. Andrews	Agent	$1,200		W.
Geo. D. C. Hibbs	Clerk	900		W.
George F. Pope	Physician	1,000		W.
Will Kadletz	Blacksmith and carpenter.	840		W.
Carroll F. Pyeatt	Additional farmer.	720		W.
Jack Tendoy (Handacho).	Herder		30	I.
John Toomuzzo	Police pvt		10	I.
Dude Yellowball	do		10	I.
Tedim Tendoy	do		10	I.
Pahremba	do		10	I.
MESCALERO AGENCY, N. MEX.				
Lieut. V. E. Stottler, U. S. A.	Act'g agent	None		W.
Frank I. Otis	Clerk	1,200		W.
W. McM. Luttrell	Physician	1,000		W.
C. M. Bruce	Farmer	720		W.
John Foster	Blacksmith	720		W.
S. F. Miller	Chief herder and butch'r	720		W.
C. P. Anderson	Teamster	480		W.
Magoosh	Asst. farmer	120		I.
Sam Chino	Police capt		15	I.
Patricio	Police pvt		10	I.
Boneski	do		10	I.
Eijo	do		10	I.
Roman Chiquito	do		10	I.
Chattay	do		10	I.
Peganza	do		10	I.
John Chino	do		10	I.
Jim Miller	do		10	I.
Madison	do		10	I.
Howard Botella	do		10	I.
Joe Behedo	do		10	I.
Jose Second	do		10	I.
Blanco	do		10	I.
MISSION AGENCY, CAL.				
Francisco Estudillo	Agent	1,600		W.
N. Davenport	Clerk	1,000		W.
C. C. Wainwright	Physician	1,200		W.
Andrew J. Stice	Additional farmer.	900		W.
Robert M. Conkey	Issue clerk	300		W.
Julia M. French	Field matron.		50	W.
Anna J. Ritter	do		50	W.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
MISSION AGENCY, CAL.—continued.				
John Morongo	Police capt		$15	I.
Jose Carac	Police pvt		10	I.
Marcus Aurelius	do		10	I.
Leonecio Lugo	do		10	I.
George Esculante	do		10	I.
James Alto	do		10	I.
Jose Clato Duro	do		10	I.
Jose Piapar	do		10	I.
Louis Ama ta	do		10	I.
Charley Ablatz	do		10	I.
Jerry An coh	do		10	I.
Pancho Tu we	do		10	I.
Jose Magil	do		10	I.
Domingo Moro	do		10	I.
Bonifacio Cabsue	do		10	I.
NAVAJO AGENCY, N. MEX.				
Capt. Constant Williams, U. S. A.	Act'g agent	None		W.
E. H. Dennison	Clerk	$1,200		W.
C. J. Finnegan	Physician	1,100		W.
N. B. Smith	Blacksmith	900		W.
Stephen Miles	Engineer	900		W.
C. H. McCaa	Additional farmer.	900		W.
Sam'l E. Shoemaker	do	900		W.
Joe C. Tipton	do	900		W.
Oscar Martin	Ox driver	600		W.
Mary L. Eldridge	Field matron.		60	W.
Lauia E. Smiley	do		60	W.
George Watchman	Laborer	360		I.
Stailey Norcross	do	360		I.
Louis Watchman	Interpreter	240		I.
Charley	Laborer	240		I.
John Watchman	Watchman	180		I.
Be link li zhin	Judge		10	I.
Et Sitté Yazzi Bi ge	do		10	I.
Wa nee ka	do		10	I.
Captain Sam	Police capt		15	I.
Be ko di be tah	Police lieut		15	I.
Hosteen Tsosa	Police pvt		10	I.
Captain Tom	do		10	I.
Demet el socee gay	do		10	I.
Be lid al soy	do		10	I.
Big Horse	do		10	I.
Yeo et a chi	do		10	I.
Ot chi nez	do		10	I.
Sam	do		10	I.
Hosteen Bitsin begay.	do		10	I.
Belone	do		10	I.
Bill Yazzi Be gay	do		10	I.
Thomas Noci ya	do		10	I.
Hostin Delini	do		10	I.
Ta pa ha	do		10	I.
Wingate	do		10	I.
NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASH.				
John C. Keenan	Agent	1,200		W.
Claude H. Kinnear	Physician	1,100		W.
James Hunter	Carpenter	420		I.
Chester Wanderhard.	Teamster	300		I.
Chestoqua Peterson	Judge		10	I.
Schuyler Colfax	do		10	I.
NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASH.—continued.				
Allabush	Judge		$10	I.
Mason Dixon	do		10	I.
Albert Sidney	do		10	I.
Peter Brown	Police capt		15	I.
Jeff Davis	Police pvt		10	I.
Luke Markishtum	do		10	I.
Jimmie Howe	do		10	I.
Randolph Parker	do		10	I.
Artemas Ward	do		10	I.
David Hudson	do		10	I.
NEVADA AGENCY, NEV.				
Isaac J. Wootten	Agent	$1,500		W.
Charles W. Jones, jr	Clerk	920		W.
Rodney H. Richardson.	Physician	920		W.
William H. Gleason	Carpenter and blacksmith.	720		W.
Lambert A. Ellis	Farmer	720		W.
David A. Lee	do	720		W.
Charles L. Lowry	Additional farmer.	720		W.
Joseph Morgan	Judge		10	I.
William Fraser	do		10	I.
William Stevens	do		10	I.
Dave Numana	Police capt		15	I.
Richard Sharp	do		15	I.
David Man Wee	Police pvt		10	I.
James Natches	do		10	I.
James King	do		10	I.
Nasby Eice	do		10	I.
Robert Holbrook	do		10	I.
Bolivar John	do		10	I.
Geo. Winnemucca	do		10	I.
Richard Cowles	do		10	I.
James Shaw	do		10	I.
James Josephus	do		10	I.
Dave Numana, jr	do		10	I.
NEW YORK AGENCY, N. Y.				
Joseph R. Jewell	Agent	1,000		W.
Julia E. Jewell	Messenger	400		W.
A. D. Lake	Physician	200		W.
NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY, IDAHO. *a*				
Stanton G. Fisher	Agent	1,600		W.
J. S. Martin	Clerk	1,000		W.
W. S. Noblitt	Physician	1,200		W.
R. D. Stainton	Asst. clerk	900		W.
W. P. Bounds	Blacksmith	720		W.
Geo. T. Black	Carpenter	720		W.
O. P. McIntire	Miller and sawyer.	720		W.
J. T. Conley	Farmer	720		W.
Geo. T. Martin	Laborer	480		W.
Edward Raboin	Interpreter	100		I.
James Grant	Judge		10	I.
James Lawyer	do		10	I.
Edward J. Conner	do		10	I.
Benjamin Harrison.	Police pvt		10	I.
Peter Pliter	do		10	I.
Dick Moses	do		10	I.
Moses	do		10	I.

a Also treaty of June 9, 1863.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
NEZ PERCES AGENCY, IDAHO—continued.				
Abraham Johnson	Police pvt		$10	I.
Seth	do		10	I.
George Tah harts	do		10	I.
Hemen Wolf	do		10	I.
OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR.				
Capt. Wm. H. Beck, U. S. A.	Act'g agent	None		W.
John R. Beck	Clerk	$1,200		W.
John H. Heidelman	Physician	1,000		W.
Henry G. Neibuhr	Farmer	800		W.
Thomas L. Sloan	Asst. clerk	900		I.
David St. Cyr	Farmer	800		I.
Ashley Landrosh	Carpenter	600		I.
Benjamin Lowry	do	400		I.
Charles Decora	Blacksmith	400		I.
Joseph Lamere	Interpreter	300		I.
John Pilcher	do	300		I.
Amos H. Snow	Teamster	240		I.
John Pelkey	Police capt'n		15	I.
Howard McKee	Police pvt		10	I.
Charles Green Rainbow.	do		10	I.
John White	do		10	I.
Peter Decora	do		10	I.
Little Ox	do		10	I.
George Thunder	do		10	I.
Cyrus Longtail	do		10	I.
Silas Wood	do		10	I.
Daniel Webster	do		10	I.
Daniel Hewitt	do		10	I.
William Parker	do		10	I.
Noah La Flesche	do		10	I.
John Twin	do		10	I.
John Snowball	do		10	I.
George Ricehill	do		10	I.
John Baptiste	do		10	I.
John Smith, No. 1	do		10	I.
OSAGE AGENCY, OKLA. *a*				
Lieut. Col. Henry B. Freeman, U. S. A.	Act'g agent	None		W.
Fred Morris	Clerk	1,200		W.
F. A. Halliday	Physician	1,200		W.
W. H. Todd	do	1,200		W.
L. W. B. Long	do	1,200		W.
A. B. Cochran	Ass't clerk	1,000		W.
W. H. Robinson	Clerk in charge (Kaw sub-agency)	1,000		W.
Morris Robacker	Chief police	1,200		W.
T. H. Mitchell	Constable	600		W.
Harry Callahan	do	600		W.
D. B. Maher	Stableman	600		W.
John Mosier	Interpreter	300		I.
Eugene Mosier	Laborer	240		I.
Little Louis Pappan	Interpreter	150		I.
Otwin Pappan	Police pvt		10	I.
Franklin Revard	do		10	I.
Pah hu lah ga ny	do		10	I.
James Pepper	do		10	I.
E. A. Brunt	do		10	I.
Mathew Tyndall	do		10	I.
Thomas Tallchief	do		10	I.
PIMA AGENCY, ARIZ.				
J. Roe Young	Agent	$1,800		W.
H. J. Palmer	Clerk	1,000		W.
J. G. Bullock	Physician	1,000		W.
J. M. Berger	Additional farmer.	800		W.
W. C. Haynes	Miller	840		W.
D. J. Landers	Blacksmith and carpenter.	720		W.
Ralph Blackwater	Engineer	480		I.
Juan Enos	Laborer and teamster.	280		I.
Harry Azul	Interpreter	240		I.
Pablo	Judge		$10	I.
Francisco	do		10	I.
Judge Lewis	do		10	I.
Kistoe Jackson	Police capt		15	I.
Coover	Police pvt		10	I.
Chester Arthur	do		10	I.
Jose Enos	do		10	I.
Jose Miquel	do		10	I.
Juan Pedro	do		10	I.
Cheroquis	do		10	I.
Wm. C. P. Breckenridge.	do		10	I.
Jose	do		10	I.
Hugh Morris	do		10	I.
Job. Johnson	do		10	I.
PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK. *b*				
Capt. W. H. Clapp, U. S. A.	Act'g agent	None		W.
C. T. Lange	Clerk	1,200		W.
Jas. R. Walker	Physician	1,200		W.
R. O. Pugh	Issue clerk	900		W.
A. L. Clyborn	Carpenter	900		W.
Thos. J. Henderson	Chief herder	900		W.
Chas. Dalkenberger	Additional farmer.	900		W.
John J. Boesl	do	900		W.
B. J. Gleason	do	900		W.
James Smalley	do	900		W.
Joseph Rooks	do	900		W.
A. W. Means	Engineer and sawyer	900		W.
Chas. F. Zieman	Wheelwright	900		W.
N. D. Burnside	Stenographer and typewriter	900		W.
Melvin Baxter	Blacksmith	900		W.
E. G. Bettelyoun	Asst. clerk	900		I.
Benjamin Mills	Asst. chief herder.	600		I.
E. C. Means	Tel. operator	600		I.
Frank C. Goings	Watchman	600		I.
Peter Livermont	Stableman	600		I.
Thomas Spotted Bear.	Herder	480		I.
Thomas Tyon	Asst. farmer	480		I.
Charles Twiss	do	480		I.
John Russell	do	480		I.
Antoine Herman	do	480		I.
Antoine Janis	do	480		I.
Edgar Fire Thunder.	do	480		I.
John Cottier	Herder	480		I.
Frank Martinus	Laborer	360		I.
Jacob Runs Against	Herder	360		I.

a Also treaty of November 1, 1837.
b Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement approved February 28, 1877.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.				
Chas. Bird	Laborer	$360		I.
Phillips White	Assistant mechanic.	300		I.
Charles Marrivail	Interpreter	300		I.
Frank Cross	Assistant mechanic.	300		I.
Louis Martin	do	300		I.
Louis Provost	do	300		I.
Jacob W. C. Killer	Laborer	240		I.
Wm. White Bear	do	240		I.
Oscar Warden	do	240		I.
Santa R. Martin	do	180		I.
Robert Hill	do	180		I.
William S. Crow	do	180		I.
Patrick Bitters	do	180		I.
Wm. White Bird	Judge		$10	I.
Carl Thunder Beard	do		10	I.
Chas. Thunder Bull	do		10	I.
Frank Fast Horse	do		10	I.
Chas. Country Traveler.	Butcher		10	I.
Nicholas Ruleau	do		10	I.
Alex. Mousseau	do		10	I.
Frank Feather	do		10	I.
Daniel Afraid of Bear.	Assistant butcher.		5	I.
Iron Shell	do		5	I.
Fred Badger	do		5	I.
Spotted Elk	do		5	I.
John T. Bear	Police capt		15	I.
Jos. Bush	Police first lieutenant.		15	I.
Jos. Running Hawk	Police second lieutenant.		15	I.
John Sitting Bear	Police pvt		10	I.
John Blunt Horn	do		10	I.
Noah B. R. I. Woods	do		10	I.
Amos Red Owl	do		10	I.
Thos. Two Lance	do		10	I.
Austin Little Bull	do		10	I.
John Ghost Bear	do		10	I.
Geo. Charging	do		10	I.
John White Horse	do		10	I.
Grover Short Bear	do		10	I.
Henry Black Elk	do		10	I.
Horace Brown Ears	do		10	I.
Henry Crow	do		10	I.
Jno. No Ears	do		10	I.
Jos. Dog Chief	do		10	I.
Jas. Dismounts Thrice.	do		10	I.
Jno. Little Commander.	do		10	I.
Grover Yellow Boy	do		10	I.
Morris Wounded	do		10	I.
Jas. White Wolf	do		10	I.
Frank Bear Nose	do		10	I.
John Red Willow	do		10	I.
Geoffrey Chips	do		10	I.
Brian Poor Thunder.	do		10	I.
Harry C. A. Them	do		10	I.
Frank Scatters Them.	do		10	I.
Julian Steals Horses	do		10	I.
Edward Bad Hair	do		10	I.
James Short Pine	do		10	I.
Martin Eagle Bear	do		10	I.
Ivan Star Comes Out.	do		10	I.
Carl Coyote Belly	do		10	I.
PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.				
Roger Red Boy	Police pvt		$10	I.
James Hairy Bird	do		10	I.
Henry Standing Soldier.	do		10	I.
Milton Kills Crow	do		10	I.
Lambert Hat	do		10	I.
Mark Whirlwind Man.	do		10	I.
Thomas Crow	do		10	I.
John Sitting Up	do		10	I.
James Clinches	do		10	I.
John Bear	do		10	I.
Samuel Ladeaux	do		10	I.
Stanley Red Feather	do		10	I.
Henry Eagle Louse	do		10	I.
David Broken Nose	do		10	I.
Thomas Little Horse.	do		10	I.
Wm. Corn	do		10	I.
Wm. P. Fire	do		10	I.
Frank Little Bull	do		10	I.
Chas. Plenty Wolf	do		10	I.
Geo. Comes Growling.	do		10	I.
Frank McMahon	do		10	I.
Daniel White Lance	do		10	I.
Jeremiah Black Bear.	do		10	I.
Paul Black Bear	do		10	I.
Aaron Long Horn	do		10	I.
Joseph Good Shot	do		10	I.
Howard Long Bear	do		10	I.
Thomas Jumping Bull.	do		10	I.
Smith D. Bear	do		10	I.
Edward Two Two	do		10	I.
Thomas Fox	do		10	I.
Oliver Lone Bear	do		10	I.
Wm. Crazy Bull	do		10	I.
Reuben Beard	do		10	I.
Little Spotted Horse.	do		10	I.
Peter B. Hawk	do		10	I.
PONCA, ETC., AGENCY, OKLA. *a*				
James P. Woolsey	Agent	$1,500		W.
Ponca.				
A. W. Hurley	Supt. and clerk.	1,200		W.
H. W. Newman	Physician	1,000		W.
R. S. Steele	Asst. clerk	840		W.
H. C. Lowdermilk	Miller and carpenter.	720		W.
G. H. Justice	Blacksmith and engineer.	720		W.
H. C. Anglea	Additional farmer.	720		W.
J. W. Blocher	Asst. farmer	600		W.
Sara E. Mitchell	Field matron	600		W.
Edward Rucker	Laborer	300		W.
Frank Eagle	Asst. carpenter.	240		I.
George King	do	240		I.
Samuel Grayton	Asst. blacksmith.	240		I.
Peter Mitchell	Interpreter	200		I.

a Also treaties of March 15, 1854, and September 24, 1857.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
PONCA, ETC., AGENCY, OKLA.—continued.				
Ponca—Continued.				
David White Eagle	Judge		$5	I.
Antoine Roy	do		5	I.
Standing Buffalo	do		5	I.
John Delodge	Police capt		15	I.
Paul Delodge	Police pvt		10	I.
Rough Face	do		10	I.
Charles Roy	do		10	I.
Pawnee.				
W. B. Webb	Clerk in charge.	$1,200		W.
C. W. Driesbach	Physician	1,000		W.
Joseph D. Turner	Additional farmer.	720		W.
Wm. H. Fergusson	Blacksmith	600		W.
J. E. Eaves	Carpenter	600		W.
W. C. Bays	Miller and engineer.	600		W.
Jesse Peters	Asst. miller	400		I.
George Howell	Laborer	240		I.
Mark Evarts	Asst. blacksmith.	240		I.
Otoe.				
W. J. Mills	Clerk in charge.	1,000		W.
John F. Turner	Physician	1,000		W.
I. S. Brashears	Blacksmith	600		W.
E. H. Howell	Farmer	600		W.
A. S. C. Hutchinson	Carpenter	600		W.
Clem Biddle	Toll keeper	300		I.
Joseph Leclair	Laborer	300		I.
James B. Daily	Asst. blacksmith.	240		I.
Sam B. Lincoln	Asst. carpenter.	240		I.
James Cleghorn	Interpreter	200		I.
Richard Whitehorse	Judge		5	I.
Antoine Robedeaux	do		5	I.
Charles Watson	do		5	I.
George Washington	Police capt		15	I.
Harry Childs	Police pvt		10	I.
Frank Carson	do		10	I.
Hibbard Jeans	do		10	I.
Oakland.				
W. H. Wimberly	General mechanic.	720		W.
POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, KANS. *a*				
Lewis F. Pearson	Agent	1,200		W.
James B. Eby	Clerk	1,200		W.
Prescott L. Rice	Physician	1,000		W.
A. F. Haynes	Blacksmith	660		W.
Noah W. Swisher	do	600		W.
Peter Steinmetz	Whe'lwright	600		W.
B. S. Stewart	Physician	300		W.
Albert Ross	Apprentice	120		I.
Johnnie Ash kum mee.	do	120		I.
POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, KANS.—cont'd.				
Simon Ke tosh	Laborer		$25	I.
Charles A. Sheppard	Police capt		15	I.
John Ship she	Police pvt		10	I.
John Butler	do		10	I.
Joe Cook	do		10	I.
Walter A. Pappan	do		10	I.
Dan Kaw ke kah	do		10	I.
J. Wah thab e sheck	do		10	I.
George Veix	do		10	I.
Budd Deroin	do		10	I.
John Masque quah	do		10	I.
John Wah was suck	do		10	I.
PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY, N. MEX.				
Capt. John L. Bullis, U. S. A.	Act'g agent	None		W.
Pueblo.				
Robert Harvey	Clerk	$900		W.
Ellen L. Stahl	Field matron		60	W.
Jose Valdés	Interpreter	240		W.
Jicarilla.				
John L. Gaylord	Clerk	1,000		W.
Edwin R. Fouts	Physician	1,000		W.
J. C. Stephens	Farmer	900		W.
Robert Ewell	Additional farmer.	720		W.
Robert R. Stringfellow.	Blacksmith	720		W.
Edward J. Mix	Teamster	480		I.
Edward Ladd	Interpreter	240		I.
Truche	Apprentice	120		I.
Juan Quintana	do	120		I.
Antonio Maria	Police pvt		10	I.
Grande Garcea	do		10	I.
Vicentito	do		10	I.
Elote	do		10	I.
Jose Juez	do		10	I.
Dejesus Campo	do		10	I.
Marcaline Armstrong.	do		10	I.
Grover C. Vigil	do		10	I.
Wm. Fry	do		10	I.
Miguel Largo	do		10	I.
Herigan Maria	do		10	I.
QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T. *b*				
George S. Doane	Agent	1,400		W.
H. E. Williamson	Clerk	1,200		W.
J. S. Lindley	Physician	1,200		W.
C. O. Lemon	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	700		W.
J. Andrew Tosh	Blacksmith	400		W.
J. L. Stroyick	do	350		W.
J. W. Johnson	Laborer	300		W.
Wm. D. Hodgkiss	Additional farmer.		75	I.

a Also treaties of October 16, 1826, September 20, 1828, and July 29, 1829, with Pottawatomies; May 18, 1854, with Kickapoos; May 17, 1854, with Iowas; and October 21, 1837, with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.

b Also treaties of May 13, 1883, with Quapaws; and July 20, 1831, and February 23, 1867, with Senecas and Shawnees.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T.—cont'd.				
B. A. Mudeater	Additional farmer.	$600	...	I.
John W. Earley	Judge	.....	$8	I.
John A. Winney	do	.....	8	I.
James M. Long	do	.....	8	I.
Alfred C. Hampton	Police capt	.....	15	I.
John Faber	Police pvt	.....	10	I.
Isaac Zane	do	.....	10	I.
Dawson Cooke	do	.....	10	I.
John Bland	do	.....	10	I.
Joel Cotter	do	.....	10	I.
John Schrimpcher	do	.....	10	I.
ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK. *a*				
Chas. E. McChesney	Agent	1,800	...	W.
Frank Mullen	Clerk	1,200	...	W.
Leonidas M. Hardin	Physician	1,200	...	W.
Peter Balgord	Wagonmak'r	900	...	W.
C. E. Colby	Carpenter	900	...	W.
James A. McCorkle	Additional farmer.	900	...	W.
Frank Sypal	do	900	...	W.
Frank Robinson	Farmer	900	...	W.
H. W. Dunbar	Issue clerk	800	...	W.
John Brown	Master of transportation.	800	...	W.
H. B. Cox	Asst. clerk	800	...	W.
Charles Bredeson	Blacksmith	800	...	W.
H. J. Caton	Additional farmer.	720	...	W.
John Sullivan	do	720	...	W.
George H. Webb	Assistant carpenter.	640	...	W.
John P. Jones	Laborer	540	...	W.
Charles Benard	Butcher	520	...	W.
Louis Bordeaux	Additional farmer.	720	...	I.
Wm. F. Schmidt	Asst. issue clerk.	720	...	I.
Louis Roubideau	Watchman	480	...	I.
Isaac Bettelyoun	Laborer	360	...	I.
Joseph Claymore	do	360	...	I.
John Omaha Boy	do	360	...	I.
James Claymore	do	300	...	I.
Henry Knife	do	300	...	I.
Samuel David	do	300	...	I.
Henry Pratt	do	300	...	I.
George Rogers	do	300	...	I.
Morris Walker	Asst. blacksmith.	240	...	I.
Clement Whirlwind Soldier.	Interpreter	240	...	I.
Louis Menard	Apprentice	180	...	I.
Morris Walker	Laborer	180	...	I.
Alex. Desersa	Asst. blacksmith.	180	...	I.
Mitchell Roubideau	Apprentice	180	...	I.
George Stead	Asst. farmer	120	...	I.
Oliver Prue	do	120	...	I.
Michael Ghost Face	do	120	...	I.
Thomas Larvie	do	120	...	I.
Wm. Horse Ring	do	120	...	I.
Antoine Bordeaux	do	120	...	I.
Fred M. Bighorse	do	120	...	I.
Frank Jannis	do	120	...	I.
George Whirlwind Soldier.	do	120	...	I.
Norris Shield	do	120	...	I.
ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK.—cont'd.				
John Frost	Asst. blacksmith.	$60	...	I.
Samuel High Bear	Police capt	.....	$15	I.
Antoine Ladoux	Police first lieut.	.....	15	I.
John High Pipe	Police second lieut.	.....	15	I.
Alfred Little Elk	Police first sergt.	.....	10	I.
Jesse One Feather	Police second sergt.	.....	10	I.
Paul Black Bull	Police third sergt.	.....	10	I.
Alfred Afraid of Bear.	Police pvt	.....	10	I.
George Beads	do	.....	10	I.
Henry Blue Bird	do	.....	10	I.
John Bad Man	do	.....	10	I.
Frank Broncho Bill	do	.....	10	I.
Jonah Crow	do	.....	10	I.
Jas. Charging Elk	do	.....	10	I.
Edw. Comes from War.	do	.....	10	I.
Jasper Ellston	do	.....	10	I.
John Foofish Elk	do	.....	10	I.
David Good Face	do	.....	10	I.
Alex. Good Hawk	do	.....	10	I.
Charles L. Hawk	do	.....	10	I.
Osmann Iron Tail	do	.....	10	I.
Samuel Kills Two	do	.....	10	I.
Edward Kills Enemy.	do	.....	10	I.
Lewis Lance	do	.....	10	I.
Richard Leading White Cow.	do	.....	10	I.
Charles Left Hand	do	.....	10	I.
Frederick Little Day.	do	.....	10	I.
Robert Muggins	do	.....	10	I.
Thomas Money	do	.....	10	I.
John Owns the Battle.	do	.....	10	I.
Daniel Poor Thunder.	do	.....	10	I.
George Pretty Boy	do	.....	10	I.
Richard Rain Water	do	.....	10	I.
Hoke Red Thunder	do	.....	10	I.
Francis Red Tomahawk.	do	.....	10	I.
Ernest Swimmer	do	.....	10	I.
John Search Enemy	do	.....	10	I.
Edward Ute	do	.....	10	I.
Eli Wooden Ring	do	.....	10	I.
George White Feather	do	.....	10	I.
Chas. Walking Soldier.	do	.....	10	I.
Frank White Cloud	do	.....	10	I.
Jared Good Shield	do	.....	10	I.
Amos Wooden Knife.	do	.....	10	I.
Howard Y. Whirlwind.	do	.....	10	I.
Silos Standing Elk	do	.....	10	I.
Arthur Two Heart	do	.....	10	I.
Edward Big Face	do	.....	10	I.
Robert Good Calf	do	.....	10	I.
Norris Stands for Them.	do	.....	10	I.
Stephen Little Crow	do	.....	10	I.

a Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement approved February 28, 1877.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. DAK.—cont'd.				
John Shooter	Police pvt		$10	I.
Saul Brave Bird	do		10	I.
Wellington Medicine.	do		10	I.
ROUND VALLEY AGENCY, CAL.				
Lieut. Thomas Connelly.	Act'g agent	None		W.
Henry W. Montague.	Clerk	$1,000		W.
Charles Dorman	Additional farmer.	360		I.
John Wilsey	Blacksmith and carpenter.	360		I.
Jack Anderson	Hostler	120		I.
David Brown	Harness maker.	120		I.
David Lincoln	Police pvt		10	I.
Billy John	do		10	I.
SAC AND FOX AGENCY, IOWA.				
Horace M. Rebok	Agent	1,000		W.
D. S. Hinegardner	Additional farmer.		50	W.
Joseph Tesson	Interpreter	50		I.
SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA. *a*				
Edward L. Thomas	Agent	1,200		W.
J. H. Lawrence	Clerk	1,000		W.
F. W. Wyman	Physician	1,000		W.
B. F. Hamilton	do	1,000		W.
Payson S. Whatley	Ass't clerk	900		W.
A. Egnew	Blacksmith	700		W.
J. H. Stephens	do	700		W.
J. S. Tanksley	Additional farmer.	600		W.
T. C. Davis	do	600		W.
Elizabeth Test	Field matron		40	W.
George Cole	Laborer	300		W.
Wm. Hurr	Interpreter	100		I.
Peter Soosy	Police capt		15	I.
Jim Warrior	Police pvt		10	I.
Switch Little Axe	do		10	I.
Robert Connales	do		10	I.
Oscar McCunce	do		10	I.
Cris Winn	do		10	I.
Walter Battice	do		10	I.
Frank Carter	do		10	I.
Cedro Canallas	do		10	I.
Thompson Alford	do		10	I.
SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ.				
Capt. Albert L. Myer. U. S. A.	Act'g agent	None		W.
D. G. Cheesman	Clerk	1,200		W.
Julius Silberstein	Physician	1,200		W.
Ambler Caskie	do	1,200		W.
Frank K. Finn	Carpenter and wheelwright.	900		W.
C. R. Allen	Blacksmith	900		W.
Geo. Campbell	Engineer and miller.	900		W.
SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ.—cont'd.				
W. O. Tuttle	Additional farmer.	$840		W.
Thomas Armer	do	840		W.
Perry McMurren	do	840		W.
R. S. Knowles	do	840		W.
James Warren	do	840		W.
W. H. Kay	do	840		W.
Albert Morse	Farmer and saddler.	840		W.
J. E. Sponseller	Miller and sawyer.	840		W.
F. P. Burnett	Issue clerk	840		W.
Elisha B. Lewis	Property clerk.	840		W.
Don Juan	Ox driver	480		I.
Wood Nashozey	Asst. miller	420		I.
Frank Panya	Ox driver	360		I.
Tom Suramma	do	360		I.
Gray Oliver	do	360		I.
Austin Navajo	do	360		I.
Edward Hatyalo	do	360		I.
Stephen Smith	Asst. issue clerk.	300		I.
Roland Fish	Asst. blacksmith.	240		I.
Laban Socojim	Interpreter	240		I.
Charley Naha	Asst. blacksmith.	240		I.
Gose Klegay	Asst. wheelwright.	240		I.
Knox Nostlin	do	240		I.
Arthur Ducat	Interpreter	240		I.
Modoc Wind	do	240		I.
Marshall Pete	Judge		$10	I.
Chase Mutton	do		10	I.
Agnus Loco	do		10	I.
Obed Rabbitt	Police capt		15	I.
Stove Pipe	Police lieut		15	I.
John Haskintelsayhen.	Police pvt		10	I.
Mark Twain	do		10	I.
Nasina Aha	do		10	I.
Richard Water	do		10	I.
Jim Taylor	do		10	I.
Charles Bones	do		10	I.
John Taylay	do		10	I.
Joseph Hoddie	do		10	I.
Joe Koatha	do		10	I.
Alfred Naschuga	do		10	I.
Paysh leg gy	do		10	I.
John Nesta	do		10	I.
Dude Natt ozay	do		10	I.
John Tanata	do		10	I.
Big Charley	do		10	I.
Kwache Kama	do		10	I.
Joe Dale	do		10	I.
Festus Pelone	do		10	I.
Sam Atoducha	do		10	I.
Katy Joe	do		10	I.
Nay Ski	do		10	I.
Grover Cleveland	do		10	I.
Dil Wamma	do		10	I.
No na talth	do		10	I.
SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR. *b*				
Joseph Clements	Agent	1,200		W
George W. Ira	Physician	1,200		W
John R. Overman	Clerk	1,000		W

a Also treaty of October 11, 1842.
b Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement approved February 28, 1877.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
SANTEE AGENCY, NEBR.—cont'd.				
P. B. Gordon	Farmer and supt. of work.	$900		W.
Benj. D. Bayha	Overseer	720		W.
V. N. Swan	Physician	200		W.
Henry Jones	Issue clerk	720		I.
Oliver La Croux	Carpenter	660		I.
Robert W. Brown	Blacksmith	660		I.
Joseph M. Campbell	Engineer	640		I.
Thomas Kitto	Miller	600		I.
William Abraham	Asst. carpenter.	480		I.
Louis Robinett	Teamster	480		I.
Thomas Knudsen	Carpenter	400		I.
James Roy	Blacksmith	400		I.
Patrick Henry	Harness-maker.	360		I.
Eugene Hoffman	Asst. blacksmith.	300		I.
Demas Eastman	Overseer	300		I.
Solomon Ross	Police pvt		$10	I.
SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYO. *a*				
Capt. R. H. Wilson, U. S. A.	Act'g agent	None		W.
Jules F. Ludin	Clerk	1,200		W.
F. H. Welty	Physician	1,200		W.
George W. Sheff	Engineer and storekeeper.	900		W.
John Small	Miller and sawyer.	900		W.
L. S. Clark	Butcher and issue clerk.	800		W.
Thos. R. Beason	Asst. clerk	800		W.
Richard Morse	Blacksmith	720		W.
Levi W. Vanderveort.	Carpenter	720		W.
Thomas A. Adams	do	720		W.
J. M. Kirk	Additional farmer.	720		W.
John Henry Wahlen	do	720		W.
Edward M. Morse	Blacksmith	720		W.
Benj. Van Deusen	Additional farmer.	720		W.
F. G. Burnett	do	720		W.
Chas. E. Blonde	Chief herder		75	W.
William Penn	Herder	600		I.
John McAdams	Teamster and laborer.	360		I.
Norkok	Interpreter	240		I.
Henry Lee	do	240		I.
White Man	Blacksmith's apprentice.	120		I.
Edward Wanstall	do	120		I.
Thomas Ground Bear.	Carpenter's apprentice.	100		I.
Tonevook	Judge		10	I.
Bahugooshia	do		10	I.
Eagle Chief	do		10	I.
Tallow	do		10	I.
Quitandesia	Police capt		15	I.
Sherman Sage	Police lieut		15	I.
Ed Brazill	Police pvt		10	I.
Hoagowiddie	do		10	I.
Woawatsie	do		10	I.
SHOSHONE AGENCY, WYO.—cont'd.				
Bill Friday	Police pvt		$10	I.
Seth Willow	do		10	I.
Quiver	do		10	I.
David B. Hill	do		10	I.
Fitzhugh Lee	do		10	I.
Wm. Shakespeare	do		10	I.
George Washakie	do		10	I.
Joseph	do		10	I.
SILETZ AGENCY, OREG.				
Beal Gaither	Agent	$1,200		W.
Alfred P. Meriwether.	Physician	1,000		W.
J. J. Gaither	Clerk	900		W.
W. J. Wade	Additional farmer.	720		W.
Charles Howard	Interpreter	60		I.
George Harvey	Police pvt		$10	I.
George Wilbur	do		10	I.
SISSETON AGENCY, S. DAK.				
Anton M. Keller	Agent	1,500		W.
J. L. Lamb	Physician	1,000		W.
R. E. Murphy	Clerk	980		W.
W. E. Bollenbeck	Carpenter and mill supt.	720		W.
Jacob Wilson	Blacksmith	500		I.
J. T. Van Metre	Asst. clerk	500		I.
Anderson Crawford	Teamster	300		I.
Job Ni na i yo pte	Police pvt		10	I.
John King	do		10	I.
Felix Rondell	do		10	I.
Thomas Dick	do		10	I.
SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, COLO. *b*				
David F. Day	Agent	1,400		W.
Louis A. Knackstedt	Clerk	1,000		W.
Francis A. Harlow	Physician	1,000		W.
Roderick S. Day	Farmer	840		W.
Allen Brown	Blacksmith	720		W.
Joseph Smith	Issue clerk		70	W.
John Taylor	Asst. farmer (acting interpreter).	600		W.
John Lyon	Police capt		15	I.
Charles Buck	Police pvt		10	I.
Aaron Bear	do		10	I.
Benj. North	do		10	I.
John Dole	do		10	I.
White Frost	do		10	I.
Cyrus Grove	do		10	I.
Ben Bean	do		10	I.
Asa House	do		10	I.
STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK. *c*				
John W. Cramsie	Agent	1,800		W.
William Dobson	Clerk	1,200		W.
Ralph H. Ross	Physician	1,200		W.
Walter Lee	Issue clerk	1,000		W.

a Also treaties of May 10, 1868, and July 3, 1868.
b Also treaties of October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868.
c Also treaty of April 29, 1868, and agreement approved February 28, 1877.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK.—continued.				
Thomas J. Reedy	Head farmer	$900		W.
Edward Forte	Carpenter	900		W.
Frank B. Steinmetz	Blacksmith	900		W.
Henry Ten Broek	Harness maker.	900		W.
William Whitesell	Additional farmer.	900		W.
Frank W. Lyon	do	900		W.
August P. Johnson	Butcher	720		W.
John McLean	Asst. blacksmith.	300		W.
Charles McLaughlin.	Additional farmer.	900		I.
Aaron C. Wells	do	900		I.
Edward N. Vandal	Copyist	720		I.
George Pleets	Asst. carpenter.	360		I.
Louis Killed	Asst. blacksmith.	360		I.
Marcelus Redtomahawk.	Asst. farmer	300		I.
Baptiste Pierre	do	300		I.
Charles De Rockbrain.	do	300		I.
John Tiokasin	Asst. carpenter.	300		I.
Thomas Fly	do	300		I.
Philip Onehawk	Stableman	300		I.
Thomas Frosted	Asst. carpenter.	300		I.
Jerome Shavehead	Asst. farmer	300		I.
John Redfox	Laborer	300		I.
Tail Woodpecker	do	300		I.
John Rattlinghail	Asst. blacksmith.	300		I.
Charles Gayton	do	300		I.
Luke Chase Alone	Asst. carpenter.	240		I.
Charles Ramsey	do	240		I.
Thomas Kidder	Assistant harness maker.	240		I.
Emerau D. White	Interpreter	240		I.
Charles Marshall	Asst. blacksmith.	240		I.
Benedict White	Janitor and physician's assistant.	180		I.
William Burke	Asst. carpenter.	180		I.
William End of horn.	Assistant harness maker.	180		I.
Charles Thompson	Asst. blacksmith.	180		I.
Paul Holytrack	do	120		I.
Francis Redtomahawk.	Asst. carpenter.	120		I.
John Grass, sr	Judge		$10	I.
Gabriel Grayeagle	do		10	I.
Miles Walker	do		10	I.
David Standing-soldier.	Police captain.		15	I.
David Chatkah	Police first lieutenant.		15	I.
John Loneman	Police second lieut.		15	I.
Joseph Brownwolf	Police pvt		10	I.
Martin Higheagle	do		10	I.
STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK.—continued.				
Antoine Onefeather	Police pvt		$10	I.
Mark Goodwood	do		10	I.
John Eagleman	do		10	I.
Alexander Middle	do		10	I.
Albert Windy	do		10	I.
Henry Medicine	do		10	I.
Andrew Foolbull	do		10	I.
Nicholas Leanelk	do		10	I.
James Reddog	do		10	I.
Hugh Swifthawk	do		10	I.
Robert Bearsghost	do		10	I.
James Yellow	do		10	I.
Henry Redthunder	do		10	I.
Henry Highbear	do		10	I.
Mark Afraid of Hawk.	do		10	I.
George Keepeagle	do		10	I.
Guy Swiftdog	do		10	I.
Eugene Littlesoldier.	do		10	I.
Rain in the face	do		10	I.
Henry Fireheart	do		10	I.
Tiberius Many-wounds.	do		10	I.
Faustinus Charg-ingeagle.	do		10	I.
Edward Bobtail Tiger.	do		10	I.
Paul Ironcedar	do		10	I.
Charles Hawk	do		10	I.
Francis Fearless	do		10	I.
Leon Badhorse	do		10	I.
Joseph Chaseoften	do		10	I.
Oliver Lookingelk	do		10	I.
Jacob Crossbear	do		10	I.
David Seventeen	do		10	I.
Grover Eagleboy	do		10	I.
Louis Goodeagle	do		10	I.
Peter Magpieeagle	do		10	I.
Henry Bearsrib	do		10	I.
Lewis Elk nation	do		10	I.
Samuel Hawkeagle	do		10	I.
James Amidst	do		10	I.
John Crowman	do		10	I.
Emeran Holy Medicine.	do		10	I.
Dennis Take the hat.	do		10	I.
James Wounded Often.	do		10	I.
TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT. *a*				
Capt. Geo. W. H. Stouch, U. S. A.	Act'g agent	None		
Wm. A. Posey	Clerk	$1,000		W.
Geo. J. Fanning	Physician	1,000		W.
C. W. Wilson	Farmer	720		W.
Harold Tilleson	Blacksmith	720		W.
H. C. Goodale	Additional farmer.	720		W.
W. A. Wright	Herder and butcher.	720		W.
Louis Roundstone	Additional farmer.	400		I.
Albert Porcupine	Asst. farmer	240		I.
David B. Man	Interpreter	240		I.
Saml. Curley	Apprentice	120		I.

a Also treaty of May 10, 1868, and treaty approved February 28, 1877.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
TONGUE RIVER AGENCY, MONT.—continued				
Jno. Two Moon	Police capt		$15	I.
Dick Walks Behind	Police pvt		10	I.
Martin Bull Sheep	do		10	I.
Frank Pine	do		10	I.
Arapahoe Chief	do		10	I.
Geo. Standing Elk	do		10	I
Chas. Twin	do		10	I.
King Fisher	do		10	I.
Tall White Man	do		10	I.
Box Alder	do		10	I.
TULALIP AGENCY, WASH.				
Daniel C. Govan	Agent	$1,200		W
Chas. M. Buchanan	Physician	1,000		W
J. W. Harris	Clerk	900		W.
Burton E. Axe	Additional farmer.	600		W.
Ed Bristow	do	600		W.
L. Loftin	do	600		W
Wm. McCluskey	Millwright	720		I.
Wm Shelton	Sawyer	600		I.
David Tense	Judge		8	I.
Charles Jules	do		8	I.
Hillaire Crockett	do		8	I.
Charles George	do		8	I
John Folensby	do		8	I.
Celestial Star	do		8	I.
Peter Quil quil ion	do		8	I.
Wm. Peter	do		8	I.
Thomas Jefferson	do		8	I
Charley Keokuke	do		8	I.
Joseph Shelton	do		8	I.
James Thomas	Police capt		15	I.
Charles Hillaire	Police pvt		10	I.
Thomas Ewye	do		10	I.
Sam Currier	do		10	I.
John Newhawk	do		10	I.
Peter J. James	do		10	I.
Louie Washington	do		10	I.
Thomas Williams	do		10	I.
UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY, UTAH. *a*				
Maj. Jas. F. Randlett, U. S. A.	Act'g agent	None		W.
Uintah.				
J. A. Muse	Clerk	1,200		W.
Howard C. Ramer	Physician	1,200		W.
Geo. W. Dickson	Engineer and miller.	1,000		W.
W. M. Wayman	Additional farmer.	720		W.
C. A. Davis	do	720		W.
Geo. H. Johnson	Wheelwright	720		W.
Sam McAfee	Carpenter	720		W.
Henry E. Harris	Issue clerk (acting interpreter).	720		I.
Wm. Taylor	Blacksmith	720		I.
Wm. Wash	Herder	480		I.
Jim Hardy	Stableman	480		I.
Andrew Frank	Blacksmith's apprentice.	120		I.
UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY, UTAH—cont'd.				
Uintah—Continued.				
Camp Murray	Carpenter's apprentice.	$60		I.
Bob Ridley	Police capt		$15	I.
Tom Yanagup	Police pvt		10	I.
Frank Parriett	do		10	I.
Frank Doctor	do		10	I.
Joe Warren	do		10	I.
Dave Weech	do		10	I.
Ed Eocheff	do		10	I.
Albert Chapoose	do		10	I.
Tom Arrum	do		10	I.
Charley Sireech	do		10	I.
Ouray.				
J. A. Gogarty	Clerk	1,200		W.
Paul B. Carter	Physician	1,200		W.
John McAndrews	Chief herder	900		W.
George F. Britt	Farmer	720		W.
W. J. Burgess	Blacksmith	720		W.
W. Stark	Carpenter	720		W.
George Shepherd	Wh'lwright.	720		W.
Hugh Owens	Farmer	720		W.
Ben Newcowree	Asst. herder.	480		I.
Jack Johnson	Laborer	480		I.
James Kanapatch	Apprentice	300		I.
Frank Augustine	Ferryman		25	I.
Charley Alhandra	Interpreter	240		I.
Albert Cespooch	Apprentice	60		I.
James Wyasket	Police capt		15	I.
John McCook	Police pvt		10	I.
John Jones	do		10	I.
Sam Atchee	do		10	I.
Dick Wass	do		10	I.
James Little	do		10	I.
Charles Travis	do		10	I.
UMATILLA AGENCY, OREG.				
George W. Harper	Agent	1,200		W.
Lewis J. Perkins	Physician	1,000		W.
Fred'k Robinnovitz	Clerk	900		W.
Joseph T. Glenn	Carpenter and wheelwright.	720		W.
Carl Jensen	Blacksmith	720		W.
Myron W. Briggs	Laborer and teamster.	480		W.
John McBean	Interpreter	100		I.
John Shomkin	Police capt		15	I.
Gus Cournoyer	Police pvt		10	I.
Gilbert Minthorn	do		10	I.
Luke Minthorn	do		10	I.
Ya ma wit	do		10	I.
UNION AGENCY, IND. T.				
Dew M. Wisdom	Agent	1,500		W.
J. Fentress Wisdom	Clerk	1,200		W.
W. F. Wells	Asst. clerk	900		W
J. W. Ellis	Police capt		15	I.
B. Cobb	Police lieut		15	I.
Alfred McCoy	do		15	I.
B. T. Kell	Police sergt		10	I.
Joseph Ward	do		10	I.
Mark Bean	Police pvt		10	I.
R. L. Benge	do		10	I.

a Also treaties of October 7, 1863, and March 2, 1868.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
UNION AGENCY, IND. T.—cont'd.				
Simp Bennett	Police pvt		$10	I.
John L. Brown	do		10	I.
Samuel C. Childers	do		10	I.
John Childers	do		10	I.
Chukulesa	do		10	I.
George W. Elders	do		10	I.
Tandy Folsom	do		10	I.
Scott Gentry	do		10	I.
Shelby Keys	do		10	I.
Wiley McIntosh	do		10	I.
C. W. Plummer	do		10	I.
John C. West	do		10	I.
John R. Willey	do		10	I.
Harrison Foreman	do		10	I.
David A. Lee	do		10	I.
James Colbert	do		10	I.
Frank Webb	do		10	I.
Moses Jimison	do		10	I.
D. N. Garland	do		10	I.
A. T. Akin	do		10	I.
WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREG.				
Peter Gallagher	Agent	$1,200		W.
Commodore P. Richards.	Physician	900		W.
Edward C. Godwin	Clerk	800		W.
Peter Kalama	Blacksmith	600		I.
Nena Patt	Judge		8	I.
Jerry Holliquilla	do		8	I.
Albert Kuckup	do		8	I.
Antwine Pepino	Police capt		15	I.
Lemuel Seymore	Police pvt		10	I.
Joseph Sidwalder	do		10	I.
Charles Wewa	do		10	I.
Suppah	do		10	I.
Pipeshee	do		10	I.
James Sawykee	do		10	I.
Jackson Culps	do		10	I.
Ike Owhi	do		10	I.
Perry Kuckup	do		10	I.
WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY, NEV.				
William L. Hargrove.	Agent	1,500		W.
W. McKay Dougan	Physician	1,000		W.
J. A. Granger	Blacksmith	720		W.
W. T. Smith	Forwarding agent.	100		W.
John Black	Farmer	360		I.
Charles Thomas	do	360		I.
Samuel Fat	Mail carrier	240		I.
Frank Smith	Judge		10	I.
Sam Harney	do		10	I.
Charley Wines	do		10	I.
Charlie Thacker	Police capt		15	I.
George Washington	Police pvt		10	I.
Johnny Dave	do		10	I.
Charley Mingo	do		10	I.
Johnny Pronto	do		10	I.
Charley Damon	do		10	I.
Samuel Golconda	do		10	I.
William Ruby	do		10	I.
WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN.				
Robert M. Allen	Agent	1,800		W.
Robert J. Holland	Clerk	1,200		W.
WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN.—continued.				
Edward S. Hart	Physician and overseer.	$1,200		W.
George S. Lesher	Physician	1,200		W.
George S. Davidson	do	1,200		W.
W. Kirker Beatty	do	1,000		W.
Arnold A. Ledeboer	Asst. clerk	1,000		W.
George A. Morrison	Farmer and overseer.	1,000		W.
Thomas Sweeny	Blacksmith	720		W.
Willis H. Hendrickson.	Asst clerk	600		W
C. E. Morse	Forwarding agent.		$10	W.
W. H. Richards	do		10	W.
Charles J. Buzzetti	do		10	W.
John Beaulieu	Additional farmer.	840		I.
J. E. Perrault	do	840		I.
Lawrence Roberts	Blacksmith	720		I.
Mart Branchand	do	720		I.
Alexie Gurneau	do	720		I.
George A. Berry	do	720		I.
George M. Campbell.	Superintendent logging		100	I.
Daniel S. Morrison	Asst. clerk	600		I.
David McArthur	Teamster	360		I.
Joe Fairbanks	do	360		I.
Louis Caswell	Asst. blacksmith.	300		I.
Alex Jourdan	Teamster	300		I.
Frank Ellis	do	300		I.
Charles Murray	Asst. blacksmith.		25	I.
Truman Beaulieu	Interpreter	240		I.
Peter Graves	do	240		I.
William Bellanger	do	240		I.
Gay bay gah bow	Police capt		15	I.
William Martin	do		15	I.
Peter Parker	Police pvt		10	I.
Winfield Smith	do		10	I.
Abraham Viznor	do		10	I.
Joseph Charette	do		10	I.
John Rabbitt	do		10	I.
Nay ah tah weeb	do		10	I.
Kay ke zhe gwon abe.	do		10	I.
Joe Bellanger	do		10	I.
Be mah squash	do		10	I.
Kay zhe bah wo say	do		10	I.
Robert Beaulieu	do		10	I.
Joseph C. Roy	do		10	I.
Way metig ozance	do		10	I.
Me ke seence	do		10	I.
Peter J. Perrault	do		10	I.
Joe Thunder	do		10	I.
Kay gway tah be tung.	Police sergt		10	I.
Gah ge way ah nah quod.	Police pvt		10	I.
John Fairbanks	do		10	I.
Star Bad Boy	do		10	I.
Romain Perrault	do		10	I.
An je ke new	do		10	I.
George Coleman	do		10	I.
YAKIMA AGENCY, WASH.				
Lewis T. Erwin	Agent	1,800		W.
Albert Wilgus	Physician	1,200		W.
J. L. Banks	Clerk	1,100		W.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
YAKIMA AGENCY, WASH.—cont'd.				
Martin Doyle	Additional farmer.	$900		W.
H. E. Ramsaur	Engineer	840		W.
R. I. Watson	Carpenter and wagon maker.	840		W.
Joe Flannery	Blacksmith	840		I.
Frank Rodenbeck	Miller	840		I.
Hampton Lumley	Sawyer	840		I.
Walter Charley	Teamster	300		I.
Joe Stick	Judge		$5	I.
Thomas Cree	do		5	I.
Weyallup	do		5	I.
Peter Klickitat	Police capt		15	I.
Wm. Nehemiah	Police pvt		10	I.
James Solomon	do		10	I.
Wm. Zack	do		10	I.
Yaw yowan	do		10	I.
Taylor Martin	do		10	I.
George Nehemiah	do		10	I.
John Nehemiah	do		10	I.
YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK. *a*				
James A. Smith	Agent	1,600		W.
C. B. Persons	Clerk	1,200		W.
James Brewster	Physician	1,200		W.
F. H. Craig	Supt. shops	900		W.
J. Brown	Farmer	900		W.
C. S. Bush	Additional farmer.	900		W.
S. C. De Fond	Issue clerk	720		I.
J. B. Cournoyer	Additional farmer.	720		I.
F. T. Brunot	do	720		I.
Geo. Dripps	do	480		I.
J. Picotte	do	480		I.
L. Claymore	Blacksmith	400		I.
S. Spider	Groom	300		I.
F. Lyman	Painter	300		I.
E. Sherman	Tinsmith	300		I.
S. Packard	Wagon m'r	300		I.
W. Bean	Carpenter	300		I.
J. Cook	do	300		I.
P. Goodcloud	Teamster	300		I.
C. Bruguier	Shoe and harness maker.	300		I.
H. Frederick	Blacksmith	300		I.
C. H. Kealer	Asst. clerk		60	I.
W. T. Selwyn	Interpreter	240		I.
J. Butcher	Butcher	120		I.
M. Leeds	Judge		10	I.
M. Arnold	do		10	I.
S. Antelope	do		10	I.
Stephen Cloud Elk	Police capt		15	I.
Amos Sitoka	Police pvt		10	I.
Albion Hitika	do		10	I.
L. Shunk	do		10	I.
G. Bangs	do		10	I.
B. Young	do		10	I.
D. Jumpingthunder	do		10	I.
RUSHVILLE SHIPPING STATION, NEBR.				
Solomon V. Pitcher	Receiving and shipping clerk.	1,200		W.
RUSHVILLE SHIPPING STATION, NEBR—cont'd.				
Geo. N. Popplewell	Asst clerk and telegraph operator.	$600		W.
VALENTINE SHIPPING STATION, NEBR.				
James A. Carroll	Receiving and shipping clerk.	1,200		W.
J. T. Keeley	Asst. receiving and shipping clerk.	600		W.
INDIAN WAREHOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.				
Dewitt C. Cregier	Supt		$150	W.
Mark Goode	Clerk and inspector.		125	W.
Frank Sorenson	Clerk	1,000		W.
E. L. F. Cregier	do	1,000		W.
INDIAN WAREHOUSE, NEW YORK, N. Y.				
Henry D. Graves	Supt	2,000		W.
Henry M. Gaines	Chief clerk	1,600		W.
Aren Brunges, jr	Clerk		75	W.
John Doran	Porter		75	W.
Halsey R. Graves	Clerk		75	W.
James L. Williams	do		75	W.
Harry Graves	do		75	W.
Elmer E. Davidson	Typewriter		60	W.
EASTERN CHEROKEE INDIANS, IN CHARGE OF SUPERINTENDENT EASTERN CHEROKEE SCHOOL, N. C				
William French	Interpreter	200		I.
Loyd Owl	Police pvt		10	I.
John U. Lambert	do		10	I.
INDIANS OF GRANDE RONDE RESERVATION, IN CHARGE OF SUPERINTENDENT GRANDE RONDE SCHOOL, OREG.				
J. B. Trullinger	Miller and sawyer.	640		W.
Andrew Smith	Additional farmer.	600		I.
James Winslow	Blacksmith and carpenter.	500		I.
William Hartless	Blacksmith and carpenter's apprentice.	120		I.

a Also treaty of April 19, 1858.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary. Per annum.	Salary. Per month.	Race.
HUALAPAI AND YAVA SUPPAI INDIANS IN ARIZONA.				
Henry P. Ewing	Farmer in charge.	$1,000	---	W.
Charles Bushnell	Additional farmer.	720	---	W.
F. S. Calfee	Field matron	------	$60	W.
George Startzer	Laborer	------	50	W.
Jas. Mexican Hat	Police pvt	------	10	I.
L'ANSE INDIANS IN MICHIGAN.				
Dr. Jas. G. Turner	Physician in charge.	700	---	W.
MOQUI INDIANS, IN CHARGE OF SUPERINTENDENT KEAM'S CANYON SCHOOL, ARIZ.				
John V. Raush	General mechanic.	900	---	W.
E. O. Stillwell	Field matron	------	60	W.
Henry Nahpy	Apprentice	180	---	I.
Nahi	Police pvt	------	10	I.
Adam	do	------	10	I.
INDIANS OF PUYALLUP RESERVATION, IN CHARGE OF SUPERINTENDENT PUYALLUP SCHOOL, WASH.				
Thomas B. Wilson	Clerk	1,200	---	W.
Philip B. Swearingen.	Physician	1,000	---	W.
Robert J. Huston	do	1,000	---	W.
Charles McIntire	Teamster	600	---	W.
Henry Allen	Laborer	360	---	I.
Captain Mason	Judge	------	5	I.
John Wakatup	do	------	3	I.
James Jackson	do	------	3	I.
Dick Lewis	Police pvt	------	10	I.
John Clipp	do	------	10	I.
John C. Woodworth	do	------	10	I.
Silas Heck	do	------	10	I.
INDIAN SERVICE, MISCELLANEOUS.				
Province McCormick.	Inspector	2,500	---	W.
Clinton C. Duncan	do	2,500	---	W.
James McLaughlin	do	2,500	---	W.
John Lane	do	2,500	---	W.
J. George Wright	do	2,500	---	W.
William H. Able	Special Indian agent.	2,000	---	W.
Marcus D. Shelby	do	2,000	---	W.
James G. Dickson	do	2,000	---	W.
John T. Oglesby	do	2,000	---	W.
INDIAN SERVICE, MISCELLANEOUS—continued.				
Merrill E. Gates	Ch'n board of Indian commiss'rs.	None	---	W.
Eliphalet Whittlesey.	Sec. board of Indian commiss'rs.	$2,000	---	W.
Albert K. Smiley	Indian comsioner.	None	---	W.
William H. Lyon	do	None	---	W.
Joseph T. Jacobs	do	None	---	W.
William D. Walker	do	None	---	W.
Philip C. Garrett	do	None	---	W.
Darwin R. James	do	None	---	W.
Rt. Rev. Henry B. Whipple.	do	None	---	W.
Walter H. Graves *a*	Supt. irrigation, Crow Reservation, Mont.	2,700	---	W.
George Butler	Supt. irrigation, Navajo Reservation, N. Mex.	2,000	---	W.
Robert B. Henton	Special agent for Medawakanton Sioux Indians in Minnesota.	------	*b*$5	W.
Archibald S. McKennon.	Commiss'r to Five Civilized Tribes.	5,000	---	W.
Frank C. Armstrong	do	5,000	---	W.
Henry L. Dawes	do	5,000	---	W.
Thomas B. Cabaniss	do	5,000	---	W.
Alexander B. Montgomery.	do	5,000	---	W.
Melvin R. Baldwin	Commiss'r to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota.	------	*b*10	W.
James J. Anderson	Commiss'r to negotiate with the Puyallup Indians in Washington.	------	*b*10	W.
John W. Renfroe	do	------	*b*10	W.
Robert H. Kern *c*	Commiss'r to Cherokee Freedmen.	*d*1,500	---	W.
William Clifton *c*	do	*d*1,500	---	W.
William P. Thompson. *c*	do	*d*1,500	---	W.
Washington J. Houston. *e*	Commiss'r to revise Osage annuity roll.	------	*b*13	W.

a Act of March 3, 1891.
b Per day.
c Appointed by honorable Secretary of the Interior in compliance with requirement of a judgment of the Court of Claims.
d For entire service.
e Appointed by request of Osage National Council and paid from Indians' own money.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN AGENCY SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896, UNDER ACT OF MARCH 2, 1895, AND OTHER LAWS NOTED—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.		Race.	Name.	Position.	Salary.		Race.
		Per annum.	Per month.				Per annum.	Per month.	
INDIAN SERVICE, MISCELLANEOUS—continued.					INDIAN SERVICE, MISCELLANEOUS—continued.				
George Y. Scott *a*	Commiss'r to revise Osage annuity roll.	----	*b* $13	W.	John W. Clark	Special allotting agent.	----	*b* $8	W.
					Henry W. Patten	do	----	*b* 8	W.
					William A. Winder	do	----	*b* 8	W.
					Charles E. Worden	do	----	*b* 8	W.
Martin J. Bentley *c*	Special agent to assist in locating Kickapoo Indians on their allotments.	----	100	W.	James H. Kinnam	do	----	*b* 8	W.
					George B. Cosby	Special agent for the Digger Indians in California.	----	*b* 8	W.
Claude N. Bennett	Special allotting agent.	----	*b* 8	W.					

a Appointed by request of Osage National Council and paid from Indians' own money.
b Per day.
c Appointed by request of Kickapoo Indians and paid from Indian moneys.

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
ALBUQUERQUE INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL, N. MEX.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Saml. M. McCowan	Superintendent	$1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 24, 1895	
A. L. Mahaffey	Physician	720	M.	W.	June 9, 1894	
G. A. Hale	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 13, 1894	
S. K. Wauchope	Assistant and issue clerk.	800	M.	W.	Aug. 2, 1894	
Flora E. Harvey	Principal teacher	900	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Ora B. Bryant	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Nannie A. Cook	do	660	F.	W.	do	
Emma V. Haines	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Hugh Wind	do	540	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Anna West Allison	do	480	F.	I.	Oct. 2, 1894	
Emma A. McCowan	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 24, 1896	
Matilda Wind	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Dec. 12, 1894	
Sidney J. Patrick	do	500	F.	W.	Jan. 4, 1895	
George W. Patrick	Disciplinarian and industrial teacher.	720	M.	W.	do	
Andrew Rendon	Assistant disciplinarian.	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Wm. A. Seldomridge	Farmer and engineer	720	M.	W.	Sept. 24, 1895	
W. G. Gruninger	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	June 4, 1894	
James Devine	Band teacher	240	M.	W.	Oct. 23, 1894	
Joseph Collombine	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Jan. 6, 1896	
Charles E. Orr	Saddle and harness maker.	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Sam Hendricks	Assistant disciplinarian.	60	M.	I.	do	
Maximillian Bacca	do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 14, 1895	
Catherine D. Orr	Cook	540	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1895	
Laura Heaton	Assistant cook	100	F.	I.	May 1, 1896	
Maggie E. Seldomridge.	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894	
Cipriano Abalos	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 13, 1896	
Joseph Wind	Baker	540	M.	I.	Dec. 12, 1894	
Charlotte Brehant	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Apr. 16, 1894	
Leonard Leonicia	Night watchman	180	M.	I.	June 1, 1896	
Harvey Townsend	do	180	M.	I.	May 6, 1895	
Dan Chacon	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
David Gregg	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Ramon Johnson	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Ross Landon	do	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Merihildo Roman	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Effie Cook	do	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lupe Montoya	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Hiram Smith	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Severo Lente	do	60	M.	I.	June 1, 1896	
Pantalon Montoya	do	60	M.	I.	do	
David B. Hill	do	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Stiya Kowakuri	do	60	F.	I.	Apr. 15, 1896	
David Perry	Assistant baker	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Jose Manuel	Stable boy	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Leona Thomas	Female assistant	48	F.	I.	do	
Effie Mitchell	do	48	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Fannie Thomas	do	48	F.	I.	do	
Nina Smith	do	48	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Lulu Antonio	do	48	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Nora Gaston	do	48	F.	I.	do	
Josephine Montoya	do	48	F.	I.	Oct. 28, 1895	
Clara S. Cutler	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Meacham Hendricks	Shoemaker	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Lorenzo Garcia	Janitor	60	M.	I.	June 1, 1896	
Selby Harney	Shoemaker's apprentice.	36	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Robert McAdoo	do	36	M.	I.	do	
James K. Wroth	do	36	M.	I.	July 15, 1895	
Paul Harvier	do	36	M.	I.	Oct. 4, 1895	
Charles Green	do	36	M.	I.	Oct. 1. 1895	
Louis Quintano	do	36	M.	I.	June 1, 1896	
Jose Juan	Tailor's apprentice	36	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Richard Quay	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Robert Patterson	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Thomas Potter	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Thomas Jerry	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Fabriona Benagos	do	36	M.	I.	do	
James Ellis	Harness maker's apprentice.	36	M.	I.	do	
Charles Smith	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Howard Ferguson	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Lane Bean	do	36	M.	I.	do	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
ALBUQUERQUE INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL, N. MEX.—continued.						
Attilano Bijil	Harness maker's apprentice.	$36	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Peto Morgan	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Juan Avalos	Carpenter's apprentice.	36	M.	I.	do	
Victoriano Hortiago	do	36	M.	I.	do	
Juan Venancio	Baker's apprentice	36	M.	I.	do	
Andrew Jackson	do	36	M.	I.	do	
BLACKFEET AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, MONT.						Act May 1, 1888. (25 Stat., 113.)
W. H. Matson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 13, 1892	
Horace J. Johnson	Teacher	840	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
M. C. Matson	do	720	F.	W.	do	
Flora A. Crane	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Omar Bates	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	July 26, 1895	
Ellen L. Kendall	Hospital teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 25, 1895	
Martha B. Wilson	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 26, 1895	
Zanna Olive Groves	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1896	
Mary Bross	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Emma J. Sayers	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1896	
Blanche S. Embree	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Alice M. Williamson	Assistant cook	420	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1896	
CARLISLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, PA.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (25 Stat., 876.)
A. J. Standing	Assistant superintendent.	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
O. H. Bakeless	Principal teacher	1,400	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Z. T. Daniel	Physician	1,200	M.	W.	Mar. 24, 1896	
W. B. Beitzel	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1892	
W. Grant Thompson	Disciplinarian	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Dennison Wheelock	Clerk and bandmaster	1,000	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1893	
M. Burgess	Superintendent of printing.	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
A. S. Ely	Agent out for pupils	1,000	F.	W.	do	
Emma A. Cutter	Senior teacher	840	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Anna C. Hamilton	Normal teacher	840	F.	W.	do	
L. R. Shaffner	Matron	800	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Lida B. Given	Assistant matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
A. S. Luckenbach	Clerk	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
M. S. Barr	Nurse	720	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1893	
O. T. Harris	Bl'cksmith and wagon maker.	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
H. Gardner	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	do	
J. Scott Bushman	Farmer	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
August Kensler	Storekeeper	660	M.	W.	do	
Carrie E. Hulme	Superintendent of sewing.	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
M. L. Silcott	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Aug. 30, 1895	
Florence M. Carter	do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
J. W. Hendren	do	660	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1894	
Jennie P Cochran	do	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Kate S. Bowersox	do	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Fannie I. Peters	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1894	
Jenny Ericson	Sloyd teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 12, 1895	
Rebecca J. Sawyer	Assistant music teacher.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1895	
Mary E. Campbell	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1890	
Prudence Miles	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Eva H. Quinn	Clerk	600	F.	W.	do	
Nana Pratt	do	600	F.	W.	May 1, 1894	
W. R. Clandy	Assistant printer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1891	
Edward W. Harkness	Tinner	600	M.	W.	do	
Elmer Snyder	Tailor	720	M.	W.	do	
George W. Kemp	Harness maker	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1886	
W. H. Marrett	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1888	
Harry F. Weber	Engineer	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Oliver Harlan	Assistant farmer	600	M.	W.	Feb. 15, 1887	
J. L. Dandridge	Cook	600	M.	N.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Ella G. Hill	Laundress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Rosa Bourassa	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Carrie E. Weekley	do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894	
Maud Mosher	do	500	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1895	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
CARLISLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, PA.—continued.						
Phil Norman	Wagon trimmer and painter.	$500	M.	W.	July 1, 1892	
Mary H. Whelan	Assistant nurse	360	F.	W.	May 1, 1896	
William Gray	Dairyman	300	M.	W	July 1, 1895	
Martha B. Hench	Assistant matron	420	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Bemus Pierce	Fireman	420	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Joseph N. Jordan	do	420	M.	N.	do	
Joshua Walker	Baker	180	M.	I.	do	
George Foulk	Teamster	360	M.	N.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Laura A. Dandridge	Assistant cook	300	F.	N.	Mar. 1, 1895	
E. Corbett	Seamstress	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary E. Lininger	do	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Susan Zeamer	do	300	F.	W.	Nov 1, 1893	
C. R. Thomas	do	300	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lizzie C. Jacobs	do	300	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Christina Newman	Assistant laundress	300	F.	N.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Carrie Thomas	do	300	F.	N.	Sept. 1. 1894	
Levi St. Cyr	Assistant printer	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
James Pontiac	Assistant baker	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
CARSON INDIAN SCHOOL, NEV.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Eugene Mead	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Thomas S. Ainsley	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1894	
George V. Goshorn	Principal teacher	800	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
James Furlong	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary L. Mead	Matron	720	F.	W.	do	
Hattie E. Bristow	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Emma L. Miller	do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Russell Howard	Disciplinarian	600	M.	W.	Dec. 21, 1895	
Belle Carson	Cook	540	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1895	
Mary E. Craddock	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Simeon L. Lee	Physician	500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Meda Grimmon	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1895	
Agnes Thomas	Laundress	400	F	W.	July 2, 1895	
Ruby Winston	Assistant cook	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Maggie Rhoades	Assistant laundress	60	F.	I.	Oct. 29, 1895	
Polly Hicks	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Charley McKee	Night watchman	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
James Pierson	Sergeant	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
John Brown	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Jack Hurd	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Dec. 10, 1895	
John Cleveland	do	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1896	
John Moore	do	60	M.	I.	do	
CHEROKEE INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL, N. C.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Julian W. Haddon	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Hartman L. Oberlander.	Physician	900	M.	W.	Oct. 29, 1895	
H. T. Graves	Clerk and storekeeper	900	M.	W.	Oct. 28, 1895	
Nannie F. Haddon	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1896	
Lucy P. Jones	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1895	
Fannie R. Scales	do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1896	
William T. Shelton	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Samuel C. Liner	Carpenter and cabinet-maker.	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Mary E. Holsinger	Matron	600	F.	W.	June 8, 1895	
Stella M. Williams	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1896	
Emma Cooley	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1895	
Edw. Schanandore	Baker and bandmaster	540	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
William P. Farmer	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	540	M.	W.	Aug. 3, 1895	
Hattie A. Shelton	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 3, 1895	
Fannie W. Noble	Cook	480	F.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Robert Donley	Dairyman and gardener.	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Cherokee day schools.						
Big Cove:						
James B. Welch	Assistant teacher	p. m. 45	M.	I.	Sept. 24, 1894	
Mary E. Welch	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 16, 1895	
Birdtown:						
John Pattee	Assistant teacher	p. m. 45	M.	I.	Feb 14, 1895	
Lottie P. Pattee	Housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Apr. 4, 1895	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO AGENCY, OKLA.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Arapaho boarding school.						
J. C. Hart	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
H. F. Furry	Teacher of industries	840	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
William Drummon	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Eunice Warner	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Georgiana Stebbins	Matron	660	F.	W.	Sept. 10, 1895	
Veronica Holiday	Assistant teacher	600	F.	I.	June 4, 1896	
Ada W. Crawford	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894	
R. D. Postlethwaite	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Sept. 12, 1895	
Mary Hickox	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1895	
Hattie E. McCrary	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1896	
Claire Abbott	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Dec. 3, 1895	
Sadie Reed	Baker	400	F.	W.	July 5, 1895	
William Victor	Watchman	400	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Myrtle Anderson	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary McCormick	Cook	400	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Pearl Asbury	Laundress	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Emma Frass	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Ben Road Traveler	Assistant industrial teacher.	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Casper Edson	do	240	M.	I.	Nov. 26, 1895	
Laura C. Bear	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Roscoe Conkling	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Glenna Walker	do	60	F.	I.	June 1, 1896	
Cheyenne boarding school.						Treaty Oct. 28, 1867. (15 Stat., 593.)
A. H. Viets	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Oct. 16, 1894	
B. B. Custer	Teacher of industries	840	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1895	
E. J. Viets	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
A. S. Quick	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1895	
Louise H. Pilcher	Matron	660	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1895	
Chester P. Cornelius	Teacher	600	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Margaret Laird	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 13, 1896	
James C. Swink	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Dec. 3, 1894	
Mary E. Dawes	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
De Forest Antelope	Shoemaker	500	M.	I.	Mar. 10, 1896	
Ebenezer Kingsley	Assistant teacher	480	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Delia Briscoe	Assistant matron	420	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Fannie Swink	Cook	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Mary L. Barnes	Baker	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Dulcie Garrett	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Mar. 19, 1895	
Frank J. Filkins	Night watchman and fireman.	400	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Ota Penn	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mabel Tyler	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Feb. 14, 1895	
Kate E. Custer	Assistant cook	300	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1896	
Edward Williams	Assistant industrial teacher.	240	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Rosa Lewis	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1896	
Philip Cook	Tailor	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
George Coons	Assistant farmer	240	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1895	
Percey White Bear	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Oct. 15, 1895	
Harry White Shield	do	60	M.	I.	June 1, 1896	
Anna Red Cloud	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Maud Warpath	do	48	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1896	
CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Cheyenne River boarding school.						
William H. Smith	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 10, 1894	
Louise Cavalier	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1894	
E. C. Tayloe	Farmer and industrial teacher.	720	M.	W.	Apr. 26, 1895	
Ella H. Gilmore	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Henrietta R. Smith	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1894	
Mina L. Spradling	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 6, 1894	
E. Belle Van Vorhis	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1894	
Lizzie V. Davis	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Maud R. Tayloe	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Jan. 23, 1895	
Addie Bennett	Cook	480	F.	W.	do	
Maggie Larrabee	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Agnes Tobacco Sack	Baker	180	F.	I.	July 5, 1895	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, S. DAK.—continued.						
Cheyenne River boarding school—Cont'd.						
Phœbe Nichols	Nurse	$180	F.	I.	Aug. 20, 1895	
Lizzie Gray	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Nov. 5, 1895	
Thomas Cloud	Janitor and helper	120	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Cheyenne River day schools.						
John F. Carson	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Bird L. Carson	Seamstress	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Marcia De Vinny	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Mary Belling	Seamstress	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Edson Watson	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 5, 1895	
Carrie H. Watson	Seamstress	p. m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Field service.						
Allie M. Robinson	Female industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1895	
Mollie Sechler	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
CHILOCCO INDIAN SCHOOL, IND. T.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Ben F. Taylor	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Dec. 3, 1894	
W. F. Haygood	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	May 6, 1894	
Vinnie Underwood	Assistant clerk	600	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1894	
J. S. Perkins	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Dec. 22, 1893	
R. A. Cochran	Disciplinarian	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
C. J. Crandall	Principal teacher	900	M.	W.	Jan. 12, 1895	
Trice S. Owen	Farmer	900	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
W. A. Scothorn	Engineer and fireman.	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Noah Longenbaugh	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Jan. 30, 1895	
Ernestibe Ebel	Matron	720	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1895	
Helena Blythe	Kindergartner	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Anna D. Burr	Teacher	720	F.	W.	do	
Alice Kingcade	do	660	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Charles E. Dagenett	do	600	M.	I.	Jan. 16, 1896	
Mattie E. Head	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 7, 1894	
Edith Rarick	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 17, 1895	
Lida Bartholow	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Joseph Hoskin	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Esther M. Dagenett	Assistant teacher	500	F.	I.	Jan. 16, 1896	
Al Robinson	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
George Schureman	Gardener and dairyman.	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Albert Mathis	Nurseryman	600	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1891	
Charles F. Mogle	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Fannie P. Purdy	Cook	500	F.	I.	July 11, 1895	
Catherine Owen	Stewardess	600	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1893	
Elsie B. Cochran	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Alma Willis	do	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Ada Smith	do	300	F.	I.	do	
Blanche McArthur	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1895	
Josie W. Roubedeau	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1896	
Mary Mogle	Assistant tailor	500	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1896	
Delia C. Cook	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Jennie Deer	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	Oct. 7, 1895	
James A. Cook	Night watchman	480	M.	W.	July 17, 1893	
Philip Roubedeau	Assistant shoe and harness maker.	360	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Frank Purdy	Baker	500	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
John Kimble	Janitor	240	M.	I.	Jan. 9, 1896	
Dora Purdy	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Etta Purdy	Hospital cook	180	F.	I.	Jan. 13, 1896	
Charles Hubbard	Herder and butcher	180	M.	I.	Sept. 4, 1895	
Lee Daly	Assistant herder and butcher.	120	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Myrtle Smith	Female sergeant	60	F.	I.	do	
Libbie Phillips	do	60	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Lillie Sharloe	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Ruth Williams	do	60	F.	I.	Nov. 7, 1895	
Fannie Winnie	do	60	F.	I.	Jan. 13, 1896	
Katie Carson	do	60	F.	I.	Feb. 8, 1896	
Reuben Wolfe	Male sergeant	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Clay Brown	do	60	M.	I.	do	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
CHILOCCO INDIAN SCHOOL, IND. T.—continued.						
Jesse Sturm	Male sergeant	$60	M.	I.	Feb. 29, 1896	
Levi Jones	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Sam Horse Chief	do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Chester Logan	Apprentice	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Maxie Frizzlehead	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Myrtle Long	do	60	F.	I.	Oct. 11, 1895	
John Rush	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Perry Lavarie	do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Lewis McDonald	Laborer	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Mary H. Mitchell	Assistant music teacher.	600	F.	W.	do	
Robert Smith	Assistant engineer and fireman.	360	M.	I.	do	
COLORADO RIVER AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, ARIZ.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Worlin B. Bacon	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 8, 1895	
Ruby Buckles	Matron	720	F.	W.	Aug. 9, 1895	
Herbert J. Curtis	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Mary Fennell	do	660	F.	W.	do	
Julia V. Clarke	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 9, 1895	
John W. Swick	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Alice A. Lusk Davis	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Aug. 16, 1895	
Elvira T. Bacon	Cook	600	F.	W.	Mar. 6, 1896	
Ocha	Laundress	240	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Ida	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	do	
Ethel Van Every	do	120	F.	I.	do	
He pah	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	do	
Flora Settuma	do	120	F.	I.	do	
Peter Little	Assistant cook	150	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
COLVILLE AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, WASH.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Henry Hanks	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Hortense Castlio	Matron	720	F.	W.	Apr. 26, 1896	
J. Alfred Moll	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Mary M. Donica	do	660	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1896	
Florence Wells	Assistant teacher	600	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Martha R. Hanks	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Rosie La Fleur	Cook	500	F.	I.	Apr. 21, 1896	
Caroline Warren	Laundress	500	F.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Nespilam day school.						
John D. Russell	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 28, 1895	
Spokane day school.						
John M. Butchart	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Jan. 28, 1896	
CROW AGENCY, MONT.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Crow boarding school.						
Chas. M. Gilman	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	May 17, 1895	
Laura B. Cottrell	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	May 6, 1896	
E. Irene Rathburn	Teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
E. E. Palmer	Assistant teacher	540	M.	W.	do	
Mary H. Sanborn	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 19, 1896	
M. A. Gilman	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	May 17, 1895	
Louise McCormick	do	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
M. Wilson	Cook	540	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
N. Shell on Neck	Assistant cook	360	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
M. Farrell	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1894	
A. Gray	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
D. Martin	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1894	
C. Miller	Assistant laundress	360	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Eva Nash	Baker	540	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1894	
Montana industrial boarding school.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
A. A. Spencer	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Jessie L. Spencer	Teacher	660	F.	W.	do	
Fannie M. Mayers	do	600	F.	W.	do	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
CROW AGENCY, MONT.—continued.						
Montana industrial boarding school—Continued.						
Chas. J. Mayers	Industrial teacher	$720	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Don Cushman	Farmer	720	M.	W.	do	
Sarah E. Spencer	Matron	660	F.	W.	do	
E. C. Crowley	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Susan Kellett	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Hannah Rash	Cook	480	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Anna Hauck	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Clinton Smith	Assistant farmer	480	F.	W.	do	
CROW CREEK AND LOWER BRULE AGENCY, S. DAK.						Act Apr. 29, 1868. (15 Stat., 635.) Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Lower Brule boarding school.						
George W. Nellis	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Clara D. True	Teacher	720	F.	W.	May 15, 1895	
Emma V. Robinson	do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Mary F. Elder	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	do	
Robert J. Jackson	Assistant teacher	480	M.	I.	June 9, 1896	
Electa S. Nellis	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Emma E. Duclos	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Lizzie L. Morgan	Cook	480	F.	W.	do	
Kate E. Curran	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Anasteria Anderia	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1891	
August F. Duclos	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Willis Hawk	Janitor	240	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Frank King	Assistant industrial teacher.	240	M.	I.	Mar. 4, 1895	
Jennie McDonald	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Martha Crow	do	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Alice N. Joint	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Helena B. Partisan	do	120	F.	I.	May 25, 1896	
Josephine Flute	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Josephine King	do	120	F.	I.	Oct. 19, 1895	
Clara M. Gardner	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Crow Creek boarding school.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Frank F. Avery	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 10, 1894	
F. W. Wertz	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 26, 1895	
Lizzie A. Richards	do	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Emma Kane	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1896	
Laura E. Cowles	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Frank A. Thackery	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	do	
M. E. Blanchard	Matron	600	F.	W.	do	
Anna M. Avery	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Carrie Yarosh	Cook	480	F.	I.	Oct. 10, 1895	
Nora A. Buzzard	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 6, 1895	
Hannah Lonergan	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1886	
Frank Blue Leaf	Janitor	240	M.	I.	May 11, 1896	
John Middle Tent	Assistant industrial teacher.	240	M.	I.	Apr. 11, 1895	
Anna Butcher	Assistant seamstress	120	F	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Anna Hand	do	120	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Mary Good Girl	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Jean D. Surrounded	do	120	F.	I.	May 11, 1896	
Fidelia Rondell	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Apr 1, 1896	
Mrs. Fore Star	do	120	F.	I	do	
Crow Creek and Lower Brule hospital, S. Dak.						Act Apr. 29, 1868. (15 Stat., 635.)
Mary R. Hall	Nurse	720	F.	W.	Nov. 13, 1894	
E. E. Ely	Laundress and cook	360	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1895	
Grace Mission day school.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Augusta S. Haultman	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1895	
Alma Bean	Assistant teacher	p.m. 48	F.	I.	Sept. 25, 1895	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 39, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
DEVILS LAKE AGENCY, N. DAK.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Turtle Mountain day school.						
No. 1:						
Wellington Salt	Teacher	p.m. $72	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Edith L. Salt	General Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
No. 2:						
Jeff D. Day	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Ettie A. Day	General Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
No. 3:						
Emily Rolette	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Ellen Emily Rolette.	General Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
FLANDREAU INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL, S. DAK.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 875.)
Leslie D. Davis	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Mar. 8, 1894	
R. M. Jester	Principal teacher and disciplinarian.	900	M.	W.	Apr. 5, 1895	
Flora F. Cushman	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1895	
Ida M. Warren	do	540	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Charles S. Woodin	Clerk	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Edward Nugent	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	M.	W.	Apr. 16, 1895	
Theodore Walter	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Florence A. Davis	Matron	600	F.	W.	Mar. 8, 1894	
Nellie L. Rooks	Assistant matron	600	F.	I.	Mar. 27, 1896	
Mary Coady	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 15, 1894	
Jennie Nugent	Cook	500	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1893	
Winnie Tyler	Baker	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Saml. H. Weston	Night watchman	480	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Kate F. Butler	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1895	
Bebie Mead	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 24, 1893	
Francis Bonga	Fireman	p.m. 5	M.	I.	Feb. 1, 1896	
FORT BELKNAP AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, MONT.						Act May 1, 1888. (25 Stat., 124.)
L. M. Compton	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Minnie Charles	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 29, 1895	
Singer Blackbird	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	June 1, 1896	
John M. Sweeny	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Elva E. Compton	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1895	
Benj. Caswell	Assistant teacher	540	M.	I.	Sept. 23, 1895	
Gertrude A. Sweeny	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 7, 1895	
Mario Denner	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
Lucy E. Lodge	Laundress	480	F.	I.	June 1, 1896	
Rosa Enemyboy	Assistant laundress	300	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Alice M. Hunter	Cook	480	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Nellie Kuhuhen	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
R. B. Gannaway	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Chas. A. Damon	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Thomas Badroad	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
John Lizzard	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Susan Bent	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Emma Trail	do	60	F.	I.	do	
FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, N. DAK.						Act Mar. 3, 1891. (26 Stat., 1032.)
Browning boarding school.						
O. H. Gates	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 21, 1894	
James Staley	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Fannie S. Gates	do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1895	
Eleanor E. Bryan	Matron	660	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1895	
C. A. Decker	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 2, 1895	
Hattie M. Brown	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Emma B. Sehie	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Jessie McKay	Cook	480	F.	W.	June 26, 1896	
Hannah Levings	Female cadet	60	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Zora Burns	do	60	F.	W.	do	
Julia Champlain	do	60	F.	W.	do	
Belva Lockwood	do	60	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Patrick Hines	Male cadet	60	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Alfred Andrews	do	60	M.	W.	do	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, N. DAK.—continued.						
Fort Berthold day schools.						
Amasa W. Moses	Teacher	p.m.$60	M.	W.	Feb. 19, 1895	
Emma L. Moses	Housekeeper	p.m. 48	F.	W.	do	
Michael Minehan	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
Annie Minehan	Housekeeper	p.m. 48	F.	W.	Feb. 21, 1895	
FORT HALL AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, IDAHO.						Act Feb. 23, 1889 (25 Stat., 689); act Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 876).
Hosea Locke	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Ira Funkhouser	Clerk	900	M.	W.	July 25, 1893	
George G. Davis	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Mary C. Ramsey	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Levi Levering	do	540	M.	I.	Aug. 28, 1895	
M. M. Shirk	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Mar. 20, 1895	
Drucilla Churchill	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 21, 1895	
Mrs. Ira Funkhouser	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Lizzie Woodburn	do	250	F.	I.	Feb. 6, 1896	
Florence Teter	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Oct. 5, 1895	
C. M. Bumgarner	Farmer and industrial teacher.	800	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1894	
John Hayball	Shoe and harness maker.	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary Jackson	Cook	480	F.	I.	Feb. 4, 1896	
Julia E. Hayball	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Mary Martin	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Susie Yupe	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Dorcas J. Harvey	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1895	
John W. Parker	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	Feb. 6, 1896	
Tom Cosgrove	Indian helper	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Martin Timsanico	do	60	M.	I.	do	
C. A. Churchill	Gardener	p.m. 30	M.	W.	Apr. 8, 1896	
FORT LAPWAI INDIAN SCHOOL, IDAHO.						Treaty June 9, 1863 (14 Stat., 647); act Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 876).
Ed. McConville	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
O. J. West	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 16, 1894	
Maggie Standing	Principal teacher	900	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
James Dixon	Blacksmith	300	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Edward Reboin	Carpenter and wagon maker.	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Josiah Redwolf	Shoe and harness maker.	300	M.	I.	Jan. 16, 1896	
Wm. L. Smith	Teacher of industries	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
D. B. Hilbert	Farmer	840	M.	W.	July 16, 1893	
Sarah O'Here	Tailor	720	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Mary Marshall	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
R. Ella Nickerson	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1896	
Viola C. McConville	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 17, 1895	
Kitty Macauley	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 28, 1896	
Annie Fisher	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Abigail Smith	Matron	660	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1896	
Minnie Young	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Mazie Crawford	do	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Harriet Spaford	Nurse	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Helen G. Smith	Cook	500	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1896	
Julia Woozley	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Geo. Viles	Baker	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Jacob Maxwell	Issue clerk	120	M.	I.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Sophia Davis	Assistant laundress	60	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Ivy Wilson	Assistant cook	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Annie Grant	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Japeth Ellenwood	Male assistant	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Elmer Whitfield	do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Mabel Lowrie	Female assistant	60	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Lucy Wilson	do	60	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1895	
John Calvin	Cadet sergeant	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
John C. Ellenwood	do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Louis Edwards	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Sophie Reuben	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Hugh Thompson	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
FORT LAPWAI INDIAN SCHOOL, IDAHO—continued.						
Peter Mallick	Cadet sergeant	$60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Sam Morris	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Joe McCormick	do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
William Alfrey	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Mary Penny	do	60	F.	I.	do	
George Penny	Assistant farmer	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
FORT LEWIS INDIAN SCHOOL, COLO.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Thos. H. Breen	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 10, 1894	
William D. Leonard	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 7, 1893	
Thomas P. Youree	Teacher of industries	900	M.	W.	Feb. 23, 1896	
Alice Simpson	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
James J. Duncan	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Nov. 30, 1894	
Maggie Kishbaugh	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1894	
Annie Lillibridge	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	Oct. 3, 1895	
Nell Cooke	Kindergartner	660	F.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
J. G. Lillibridge	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Hans Aspaas	Farmer and industrial teacher.	720	M.	W.	Feb. 23, 1896	
W. M. Spier	Assistant farmer	600	M.	W.	Mar. 13, 1896	
J. S. Anglea	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1894	
Sadie P. Price	Matron	660	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Ada Miller	Assistant Matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Josie Bayles	Cook	600	F.	W.	do	
Martha R. Clark	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	May 11, 1895	
Mary McDonald	Assistant seamstress	480	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1895	
Katie McDonald	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1894	
Jennie T. Breen	Nurse	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Coney Bablo	Baker	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Frank Martin	Shoemaker	300	M.	W.	Apr. 21, 1896	
Bert Dunlap	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Thomas Damon	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1896	
Crawford Juaquin	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Marie Montoya	do	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Willie Stott	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Thomas Williams	do	60	M.	I.	do	
John Mill	do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Carl Johnson	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Warren Kedlestic	do	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
FORT MOJAVE INDIAN SCHOOL, ARIZ.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
John J. McKoin	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Apr. 22, 1896	
Maud A. Eason	Clerk	900	F.	W.	June 4, 1896	
Arthur T. Newcomb	Physician and disciplinarian.	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
James E. Kirk	Principal teacher	840	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
S. W. Pugh	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Sept. 17, 1894	
Lucy Stillwell	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Olive Newcomb	Matron	660	F.	W.	May 6, 1896	
Ida McCabe	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	May 27, 1896	
Sarah Ellison	do	500	F.	W.	May 6, 1896	
Carrie Gross	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Annie Fischer	Assistant seamstress	p. m. 10	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Arthur Ellison	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lute Wilson	Assistant farmer	p. m. 10	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Randal Calkins	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 19, 1894	
Henry Schlegel	Blacksmith and engineer.	720	M.	W.	Oct. 6, 1893	
C. L. Porter	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Oct. 23, 1893	
W. E. Stevens	Cook	500	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1893	
Albert Bedell	Baker	p. m. 10	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
John Asakeet	Night watchman	240	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Supai day school.						
R. C. Bauer	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Nov. 10, 1895	
Clema Bauer	General housekeeper	p. m. 48	F.	W.	do	
FORT PECK AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, MONT.						Act May 1, 1888. (25 Stat., 116.)
Fred C. Campbell	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 11, 1895	
Ella Campbell	Matron	600	F.	W.	do	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
FORT PECK AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, MONT.—continued.						
Agnes J. Lockhart	Teacher	$660	F.	W.	May 7, 1896	
Joseph T. Davis	do	600	M.	W.	do	
Addie Atkinson	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Apr. 25, 1896	
S. D. Woolsey	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1895	
Esther Mountford	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1895	
Lillian Fallas	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Emma Kiehl	Cook	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Jacob Wirth	Baker	500	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Joseph Mountford	Night watchman	480	M.	W.	Oct. 3, 1895	
Nimrod Davis	Laborer	480	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Hattie J. Hickson	Assistant matron	480	F.	I.	Dec. 7, 1895	
Walter Clark	Assistant industrial teacher.	180	M.	I.	Feb. 9, 1896	
Josephine Butch	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	May 3, 1896	
Inez Alvarez	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Janet Texter	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Mary Laurent	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	May 3, 1896	
Lucy Gordon	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1896	
Richard Smith	do	540	M.	I.	May 15, 1896	
FORT SHAW INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MONT.						Act Mar. 2, 1895, (28 Stat., 876.)
W. H. Winslow	Superintendent and physician.	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
M. J. Pleas	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Herman Kollenbaum	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	Oct. 10, 1895	
George B. Johnson	Blacksmith	800	M.	W.	Sept. 23, 1893	
F. N. Asken	Industrial teacher	800	M.	W.	May 23, 1895	
Ida M. Roberts	Teacher	720	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Belle Roberts	do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Wm. C. Kohlenberg	do	600	M.	W.	May 15, 1895	
Mattie E. Caldwell	do	540	F.	W.	May 26, 1896	
Robert Higheagle	do	500	M.	I.	June 3, 1896	
Louis L. Meeker	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1896	
P. A. Walters	Tailor	720	M.	W.	Sept. 16, 1893	
Louis Goings	Shoemaker	600	M.	I.	Apr. 30, 1895	
S. M. Patterson	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	June 1, 1895	
S. H. Webster	Nurse	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Anna Kitzmiller	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1895	
Marie De Leeuw	Cook	600	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1894	
Jennie Gibb	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Minnie B. Cushman	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1895	
M. H. Robinson	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 7, 1895	
Kate E. Hunt	do	500	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1895	
Clara Harrison	Indian assistant	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Charles Conway	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Josephine Mitchell	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Elmer Ratler	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Frank Racine	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Josephine Langley	do	60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Garrett W. Horse	do	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
George Choate	do	60	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1896	
Wallace Night Gun	do	60	M.	I.	do	
FORT TOTTEN INDIAN SCHOOL, N. DAK.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Wm. F. Canfield	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Frank W. Blake	Clerk	900	M.	W.	do	
Wm. J. Parker	Storekeeper and assistant clerk.	420	M.	I.	do	
Donald R. Osborn	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	May 12, 1896	
Ada B. Sisson	Teacher	660	F.	W.	June 5, 1896	
Jennie L. Voswinkle	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Ida LaChapelle	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	do	
Eliel P. Wells	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Norman Jerome	Farmer	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Chas. E. Crandall	Engineer, plumber, and tinner.	800	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1890	
Howard W. Hastings	Shoe and harness maker and band teacher.	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Joseph Fisher	Baker	500	M.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Josephine Olson	Cook	500	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1894	
Mary Rustom	Assistant cook	300	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894	
Emma V. Blackwell	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
FORT TOTTEN INDIAN SCHOOL, N. DAK.—continued.						
Emily Winquist	Laundress	$500	F.	W.	Dec. 27, 1894	
James W. Blackwell	Hospital nurse	360	M.	W.	Nov. 26, 1894	
Antoine Buisson	Carpenter	600	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Annie M. Miller	Matron	660	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1895	
Alfred Littlewing	Cadet sergeant	72	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
John Lufkins	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Moses Godon	do	48	M.	I.	do	
GREY NUNS OF MONTREAL SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
[Under Fort Totten School, N. Dak.]						
Margaret Jean Page	Principal teacher	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Margaret Cleary	Assistant teacher	500	F.	W.	do	
Mary Hart	do	500	F.	W.	do	
Bridget M. Cleary	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 12, 1893	
Mathilda Thuot	do	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Mary Bender	Cook	480	F.	W.	Aug. 4, 1892	
Alodia Arsencault	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Mary Rose Renaud	Laundress	480	F.	W.	do	
FORT YUMA INDIAN SCHOOL, CAL.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Mary O'Neil	Superintendent	1,200	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
W. T. Hefferman	Physician and clerk	1,200	M.	W.	do	
Mary O'Connor	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	do	
Virginia Franco	Teacher	600	F.	W.	do	
Mary Lavin	Assistant teacher	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Frances Lee Beavers	do	540	F.	W.	do	
Lizzie Reilly	Matron	660	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Annie Purcell	Assistant matron	360	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Anna O'Connor	Cook	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Mary Howard	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Annie Reilly	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Felix Curran	Industrial teacher	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
George S. Hilb	Carpenter	900	M.	W.	May 13, 1896	
John F. Whittington	Shoemaker	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Jose Mau u dec	Chief watch	240	M.	I.	Nov. 17, 1894	
James Jaeger	Watchman	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Fred Hashaw	do	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Lizzie	Laundress	260	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1895	
Maria Hipah	do	260	F.	I.	do	
Justine	do	260	F.	I.	do	
Albert Pasqual	Baker	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Belle Mojave	Assistant baker	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Richard Sach o neigh	Carpenter's apprentice	60	M.	I.	do	
Joseph Tan am	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Hubert Mish	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Ambrase Sahone	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Samuel Newman	do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Anthony Mesaharm	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Henry Tsenophy	Shoemaker's apprentice.	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Augustine Sha ob	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Conrad Eshiyu	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Placidius Ast	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Harry Quacott	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Patrick Miguel	do	60	M.	I.	do	
GENOA INDIAN SCHOOL, NEBR.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
James E. Ross	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1894	
Henry O. Colley	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 17, 1895	
Elspeth L. Fisher	Principal teacher	900	F.	W.	Aug. 3, 1895	
Lizzie H. Young	Assistant clerk and typewriter.	540	F.	I.	Nov. 19, 1894	
Clara C. McAdam	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Manie B. Cone	do	660	F.	W.	do	
Zada T. Kemp	do	600	F.	W.	Mar. 7, 1895	
Irene B. Jemison	Assistant teacher	500	F.	I.	Jan. 24, 1896	
Susie McDougall	do	480	F.	I.	do	
Cora P. Weaver	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Ida Ross	Matron	720	F.	W.	Jan. 9, 1895	
Olivia Woodbury	Assistant	500	F.	W.	Apr. 3, 1895	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
GENOA INDIAN SCHOOL, NEBR.—continued.						
Bertha Quigg	Assistant matron	$500	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1895	
W. H. Hailmann	Disciplinarian	840	M.	W.	Mar. 16, 1895	
Chauncey Yellow Robe.	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	June 12, 1895	
Wm. Thompson	Farmer	800	M.	W.	Sept, 1, 1894	
James Welch	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Oct. 8, 1894	
Jesse McCallum	Harness maker	840	M.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Gus Breuninger	Shoemaker	300	M.	I.	Aug. 4, 1895	
N. S. Nelson	Tailor	600	M.	W	Jan. 20, 1895	
Emma A. Seaman	Cook	600	F.	W.	July 11, 1895	
Ella Brinker	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Emma Mark	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 16, 1894	
Cynthia Thurston	Nurse	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Frank L. Richards	Night watchman	480	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Ada Rice	Female assistant	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Rose Cordier	do	120	F.	I.	do	
Mary Bear Robe	do	120	F.	I.	July 14, 1895	
Dovie Lemmon	do	120	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Josephine Smith	do	120	F.	I.	Dec. 1, 1895	
George Nichols	Male assistant	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
George Hill	do	120	M.	I.	do	
Fidge Purdy	do	120	M.	I.	do	
John Wright	do	120	M.	I.	Jan. 13, 1896	
INDIAN SCHOOL, GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat. 876.)
Theo. G. Lemmon	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Reed J. Snyder	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 9, 1893	
Chas. H. Schooley	Clerk	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
J. H. Barr	Farmer and industrial teacher.	840	M.	W.	Sept. 27, 1894	
Joe D. Oliver	Shoe and harness maker and bandmaster.	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
O. G. Carner	Carpenter	840	M.	W.	Dec. 14, 1895	
M. V. Lemmon	Matron	660	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1894	
Freddie A. Hough	Teacher	660	F.	W.	do	
Esther G. Cotes	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1896	
Nathan Whitmire	Cook	540	M.	N.	July 7, 1891	
Claudie Carner	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1896	
Jennie T. Mason	Assisstant matron and nurse.	500	F.	I.	Oct. 4, 1895	
Kate Ritchardson	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Aug. 2, 1889	
Heman R. Bull	Physician	450	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
David R. Hill	Disciplinarian	300	M.	I.	Sept. 7, 1895	
GRANDE RONDE AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, OREG.						Treaty Dec. 21, 1855 (12 Stat., 982); act Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 876.)
Andrew Kershaw	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Margaret O'Brien	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	June 16, 1894	
Cora B. Egeler	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Theresa V. Roble	Matron	480	F.	W.	May 8, 1895	
Anna Riland	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	June 6, 1895	
Clara Studly	Cook and laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
La Rose Quenel	Assistant cook and laundress.	360	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Frank Vantrin	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	May 13, 1895	
Caroline Labonte	do	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
GREEN BAY AGENCY, WIS.						Act June 12, 1890. (26 Stat., 147.)
Menomonee boarding school.						
Leslie Watson	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Laura K. M. Sciurus	Matron	660	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1894	
Huldith Watson	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 22, 1893	
Ida Charles	do	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Nellie June Osborne	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Bertha J. Dryer	do	660	F.	W.	do	
Susan E. McKeon	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1896	
Henry Dicke	Industrial teacher	660	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
GREEN BAY AGENCY, WIS.—continued.						
Menomonee boarding school—Continued.						
Joseph Brunette	Assistant industrial teacher.	$300	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Augusta Schweers	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lotta Melotte	Assistant seamstress	200	F.	I.	Oct. 14, 1895	
Mary Weaver	Cook	450	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Mabel Wilber	Assistant cook	200	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Algerian Jourdan	Laundress	450	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Lilly E. Oshkosh	Assistant laundress	200	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Peter Russell	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Ernest Oshkosh	Disciplinarian	500	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
John Waukechon	Shoemaker	450	M.	I.	Aug. 30, 1893	
Mitchell Sanipa	Fireman	180	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Charles Freechette	Teamster	360	M.	I.	Apr. 8, 1895	
Stockbridge day school						Act Feb. 6, 1871. (16 Stat., 404.)
H. W. Warren	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	I.	Jan. 25, 1896	
GREENVILLE INDIAN SCHOOL, CAL.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
John L. Kelley	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Mar. 10, 1896	
Floy M. Ament	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
Emma L. Coats	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Mary V. Bradley	Cook	400	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1896	
Charlés M. Trubody	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 17, 1895	
HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANS.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
J. A. Swett	Superintendent	1,800	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
H. B. Peairs	Assistant superintendent and principal teacher.	1,500	M.	W.	do	
J. W. Alder	Clerk	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
C. C. Seewir	Assistant clerk	720	M.	W.	Dec. 10, 1894	
C. R. Dixon	Physician	1,200	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Sarah A. Brown	Principal's assistant	800	F.	W.	do	
Mariette Wood	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Helen W. Ball	do	660	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Louisa Wallace	do	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Elizabeth Hellawell	do	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Mary F. Stewart	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Tillie Maslin	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1894	
Lovilla L. Mach	do	540	F.	W.	Feb. 23, 1896	
Ada Zimmerman	do	540	F.	W.	Nov. 24, 1894	
Frances C. Wenrich	Normal teacher	840	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1896	
Griffith Richards	Kindergartner	720	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894	
Stella Robbins	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
James K. Allen	Disciplinarian	900	M.	W.	Feb. 22, 1896	
W. M. Lindley	Engineer	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
R. O. Hoyt	Farmer	900	M.	W.	do	
Laura Lutkins	Matron	720	F.	W.	do	
E. L. Johnson	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	do	
Ida S. Johnson	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Julia Ogee	do	360	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Hattie NcNeil	do	360	F.	I.	Nov. 14, 1895	
M. A. Atchison	Stewardess	540	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1895	
Rachel L. Seeley	Hospital nurse	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Ella F. Cooper	Cook	480	F.	W.	Sept. 17, 1894	
G. R. Dove	Harness maker	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1889	
A. S. Hickey	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	May 12, 1896	
J. M. Cannon	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1887	
David Bunker	Wagon maker	600	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1891	
W. A. Opperman	Painter	600	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Nancy Kennedy	Cook and baker	600	F.	W.	May 13, 1896	
Anna Fischer	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Eva Anderson	Laundress	540	F.	W.	Sept. 18, 1894	
R. Z. Donald	Gardener	600	M.	W.	Aug. 12, 1892	
Anthony Caldwell	Night watchman	540	M.	N.	July 1, 1889	
John Buch	Bandmaster	360	M.	N.	do	
Robt. D. Agosa	Tailor	360	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Simon Red Bird	Carpenter	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
William Swamp	Assistant carpenter	60	M.	I.	May 1, 1896	
Henry Ketosh	Assistant engineer	300	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
HASKELL INSTITUTE, INDIAN SCHOOL, LAWRENCE, KANS.—continued.						
John Walker	Assistant cook	$180	M.	I.	June 1, 1896	
Fred Vandal	Asst. disciplinarian	80	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Joseph Weller	do	60	M	I.	Nov. 14, 1895	
Elias Doxtator	Teamster	80	M.	I.	Aug. 9, 1895	
James Swamp	Assistant teamster	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Louis Sherberne	Assistant farmer	120	M.	I.	Feb. 15, 1896	
Leonard Thomas	Assistant baker	120	M.	I.	June 10, 1895	
Casper Alford	Assistant laundress	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
James Brown	do	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Mattie Pruner	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	June 1, 1896	
Sarah White Deer	do	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Lucina Frigon	Assistant matron	90	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, CAL.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Wm. B. Freer	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	May 25, 1896	
H. Louisa Dessez	Teacher	660	F.	W.	do	
Emma H. Denton	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1895	
Franz L. Manasse	Assistant teacher	600	M.	W.	June 1, 1896	
Mabel Benedict	Matron	660	F.	W.	May 25, 1896	
Josephine Shetzer	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	do	
Jane Spinks	Cook	500	F.	W.	Apr. 8, 1893	
Maggie Hennessy	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Gifford Spinks	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Jane Evans	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
James Richards	Baker	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Nellie Burrill	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
John Campbell	Industrial teacher	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Josie Campbell	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Ralph Cæsar	Industrial teacher	240	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Edward Armstrong	do	240	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Pleasant Matilton	Assistant in all work	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Major P. Dutton	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Nov. 29, 1895	
KEAMS CANYON INDIAN SCHOOL, ARIZ.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Ralph P. Collins	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Mary H. McKee	Physician	1,000	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
D. C. Reed	Industrial teacher	840	M.	W.	May 24, 1894	
Fred B. Spriggs	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Apr. 25, 1896	
D H. Boyer	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Lillie Burns	Matron	720	F.	W.	May 24, 1894	
Amelia K. Collins	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Frances M. Neel	do	720	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1895	
Elzadah Houston	Seamstress	600	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1896	
H. Eliza Fain	Laundress	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Rebecca Cline	Cook	600	F.	W.	Jan. 4, 1896	
Wich Wiah	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	Oct. 16, 1894	
Choroomi	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Palehongava	do	60	M.	I.	Mar. 3, 1895	
Annie Lockwood	do	300	F.	I.	Apr. 11, 1896	
Paw i ki	do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Oreiba day school.						
Catherine Darnell	Cook and seamstress	p. m. 48	F.	W.	May 22, 1896	
Anna C. Egan	Teacher	p. m. 72	F.	W.	May 4, 1896	
Polacca day school.						
C. H. Fain	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	W.	May 10, 1894	
Gertie Laird	Cook and seamstress	p. m. 48	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
KIOWA AGENCY, OKLA.						Act Oct. 21, 1867 (15 Stat., 581); act Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 876.)
Riverside school.						
G. L. Pigg	Superintendent	900	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Alice Shearer	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Ella A. Burton	do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1894	
Hattie E. Pigg	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Nannie E. Sheddan	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
KIOWA AGENCY, OKLA.—continued.						
Riverside school—Continued.						
Anna S. Dyson	Assistant matron and nurse.	$480	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
John A. Buntin	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
J. G. Dixon	Half carpenter	360	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
J. R. Porterfield	Night watchman and baker.	300	M.	W.	Feb. 21, 1896	
Sarah J. Porterfield	Cook	360	F.	W.	Mar. 6, 1895	
Mary E. Ridgeley	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Geneva Roberts	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Maria A. Frutchey	Laundress	360	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1895	
Wallace Caley	Assistant laundress	150	M.	I.	do	
John Mack	Helper	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1894	
Joseph Whitebread	Indian assistant	150	M.	I.	Oct. 9, 1895	
Fort Sill school.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
W. H. Cox	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1894	
Lucy W. Cox	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Addie R. McAnany	do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 25, 1894	
Louise McDermott	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Jan. 29, 1896	
Anna Sheridan	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Aug. 2, 1895	
W. M. Holland	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1893	
Mary E. Thiesz	Matron	600	F.	W.	Dec. 18, 1894	
Sarah A. Freeman	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Bettie V. Burton	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Nellie Chandler	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Martha Dallinger	Cook	480	F.	N.	Mar. 9, 1893	
Lorena Fickle	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1895	
Roman Chihuahua	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	Dec. 16, 1895	
Anna M. Walters	Nurse	480	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Shelby Parker	Additional helper	150	M.	I.	Apr. 3, 1896	
Jesse Dallinger	Assistant cook and butcher.	480	M.	N.	Mar. 9, 1893	
John Lowry	Night watchman and baker.	480	M.	I.	Feb. 24, 1896	
L. C. Duncan	Physician	720	M.	W.	May 29, 1896	
Kiowa school						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Silas P. Hutchinson	Superintendent	840	M.	W.	Jan. 12, 1896	
Mattie Jones	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1894	
A. B. Bowman	do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1895	
F. M. Setzer	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	M.	W.	May 30, 1895	
J. G. Dixon	Half carpenter	360	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Mary E. Thompson	Matron	660	F.	W.	June 10, 1895	
Cora E. Waller	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Martha E. Higgins	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1896	
Millie Eng ki nish	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	Apr. 8, 1896	
Bettie	Cook	480	F.	N.	May 22, 1896	
Martha Napawat	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Thos. N. Garen	Night watchman and baker.	480	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Lena Fisher	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	Oct 1, 1895	
Delos Lonewolf	Helper	300	M.	I	Apr. 1, 1896	
Paddy	do	120	M	I.	Feb. 9, 1896	
Rainy Mountain school.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Cora M. Dunn	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lizzie Grimes	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Florence E. Noland	Assistant teacher	600	F	W.	do	
A. M. Dunn	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lillie McCoy	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1894	
Eleanor C. Browne	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Ellen Edwards	Assistant seamstress	120	F.	I.	Feb. 17, 1896	
Henrietta Reid	Cook	480	F.	W.	July 18, 1895	
G. C. Bottom	Night watchman and baker.	480	M.	W.	Oct. 29, 1894	
Katherine Walker	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Dora Chandee	Assistant laundress	150	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
KIOWA AGENCY, OKLA.—continued.						
Rainy Mountain school—Cont'd.						
Frank Garen	Helper	$150	M.	I.	Oct. 7, 1895	
Morgan Cazhe	do	120	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Edith Reid	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1896	
KLAMATH AGENCY, OREG.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Klamath Agency boarding school.						
William J. Carter	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Nov. 12, 1895	
Daniel Ryan	Teamster	500	M.	W.	July 25, 1895	
Thomas F. Maher	Shoe and harness maker.	720	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1896	
Mary C. B. Watkins	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Oct. 3, 1894	
Frank G. Butler	Assistant teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 9, 1895	
R. C. Spink	School clerk	600	M.	W.	Apr. 7, 1896	
Mary A. Engle	Laundress	500	F.	W.	July 10, 1895	
Mary A. Harrington	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Dec. 10, 1895	
Lucinda Moore	Cook	300	F.	I.	Sept. 17, 1895	
J. W. Brandenburg	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	May 26, 1894	
Harry P. Galarneau	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Belle Ryan	Matron	660	F.	W.	Mar. 5, 1896	
Melissa Brandenburg	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 23, 1895	
Nan Petet	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Sallie Tecumseh	Female assistant	200	F.	I.	May 20, 1895	
Melinda Knight	do	200	F.	I.	Dec. 20, 1895	
Willie Jonah	Night watchman	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Yainax boarding school.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
A. D. Harpold	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
E. S. Clark	Physician	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 2, 1894	
Eusebia L. Clark	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	May 11, 1896	
Rose A. Harpold	Matron	660	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1896	
Ollie Brown	Cook	300	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1895	
Lovena S. Mann	Laundress	500	F.	W.	June 13, 1896	
Henry J. O'Brien	Carpenter, sawyer, and wagonmaker.	720	M.	W.	do	
May Stafford	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	do	
Dora Grant	Female assistant	200	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1895	
Clara Brown	do	200	F.	I.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Davis Chocktoot	Watchman	60	M.	I.	June 15, 1896	
LA POINTE AGENCY, WIS.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Lac du Flambeau boarding school.						
Reuben Perry	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	July 10, 1895	
Margaret A. Bingham	Principal teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Mary E. Perry	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 24, 1896	
Celia J. Durfee	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	do	
Alice J. Doerfus	Matron	600	F.	W.	July 25, 1895	
Mary A. Paquette	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	Mar. 14, 1896	
Minnie Seehafer	Cook	360	F.	W.	Aug. 2, 1895	
Kate Eastman	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1895	
Peter Paquette	Industrial teacher and farmer.	720	M.	I.	July 18, 1895	
S. E. Crandall	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	July 24, 1895	
Etta Carter	Laundress	360	F.	W.	Dec. 18, 1895	
Lac Court d'Oreilles day school.						
William Denomie	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	I.	Feb. 18, 1895	
C. A. Wallace	do	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 18, 1895	
Pahquahawong day school.						
C. K. Dunster	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Janett Dunster	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
LA POINTE AGENCY, WIS.—continued.						
Fond du Lac day school.						
W. C. B. Biddle	Teacher	p.m.$60	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Normantown day school.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Lizzie M. Lampson	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 8, 1892	
Vermilion Lake day school.						
A. F. Geraghty	Teacher	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Carrie Geraghty	General housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Grand Portage day school.						
Moses Madwayosh	General housekeeper	p.m. 48	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Net Lake day school.						
Augusta Bradley	Female industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
LEMHI AGENCY, BOARDING SCHOOL, IDAHO.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Winfield S. Holsinger	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Feb. 28, 1894	
Theresa T. Andrews	Assistant matron and seamstress.	400	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1894	
Ida M. Pattee	Cook and laundress	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Robert Kirkham	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 7, 1892	
Margaret S. Kirkham	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Mattie Blackbear	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Feb. 7, 1894	
MESCALERO AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, N. MEX.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Mary Matthews	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	F.	W.	Jan. 24, 1896	
Cornelia I. Hann	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 29, 1896	
J. M. Roland	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Mary H. White	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Hattie L. Allen	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1895	
Maggie P. Smith	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Mar. 18, 1896	
J. A. Murray	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 4, 1896	
Clara Badgsley	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	June 28, 1895	
Lenna Gibson	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1895	
Seth Plata	Apprentice	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
MISSION TULE RIVER (CONSOLIDATED) AGENCY, CAL.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Potrero day school.						
Sarah E. Morris	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Saboba day school.						
Charles E. Burton	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Ella L. Burton	Housekeeper	p.m. 30	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1896	
Coahuilla day school.						
N. J. Salsberry	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Tule River day school.						
Wilfred H. Winship	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Agua Caliente day school.						
J. H. Babbitt	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
MISSION TULE RIVER (CONSOLIDATED) AGENCY CAL.—con'd.						
La Jolla day school.						
Flora Golsh	Teacher	p.m.$72	F.	W.	Aug. 1,1892	
Rincon day school.						
Ora M. Salmons	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Aug. 1.1892	
Mesa Grande day school.						
Hylera A. Nickerson	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Aug. 1,1892	
Martinez day school.						
Jas. M. Gates	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Sept. 1,1895	
Pechanga day school.						
Belle Dean	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Sept. 1,1895	
Capeten Grande day school.						
E. F. Thomas	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	May 31,1895	
MOUNT PLEASANT INDIAN SCHOOL, MICH.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Andrew Spencer	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 20,1893	
Edward F. Paddock	Principal teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept.19,1894	
Martha S. Russell	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Sept. 1,1895	
Anna R. Frey	do	600	M.	W.	Nov.29,1895	
Minerva E. Spencer	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 20,1893	
Geo. W. Dougherty	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 13,1894	
Charles Slater	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	May 1,1895	
Josephine Ayling	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 2,1893	
Elizabeth L. Craig	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 6,1895	
Agnes Quinn	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 9,1893	
Isaac Dakota	Night watchman	360	M.	I.	Sept. 2,1895	
Wm. R. Kennedy	Clerk	900	M.	W.	Jan. 17,1894	
Sarah A. Wyman	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Sept. 9,1895	
Samantha Dougherty	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1,1894	
James Balmer	First sergeant	60	M.	I.	Nov. 1,1895	
Peter Chatfield	Second sergeant	48	M.	I.	do	
Scott Peters	do	48	M.	I.	Feb. 1,1896	
J. M. Hessler	Manual training teacher.	840	M.	W.	Aug.21,1895	
Maggie Owen	Female assistant	48	F.	I.	July 1,1893	
Mollie J. Owen	do	48	F.	I.	July 1,1895	
Sarah Petoskey	do	48	F.	I.	Nov. 1,1895	
Celia King	do	48	F.	I.	June 1,1896	
NAVAJO AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, ARIZ.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
E. T. McArthur	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 1,1895	
Emma Dawson	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	May 14,1894	
Carrie M. Darnell	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1,1894	
Nora H. Hearst	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	do	
Lura Patterson	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Nov.13,1895	
Geo. Paterson	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Apr. 11,1896	
Sarah E. Abbott	Assistant matron	540	F.	W.	Jan. 25,1896	
Lillie Gardner	do	400	F.	W.	Apr. 1,1896	
Ella Stinson	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Nov.17,1895	
Frank J. Gehringer	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1,1894	
Agnes Hill	Cook	540	F.	W.	May 15,1896	
E. A. Gehringer	Assistant cook	400	F.	W.	Aug. 3,1895	
Maggie Keough	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Dec. 10,1894	
M. E. Keough	Assistant laundress	400	F.	W.	July 1,1895	
W. E. Hildebrand	Carpenter	840	M.	W.	Jan. 1,1894	
Black John	Mason	540	M.	I.	Aug. 9,1895	
Little Water day school.						
Emma De Vore	Teacher	p.m.72	F.	W.	Sept. 1,1894	
Tsisi Dage	Indian assistant	p.m. 2	M.	I.	Sept. 1,1895	
June Haskell	Housekeeper	p.m.48	F.	W.	Feb. 1,1895	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
NEAH BAY AGENCY, WASH.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Neah Bay boarding school.						
J. E. Youngblood	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Stella B. Kinnear	Teacher	660	F.	W.	May 13, 1896	
Rachel McGhie	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
David Govan	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Minnie Youngblood	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	Apr. 11, 1896	
Lucy Brown	Laundress	200	F.	I.	Dec. 9, 1895	
Jennie Markishton	Cook	300	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1895	
May Wandehard	Female assistant	120	F.	I.	Oct. 2, 1896	
Lillie Jesse	do	120	F.	I.	Feb. 1, 1896	
Walter Guy	Male assistant	120	M.	I.	Nov. 11, 1895	
George Young	do	120	M.	I.	Nov. 20, 1895	
Quillehute day school.						
A. W. Smith	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Kate King	General housekeeper	p. m. 40	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1896	
Field service.						
Serena Keenan	Female industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	Apr. 11, 1896	
NEVADA AGENCY, NEV.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Nevada boarding school.						
David U. Betts	Principal teacher	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Mary Boling	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 19, 1894	
Otto Olston	Assistant teacher	900	M.	W.	Feb. 22, 1896	
James R. Hastings	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 18, 1894	
Emma R. Gutelins	Matron	660	F.	W.	Feb. 7, 1894	
Eugene Fowler	Issue clerk	600	M.	W.	Apr. 18, 1894	
Margaret J. Gutelins	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Ann Green	Cook	360	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Ida Lowry	Assistant cook	300	F.	I.	Jan. 5, 1894	
Sarah Natches	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Walker River day school.						
James R. Graham	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Nov. 19, 1894	
Ida Moose	Cook	p. m. 12	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Fort McDermitt day school.						
S. P. Hutchinson	Teacher	p. m. 72	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Omaha boarding school.						
Duncan D. McArthur	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	Nov. 10, 1895	
Laura Diddock	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
M. E. E. Spinney	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Walter T. Diddock	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Eugene Jonte	Carpenter and machinist.	800	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1893	
Albert C. Fergusen	Blacksmith	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Olive Lambert	Cook	400	F.	W.	Apr. 17, 1894	
Jolie A. Palin	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Lottie G. Rasch	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Margaret L. Diddock	Assistant teacher	600	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Nettie Walker	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1893	
Carey La Flesche	Assistant industrial teacher.	180	M.	I.	Nov. 6, 1894	
Laura Reese	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
N. B. Esaw	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Edith Webster	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	do	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBR.—continued.						
Winnebago boarding school.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
O. H. Parker	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$900	M.	W.	Dec. 4, 1894	
Edward E. Reardon	Teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 7, 1896	
Ruth E. Everett	Assistant	540	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1895	
Lena M. Scharff	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Manning Halliday	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Jan. 9, 1896	
Elizabeth Baker	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Josie Holsworth	Cook	400	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1892	
Jane Johnson	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Lottie Holsworth	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Dec. 17, 1893	
Alice White	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	Mar. 6, 1896	
St. Pierre Owen	Assistant industrial teacher.	420	M.	I.	Jan. 19, 1895	
Belle Logan	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Nov. 12, 1895	
Annie E. Owens	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Martha Payer	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	do	
ONEIDA INDIAN SCHOOL, WIS.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Charles F. Pierce	Superintendent	1,400	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Lydia E. Kaup	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan 21, 1894	
Mildred B. Collins	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 15, 1895	
Ida E. Powlas	Assistant teacher	480	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Mary Ball	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Dec. 6, 1894	
Henrietta M. Kite	Matron	660	F.	W.	Mar. 17, 1893	
George W. Haus	Industrial teacher	500	M.	I.	Oct. 5, 1892	
Emma F. Schmidt	Cook	400	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1895	
Melissa Reed	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Laura A. Pierce	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Thomas James	Assistant industrial teacher.	360	M.	I.	Nov. 19, 1895	
Phoebe Stevens	Assistant laundress	200	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Sophia Antone	Assistant seamstress	200	F.	I.	Apr. 7, 1896	
Hattie Metoxen	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	May 4, 1896	
Carl P. Wolf	Engineer and carpenter.	600	M.	W.	Apr. 15, 1896	
Day schools.						
No. 1: Elenora Zellers	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 2: Ashworth Heys	do	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 27, 1894	
No. 3: Mary E. Burleson	do	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
No. 4: Josiah A. Powlas	do	p.m. 48	M.	I.	Sept. 9, 1895	
No. 5: John Morrison	do	p.m. 48	M.	I.	Mar. 10, 1896	
OSAGE AGENCY, OKLA						Treaty June 2, '25 (7 Stat., 240); res. Jan. 9, 1838.
Osage boarding school.						
Samuel L. Hartzog	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Edwin Patterson	Engineer	900	M.	W.	Jan. 5, 1894	
John Whelan	Carpenter	840	M.	W.	May 15, 1895	
F. L. Benson	Farmer	750	M.	W.	Apr. 26, 1895	
W. R. Locke	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	May 30, 1895	
M. R. Bean	First matron	720	F.	W.	June 9, 1894	
Elizabeth F. Pease	Second matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 31, 1895	
Ella Spurgeon	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Marietta Hayes	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Allie West	do	400	F.	W.	Feb. 23, 1895	
Laura Mahin	do	400	F.	W.	Mar. 28, 1896	
Lizzie Pike	Cook	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1890	
Emma Monroe	do	400	F.	W.	Feb. 23, 1895	
Ella Bowman	do	400	F.	W.	Oct. 4, 1894	
Jennie Gray	do	400	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Ida Luppy	Laundress	400	F.	W.	do	
Minnie Reed	do	400	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Nannie Evans	do	400	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Edith Olson	do	400	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Louisa K. Locke	Hospital nurse	400	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
William Brenninger	Baker	360	M.	I.	Apr. 10, 1895	
Louis Baptiste	Laborer	360	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1892	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
OSAGE AGENCY, OKLA.—continued.						
Osage boarding school—Cont'd						
William Alltime	Shoemaker	$360	M.	I.	Feb. 12, 1896	
Carrie V. Marr	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Emma Foster	do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Mary R. Pollock	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1892	
Mary A. Cook	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 20, 1894	
Mary Morris	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1895	
Kaw boarding school.						Treaty Jan. 14, 1846, (9 Stat., 842); act Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 876).
M. E. Best	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Dec. 25, 1895	
Estelle G. Lowry	Matron	480	F.	W.	Mar. 2, 1896	
Mattie Robinson	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Oct. 31, 1895	
Harry Kohpay	Industrial teacher	480	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1895	
A. J. Penner	Farmer	480	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Louisa Sheel	Cook	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1894	
Minnie Dunlap	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1895	
Mary Low	Laundress	400	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Forrest Chouteau	Laborer	240	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
PERRIS INDIAN SCHOOL, CAL.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Edgar A. Allen	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Jan. 20, 1895	
C. Edward Kant	Clerk	720	M.	W.	Sept. 14, 1895	
Fanny S. Combs	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Nellie R. Southworth	do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
Mary V. Kane	Matron	660	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1894	
Ida J. Allen	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	Feb. 7, 1896	
Etta M. Clinton	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Myles Sharkey	Shoemaker	500	M.	W.	Sept. 20, 1895	
Olive Ford	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 9, 1895	
R. A. Maris	Laundress	500	F.	W.	July 14, 1894	
E. J. Maris	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 10, 1893	
Carroll Briscoe	Farmer	840	M.	W.	Dec. 20, 1895	
Claudina Calac	Indian assistant	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Felipa Amago	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Ventura Sanbel	do	60	M.	I.	do	
James Morongo	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Frank Rice	do	60	M.	I.	do	
Ignacio Costo	do	60	M.	I.	May 1, 1896	
PHŒNIX INDIAN SCHOOL, ARIZ.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Harwood Hall	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Oct. 14, 1893	
Clara D. Allen	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	Jan. 4, 1896	
M. K. Culbertson	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Aug. 28, 1893	
Sarah N. Alexander	do	600	F.	W.	Aug. 20, 1895	
Mary Riley	do	660	F.	W.	Oct. 18, 1894	
Florence Nixon	Kindergartner	720	F.	W.	Aug. 20, 1895	
Fanny D. Hall	Matron	720	F.	W.	Oct. 14, 1893	
A. G. Mathews	Farmer	750	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Geo. N. Quinn	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	Nov. 13, 1893	
Lydia Long	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Bertha Canfield	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 17, 1896	
Eliza Mathews	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Harry Enos	Baker	480	M.	I.	June 15, 1896	
H. F. Liston	Disciplinarian and gardener.	750	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Daisy Dean	Hospital nurse	500	F.	W.	Jan. 17, 1896	
S. M. Andrews	Tailor	720	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Pearl McArthur	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 17, 1896	
E. C. Washington	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Antonio B. Juan	Harness and shoem'k'r	720	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Fred Long	Engineer and dairyman.	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
James B. Alexander	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Sept. 9, 1893	
Laura Long	Dining room attendant.	300	F.	W.	Mar. 7, 1896	
Blanche Edwards	Assistant matron	250	F.	I.	Oct. 3, 1894	
Nellie Jackson	do	250	F.	I.	do	
Mattie Drummond	do	250	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
PHŒNIX INDIAN SCHOOL, ARIZ.—continued.						
Emma Erastus	Assistant seamstress	$60	F.	I.	Nov. 20, 1893	
Josie Martinez	do	60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Maggie Sun	Assistant laundress	40	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Ellen King	do	40	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Cleo Setoyant	Assistant cook (one-half day).	40	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Marie Oseve	do	40	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Henry Soatikee	Assistant farmer	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Miles Justin	do	60	M.	I.	July 15, 1895	
James Peters	Assistant carpenter (one-half day).	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Jose Mendza	do	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
John Ames	Assistant carpenter	40	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Oliver Wellington	do	40	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Howard Sanderson	Night watchman	100	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Louis D. Nelson	do	100	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Cyrus Sun	Assistant disciplinarian.	180	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
George Head	Helper	40	M.	I.	do	
Winfield Scott	do	40	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Samuel Randall	Assistant	40	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Mark Twain	do	40	M.	I.	do	
Joseph McDonald	Painter	60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
PIERRE INDIAN SCHOOL, S. DAK.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Crosby G. Davis	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Feb. 10, 1890	
Albert C. Solberg	Clerk	600	M.	W.	Mar. 17, 1894	
James R. Wight	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
J. B. Hann	Principal teacher	660	M.	W.	Sept. 15, 1894	
Orville J. Greene	Teacher	600	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Emma L. Kaufman	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Nov. 2, 1895	
Julia A. Baker	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 8, 1894	
Mary A. Smith	Assistant matron	480	F.	I.	Dec. 14, 1894	
Rebecca Hayes	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 8, 1894	
Florence Wiltse	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Phebe Thomson	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Aug. 7, 1895	
Henry F. Craig	Watchman	400	M.	W.	July 8, 1895	
Henrietta R. Fremont	Assistant teacher	480	F.	I.	Mar. 28, 1896	
PIMA AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, ARIZ.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat. 876.)
W. W. Wilson	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Jessie W. Cook	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1895	
Lillian W. Higgins	do	660	F.	W.	Apr. 29, 1895	
Ella R. Gracey	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1895	
Nannie B. Young	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1893	
Lizzie Sharp	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Wm. C. Sharp	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Nov. 21, 1894	
E. P. Higgins	Carpenter and issue clerk.	800	M.	W.	Nov. 18, 1894	
David I. Beesley	Blacksmith	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Mary E. Dennis	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Emma B. Palmer	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Belle R. Zimmerman	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Clayton Bulwer	Disciplinarian	500	M.	I.	Nov. 8, 1894	
Adam Gaston	Assistant cook and baker.	240	M.	I.	Jan. 23, 1896	
Julia Garcia	Assistant seamstress	240	F.	I.	Apr. 22, 1895	
Elizabeth Browning	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Reuben Jose	Assistant baker	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Carlos Apricot	Assistant blacksmith	60	M.	I.	Sept. 15, 1895	
Pablo Pavachimo	do	60	M.	I.	Nov. 24, 1895	
Thomas Kenoi	Assistant carpenter	60	M.	I.	Sept. 15, 1895	
Rolla Apawkin	do	60	M.	I.	Nov. 24, 1895	
Joanna Williams	Hospital nurse	60	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Goldie Enos	do	60	F.	I.	do	
PINE RIDGE AGENCY DAY SCHOOLS, S. DAK.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
W. B. Dew	Day-school inspector	900	M.	W.	Apr. 4, 1896	
No. 1:						
T. H. Faris	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 2, 1895	
Belle Faris	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Jan. 2, 1896	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
PINE RIDGE AGENCY DAY SCHOOLS, S. DAK.—continued.						
No. 2:						
Mary R. Henry	Teacher	p.m. $60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
E. K. Robertson	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1895	
No. 3:						
E. W. Truitt	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 25, 1893	
Mary E. Truitt	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 4:						
Wm. C. Garrett	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Julia E. Garrett	General housekeeper	p. m 30	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
No. 5:						
Wm. Fast Horse	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Anna Fast Horse	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	do	
No. 6.						
Elmore L. Chief	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	I.	May 4, 1895	
M. Little Chief	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	do	
No. 7:						
E. M. Keith	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
M. G. Keith	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 8:						
John S. Spear	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Jan. 11, 1894	
Catherine B. Spear	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 9:						
M. C. Prescott	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1892	
E. D. Prescott	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 10:						
Mary Morgan	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Mar. 9, 1894	
Mattie E. Ward	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1895	
No. 11:						
Frank D. Voorhies	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1895	
L. R. Voorhies	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 12:						
H. A. Mossman	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 8, 1893	
Nellie Mossman	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1895	
No. 13:						
Frank A. Virtur	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1895	
Nellie Virtur	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
No. 14:						
Thos. Black Bear	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	I.	Mar. 16, 1896	
Emma Ruff	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
No. 15:						
W. M. Robertson	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
A. A. Robertson	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
No. 16:						
E. W. Gleason	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Alice Garcia	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
No. 17.						
John F. MacKey	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 3, 1895	
Evlyn MacKey	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	do	
No. 18:						
Lula Ashcraft	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Mollie E. Sullivan	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1896	
No. 19.						
J. B. Freeland	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Feb. 18, 1895	
A. M. Freeland	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
No. 20:						
Clarence T. Stars	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Jennie T. Stars	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 21:						
Wm. H. Barten	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 24, 1893	
Angelique Barten	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 22:						
Stephen Waggoner.	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 18, 1893	
C. J. Waggoner	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 23:						
John M. S. Linn	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Nov. 27, 1893	
Olive R. Linn	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
No. 24:						
Jessie Craven	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Jennie Brown	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1896	
No. 25:						
Edward C. Scovel	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 4, 1894	
Mary C. Scovel	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Ogalalla boarding school.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Paul Little Elk	Farmer's apprentice	150	M.	I.	June 10, 1896	
Malk W. Brun	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
PIPESTONE INDIAN SCHOOL, MINN.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
DeWitt S. Harris	Superintendent	$1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 13, 1894	
Jennie D. Vance	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Oct. 2, 1895	
Elsie Dickson	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 22, 1895	
C. K. Peck	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	July 15, 1895	
Alex. McKay	Farmer	400	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Emma M. Jeffers	Matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 2, 1894	
Gertrude Bowser	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Fianna F. Sipe	Cook	400	F.	W.	Sept. 29, 1893	
Alice Cook	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Nov. 14, 1894	
Emma J. Wertz	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Mary La Buch	Indian assistant	60	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Annie Morgan	do	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
PONCA, PAWNEE, AND OTOE AGENCY, OKLA.						Act Aug. 15, 1876 (19 Stat., 208);
Otoe boarding school.						act Mar. 3, 1881 (21 Stat., 381).
Mattie L. Adams	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Anna I. Deming	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1893	
H. H. Miller	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Bettie Ansley	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Minnie A. Kennedy	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1895	
Kate Robinson	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1896	
Myrtle Deason	Baker and assistant cook.	300	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
B. I. Canfield	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1895	
W. G. Deason	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Ida Splitlog	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Nov. 2, 1895	
Lucy Kitto	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	May 25, 1896	
Alice G. Haynes	Cook	400	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Pawnee boarding school.						Treaty Sept. 24, 1857. (11 Stat., 729.)
C. W. Goodman	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 9, 1894	
Ellis C. Thayer	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Esther B. Hoyt	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 12, 1895	
Mary E. Bonifant	do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1894	
Mary C. Cox	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1895	
Rose L. Howell	Assistant matron	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Stella Hukill	do	400	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Fronia A. Clark	Nurse	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
W. R. Clark	Farmer and carpenter	720	M.	W.	Feb. 26, 1895	
S. N. Beal	Shoemaker	600	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Lena Wagner	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 24, 1894	
Ellen McCurdy	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Louise Horst	Cook	400	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Henry Horst	Baker and assistant cook.	400	M.	W.	do	
A. C. Jones	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Mary Mix	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Mary V. Bearskin	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Jan. 16, 1896	
Lizzie Lookaround	do	180	F.	I.	Mar. 9, 1896	
Ponca boarding school.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
J. B. Brown	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 20, 1894	
Maud Black	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Aug. 16, 1894	
Lou Pyburn	do	600	F.	W.	Oct. 9, 1893	
Minnie E. Lincoln	do	540	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1895	
W. W. Bee	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	July 4, 1894	
Lucy E. Strong	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Sadie A. Woolsey	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	July 3, 1894	
Ann. W. Hammack	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Nov. 30, 1895	
Elley F. Dobbs	Cook	400	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1895	
J. R. Dobbs	Baker and assistant cook.	400	M.	W.	do	
B. K. Fergusson	Laborer	480	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Mabel Bee	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	July 4, 1894	
Marguerite Primeaux	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1895	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
POTTAWATOMIE AND GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, KANS.						Act Sept. 26, 1833. (7 Stat., 432.)
Pottawatomie boarding school.						
Kate W. Cannon	Superintendent	$900	F.	W.	Jan. 24, 1895	
Dora Odekirk	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Feb. 11, 1896	
Minnie A. Taylor	Matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1895	
Eleanor Patterson	Assistant matron	360	F.	W.	Apr. 23, 1896	
Effie J. Cooper	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Myrtle Maddox	Laundress and assistant cook.	360	F.	W.	Jan. 21, 1896	
G. E. Cherry	Cook	420	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Wm. Wade	Assistant farmer	420	M.	W.	May 25, 1896	
A. L. Eidson	Industrial teacher	480	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Jane Eyre	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	Feb. 9, 1896	
Kickapoo boarding school.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
H. E. Wilson	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Tama M. Wilson	Assistant teacher	500	F.	W.	Jan. 17, 1895	
Sarah H. Chapin	Matron	500	F.	W.	Nov. 12, 1895	
Annie M. Schaffer	Seamstress	360	F.	W.	Aug. 29, 1892	
Lizzie Vanderblowman.	Laundress and assistant cook.	300	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Effie L. Barrett	Cook	300	F.	W.	do	
R. J. Holmden	Industrial teacher	480	M.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri school.						Treaty Mar. 6, 1861. (12 Stat., 1171); act Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 876).
Thamar Richey	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1894	
Mary J. Hand	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Emma C. Barber	Matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 6, 1896	
James R. Jensen	Industrial teacher	480	M.	W.	Mar. 3, 1894	
Louise Goulette	Seamstress	300	F.	I.	Nov. 15, 1895	
Ada Nicholson	Laundress and assistant cook.	300	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1895	
Florence P. Monroe	Cook	300	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
PUEBLO AND JICARILLA AGENCY, N. MEX.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Santa Clara day school.						
Wm. P. Taber	Teacher	p. m. 80	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Laguna day school.						
Annie M. Sayre	do	p. m. 80	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Cochiti day school.						
Mrs. J. B. Grozier	do	p. m. 80	F.	W.	do	
Zia day school.						
Caroline E. Hosmer	do	p. m. 80	F.	W.	Sept. 13, 1892	
PUYALLUP (CONSOLIDATED) AGENCY SCHOOLS, WASH.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Puyallup school.						
R. E. L. Newberne	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
Henry J. Phillips	Principal teacher	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Isabel Toan	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Flora McCormick	do	540	F.	W.	June 10, 1895	
Mattie J. Pool	Kindergartner and music teacher.	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Lida W. Quimby	Matron	600	F.	W.	do	
Eliz Ramsey	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1896	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
PUYALLUP (CONSOLIDATED) AGENCY SCHOOLS, WASH—continued.						
Puyallup school—Continued.						
Louis Preuss	Industrial teacher	$720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Ira R. Bamber	Farmer and gardener	700	M.	W.	May 16, 1895	
John Hawk	Assistant farmer	480	M.	I.	Oct. 15, 1894	
John Milcane	Carpenter	500	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Ann E. Burkhart	Cook	480	F.	W.	Feb. 6, 1896	
Sarah Cliff	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1895	
Maggie O'Keeffe	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Emily Hawk	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Nov. 25, 1895	
Caroline Perterson	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1896	
Johnson Williams	Apprentice	60	M.	I.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Lizzie Beatty	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Emily Gard	do	60	F.	I.	do	
Lincoln McKay	do	60	M.	I.	Feb. 18, 1896	
Chehalis school.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876).
Frank Terry	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	Sept. 7, 1894	
Laura E. Terry	Teacher	600	F.	W.	do	
Millie E. Doshe	Matron	500	F.	W.	Aug. 26, 1893	
Robt. D. Shutt	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Lizzie S. Shutt	Cook	450	F.	W.	Oct. 12, 1895	
Annie Charley	Assistant cook	150	F.	I.	Mar. 16, 1896	
Eugenia M. Edwards	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Lena Heck	Assistant seamstress and laundress.	300	F.	I.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Geo. Q. Sanders	Apprentice	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Cora Benn	do	60	F.	I.	Mar. 16, 1896	
Quinaielt school.						
Wilbert E. Meagley	Superintendent and principal teacher.	720	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Mamie Robinson	Matron	450	F.	W.	Nov. 18, 1895	
Mary Down	Cook	450	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Alice Allen	Laundress	240	F.	I.	Oct. 9, 1895	
S'Kokomish school.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Rodney S. Graham	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840.	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Nellie Graham	Matron	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Joseph Bernhard	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May 8, 1895	
Hattie Van Eaton	Cook	450	F.	W.	Nov. 16, 1891	
Mary Graham	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Minnie Sherwood	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Anna Williams	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Dec. 6, 1895	
Jamestown day school.						
John E. Malone	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Port Gamble day school.						
Albert Clawson	do	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T.						
Quapaw boarding school.						Treaty May 13, 1833 (7 Stat., 424); (act Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 876).
W. H. Johnson	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Jan. 5, 1895	
Emma Johnson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 8, 1896	
Hattie A. Patrick	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 20, 1896	
Grace Raper	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Hattie E. Hayes	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1895	
J. C. Woodward	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Apr. 4, 1896	
W. D. Bryce	Farmer	500	M.	W.	Apr. 12, 1896	
Sally Woolf	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Nov. 17, 1892	
R. A. Dawson	Laundress	420	F.	I.	Feb. 8, 1896	
Linnie L. Burnett	Cook	420	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Florence Wade	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Feb. 8, 1896	
Isa Wade	do	300	F.	I.	Sept. 17, 1895	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
QUAPAW AGENCY, IND. T.—continued.						
Quapaw boarding school—Continued.						
Lizzie White	Assistant laundress	$180	F.	W.	Feb. 20, 1895	
Melissa Dufoe	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Feb. 24, 1896	
Susie Judd	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	Feb. 27, 1896	
Seneca boarding school.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
A. J. Taber, jr	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	May 22, 1894	
Sidney C. Botkin	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1896	
Eva Johnson	Teacher	660	F.	I.	Jan. 15, 1896	
Clymena M. Sweet	do	600	F.	W.	Feb. 25, 1895	
Dorcas Johnson	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Mar. 9, 1896	
Mack Johnson	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1893	
J. B. Vaughan	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Delia Hicks	Seamstress	450	F.	I.	May 5, 1893	
Volney Wiggins	Cook	420	M.	W.	Feb. 5, 1896	
Kitty Wade	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	Nov. 6, 1894	
Viola Stafford	do	300	F.	W.	Feb. 13, 1895	
Hattie Winney	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Oct. 22, 1895	
Anna L. Crow	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	May 5, 1893	
Thos. C. Winney	Male assistant	180	M.	I.	May 20, 1896	
Lavara E. Purdy	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	I.	Feb. 20, 1895	
Ella Wiggins	Laundress	420	F.	W.	Mar. 9, 1896	
RAMONA SCHOOL, SANTA FE, N. MEX.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Philena E. Johnson	Superintendent	900	F.	W.	Jan. 9, 1896	
Mary Alice Reason	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Aug. 30, 1895	
Jennie D. McConnell	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 18, 1896	
Millard F. McConnell	Clerk	600	M.	W.	June 2, 1896	
Julia I. Crofford	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Dec. 9, 1895	
Jessie C. Smith	Cook	360	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1896	
Isaiah Ashford	Night watchman	360	M.	W.	June 1, 1896	
Christian G. Kaadt	Gardener and disciplinarian.	480	M.	W.	June 2, 1896	
Hattie G. Tapia	Assistant teacher	240	F.	I.	Feb. 3, 1896	
ROSEBUD AGENCY DAY SCHOOLS, S. DAK.						Act Mar. 2, 1889. (25 Stat., 888.)
Day school.						
Agency:						
Antoinette Spiers	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Rose Pulliam	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Black Pipe Creek:						
John B. Tripp	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Emelina H. Tripp	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Butte Creek:						
Elmira R. Greason	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Nov. 5, 1894	
Martha S. Carlisle	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Cut Meat Creek:						
John Reifel	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Maggie N. Reifel	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Upper Cut Meat Creek:						
Henry N. Shaw	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	do	
Catherine C. M. Shaw.	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Lower Cut Meat Creek:						
Jesse H. Bratley	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1895	
Della R. Bratley	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	do	
Ponca Creek:						
Mabel C. Bennett	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 21, 1893	
Rosalie M. Boucher.	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 12, 1895	
Spring Creek:						
Z. A. Parker	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Wm. M. Parker	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	M.	W.	do	
Iron Wood Creek:						
Geo. M. Butterfield.	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Oct. 14, 1893	
Capitola C. Butterfield.	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
ROSEBUD AGENCY DAY SCHOOLS, S. DAK.—continued.						
Day school.						
He Dogs Camp:						
J. Franklin House	Teacher	p.m.$60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Drusilla House	General housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Red Leaf Camp:						
Morton E. Bradford.	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Mar. 12, 1894	
Fannie Bradford	General housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Corn Creek:						
Hattie F. Eaton	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Rose Etta Roy	General housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Dec. 7, 1895	
Upper Pine Creek:						
D. L. McLane	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Nov. 27, 1895	
Louisa McLane	General housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	I.	do	
Pine Creek:						
William A. Light	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Libbie C. Light	General housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	do	
Whirlwind Soldiers Camp:						
Henry J. Barnes	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Sept. 18, 1895	
Susie A. Barnes	General housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	do	
White Thunder:						
Chas. E. Shell	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Ida A. Shell	General housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	do	
Little Creek:						
John P. Vance	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	do	
Susan M. Vance	General housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	do	
Little White River;						
J. M. Corbin	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Martha A. Corbin	General housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	do	
Oak Creek:						
Lavina C. Van Horne.	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Cornelia S. Ferry	General housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Milks Creek:						
E. A. Thomas	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Nov. 15, 1895	
Libbie S. Thomas	General housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	do	
Ring Thunder Camp:						
J. F. Estes	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	I.	Sept. 21, 1895	
Anna J. Estes	General housekeeper	p.m.30	F.	W.	do	
Field service:						
Harriet R. Corning.	Industrial teacher	600	F.	W.	Mar. 18, 1895	
Belle S. Peck	do	600	F.	W.	July 5, 1895	
Jennie Duncan	do	600	F.	W.	July 19, 1895	
Katie E. Bennett	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
C. C. McCreight	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1895	
ROUND VALLEY AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, CAL.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Rose K. Watson	Principal teacher	840	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Margaret A. Peter	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1893	
A. L. Eveland	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Annie Hobbs	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 21, 1895	
J. L. Dunlap	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Oct. 2, 1895	
SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA.						
Sac and Fox boarding school.						Treaty Oct. 11, 1842 (7 Stat., 596), (act Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat, 876).
Thos. Holmes	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 22, 1895	
Minnie Birch	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 14, 1895	
Florence Horner	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 24, 1895	
Bessie Northrop	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 8, 1894	
Isaac M. Gladdish	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 18, 1895	
Thos. W. Comer	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Apr. 9, 1895	
Alice B. Holmes	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
B. E. Moore	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Nov. 7, 1895	
M. Gladdish	Cook	400	F.	W.	Apr. 4, 1895	
Julia Harris	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Elizabeth V. Kirksey	Seamstress	450	F,	I.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Minnie Canallis	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Apr. 30, 1896	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
SAC AND FOX AGENCY, OKLA.—continued.						
Sac and Fox boarding school—Continued.						
Amelia Messingill	Assistant laundress	$240	F.	I.	Apr. 27, 1896	
Joshua Herran	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Austin Grant	do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Fannie Harris	do	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Absentee Shawnee school.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Mary C. Williams	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1894	
Herbert H. Johnson	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Mar. 25, 1896	
Eugenia C. Bryce	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Otilla Kessel	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Feb. 12, 1895	
Hattie G. Duck	Matron	540	F.	W.	Dec. 9, 1893	
Laura Belle Lockhart	Cook	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Nellie Warrior	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Fannie Hageman	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Minnie Riley	Laundress	360	F.	W.	May 11, 1896	
Nannie Ellis	Assistant laundress	240	F.	W.	do	
Benj. F. Egnew	Laborer	360	M.	W.	June 1, 1895	
Louis Tyner	Indian assistant	60	M.	I.	June 11, 1894	
James Alford	do	60	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Lillie Wood	Assistant matron	300	F.	W.	Mar. 1, 1896	
SAC AND FOX AGENCY DAY SCHOOL, IOWA.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
W. S. Stutz	Teacher	p.m. 72	M.	W.	Jan. 7, 1896	
SALEM INDIAN SCHOOL, OREG.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Thos. W. Potter	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Nov. 20, 1895	
Francis J. McCormack.	Clerk	1,000	M.	W.	Oct. 10, 1895	
Leon A. Woodin	Assistant clerk	300	M.	W.	Jan. 15, 1896	
W. S. Johnson	Physician	840	M.	W.	Jan. 30, 1896	
David E. Brewer	Disciplinarian	720	M.	W.	Mar. 2, 1894	
Eugene C. Nardin	Principal teacher	840	M.	W.	Sept. 23, 1894	
Abbie W. Scott	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1895	
Sarah C. Williams	do	660	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Annie S. Hayes	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 17, 1895	
Mary Silverstein	do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 16, 1896	
Margaret Miller	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Sept. 6, 1895	
Minta A. Morgan	Music teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1895	
Josephine E. Rakestraw.	Matron	720	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Josephine Childers	Assistant matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1896	
Effie Maud Burdon	Dining-room matron	360	F.	W.	Nov. 7, 1895	
Elizabeth T. Adair	Nurse	500	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
S. M. Childers	Farmer	800	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1896	
Clarence Van Patten	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Sept. 24, 1894	
Jonas Laufman	Engineer and plumber	900	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1893	
Wm. Goodrich	Blacksmith and wagon maker.	720	M.	W.	May 3, 1895	
T. M. Thompson	Shoe and harness maker.	720	M.	W.	Apr. 14, 1896	
Axel Patterson	Tailor	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Carrie Charnley	Cook	450	F.	W.	Oct. 22, 1895	
Dollie Laufman	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 27, 1893	
Matilda Kruger	Laundress	450	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Mary Kruger	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	May 4, 1895	
Clara J. Nardin	Baker	360	F.	W.	Nov. 15, 1895	
Richard Graham	Butcher	60	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Charles H. Lowe	Night watchman	480	M.	W.	Jan. 17, 1896	
W. E. McElroy	Industrial teacher	480	M.	W.	Feb. 22, 1896	
SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
San Carlos boarding school.						
Lydia L. Hunt	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1894	
Anna B. Gould	Teacher	720	F.	W.	May 16, 1893	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
SAN CARLOS AGENCY, ARIZ.—continued.						
San Carlos boarding school—Continued.						
Bernard B. Maust	do	$660	M.	W.	Sept. 6, 1895	
Florence M. Maust	Matron	660	F.	W.	do	
Chas. L. Davis	Industrial teacher	840	M.	W.	May 4, 1896	
Henry Franck	Shoe and harness maker.	840	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Soo Hoo Goay	Cook	540	M.	C.	Mar. 4, 1895	
Tena Faber	Seamstress	540	F.	I.	June 11, 1896	
Ah Geip	Laundress	540	M.	C.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Benj. Marshell	Disciplinarian	300	M.	I.	Nov. 27, 1895	
Agnes Natgolay	Assistant matron	240	F.	I.	Aug. 12, 1895	
Fort Apache boarding school.						
J. M. Russell	Superintendent and principal teacher.	1,000	M.	W.	May 14, 1896	
John M. Commons	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1896	
W. J. Mercer	Industrial teacher	840	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Salome E. Montgomery.	Matron	660	F.	W.	do	
Alice M. Lewis	Cook	540	F.	W.	Oct. 11, 1895	
Clara A. Mercer	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Aug. 4, 1895	
Martha Kay	Laundress	300	F.	W.	Apr. 16, 1896	
Anderson Daychuay	Assistant industrial teacher.	180	M.	I.	May 27, 1896	
SANTE FE INDIAN SCHOOL, N. MEX.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Thos. M. Jones	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	July 2, 1894	
C. Manning Combs	Clerk and storekeeper	1,200	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Chas. H. Lamar	Principal and normal teacher.	900	M.	W.	Jan. 9, 1896	
Mary C. Jones	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Lulu M. Thomas	Kindergartner	720	F.	W.	Feb. 10, 1896	
Etta M. French	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 20, 1894	
Allie B. Bushby	do	660	F.	W.	May 1, 1896	
Albert M. Jones	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Jefferson D. Goulette	Carpenter	720	M.	I.	do	
Sarah M. Cotton	Assistant matron	600	F.	W.	Feb. 8, 1896	
Chas. L. Thayer	Disciplinarian and drillmaster.	600	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Sara Jeffries	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 18, 1896	
Dora Gurule	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 11, 1895	
Ben Harris	Cook	500	M.	N.	Dec. 1, 1895	
Santiago Sais	Baker	480	M.	W.	Feb. 9, 1894	
Reyes Gurule	Night watchman	360	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Victoriano Sivero	Engineer	300	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Abraham Doxtator	Assistant industrial teacher.	120	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
Nelsie Gorman	Assistant Carpenter	120	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Paul Plumage	Assistant blacksmith	120	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1895	
John Lowry	Assistant tailor	120	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Addie Beaver	Helper	60	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Joe Thomas	do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Arthur Tucker	do	60	M.	I.	Dec. 12, 1894	
Dan Manning	do	60	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Fred Pedoya	do	60	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
W. T. Thornton					Jan. 9, 1896	
Minnie L. Schiffbauer	Indian assistant	180	F.	I.	Oct. 9, 1895	
SANTEE AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, NEBR.						Treaty April 29, 1868 (15 Stat., 637); act Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 876.)
C. L. Davis	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	May 7, 1896	
Anna B. Trion	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1896	
Alice G. Dwire	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 15, 1894	
Helen Schonborn	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Annie A. L. Kirk	Cook	480	F.	W.	May 24, 1894	
Birdie Risley	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Stephen B. Smith	Assistant industrial teacher.	360	M.	I.	Apr. 8, 1895	
Joshua Crow	Watchman	240	M.	I.	June 15, 1896	
Ponca day school.						
Nellie Lindsay	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	W.	May 7, 1896	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
SANTEE AGENCY, HOPE INDUSTRIAL BOARDING SCHOOL, NEBR.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Walter J. Wicks	Superintendent	$900	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Josephine A. Hilton	Teacher	540	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Cornelia Stroh	Matron	600	F.	W.	do	
Mary J. Young	Seamstress	420	F.	W.	do	
Henrietta E. Jones	Cook	300	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Minnie Bruneo	Laundress	300	F.	W.	do	
Glendower Clark	Laborer	360	M.	W.	May 21, 1896	
SEGER SCHOOL, COLONY, OKLAHOMA.						Act Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 876.)
John H. Seger	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Howell Morgan	Clerk and industrial teacher.	900	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Lydia E. Dittes	Matron	720	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1894	
Sarah Dickens	Assistant matron	400	F.	W.	May 2, 1896	
Peter P. Ratzlaff	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Jan. 9, 1893	
Anna C. Hoag	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1893	
Thesba H. Morgan	do	600	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1896	
Linnie Bosserman	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 11, 1893	
Ida L. Stroud	Cook	420	F.	W.	Mar. 11, 1896	
Bertie Aspley	Seamstress	300	F.	W.	Aug. 16, 1895	
Robert Dickens	Carpenter	420	M.	W.	Sept. 4, 1895	
Albert Long	Assistant farmer	240	M.	I.	June 1, 1896	
Wm. Hansell	do	240	M	I.	Apr. 13, 1895	
Tillie Spotted Bear	Assistant matron	144	F.	I.	June 1, 1896	
Ennosta P. Chief	Assistant seamstress	60	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Julia Lizard	do	60	F.	I.	June 1, 1896	
Mary Little Bear	Assistant cook	60	F.	I.	Feb. 4, 1895	
Mary Little Wolf	do	60	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Cora Poor Bear	Laundress	240	F.	I.	Nov. 20, 1894	
Anno Poisal	Assistant laundress	180	F.	I.	Nov. 2, 1895	
SEMINOLE SCHOOL, FORT MYERS, FLA.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
J. E. Brecht	Industrial teacher	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Albert Wheaton	Carpenter and assistant sawyer.	780	M.	W.	July 1, 1893	
F. B. Tippins	Teamster	600	M.	W.	Apr. 25, 1893	
SHOSHONE AGENCY, INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL, WYO.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
W. P. Campbell	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Maggie Hank	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Feb. 5, 1896	
Bert. R. Betz	Teacher	660	F.	W.	do	
Audrey C. Schach	do	660	F.	W.	Nov. 8, 1895	
Bessie McKenzie	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 19, 1896	
Robert A. Adams	Fireman and carpenter.	720	M.	W.	Dec. 21, 1895	
Marie A. Schach	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 13, 1896	
Clare Jesup	Assistant matron	500	F.	W,	Mar. 20, 1896	
Mary E. Edgington	Seamstress	540	F.	W.	Apr. 28, 1896	
Fred Posey	Cook	540	M.	W.	May 4, 1896	
Wm. T. Sherman	Assistant cook	240	M.	I.	Sept. 8, 1895	
Susie Norkok	Assistant seamstress	150	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Pretty Woman	Laundress	400	F.	I.	July 1, 1891	
Bear Woman	Assistant laundress	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
E. W. Riggs	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Aug. 10, 1895	
Chas. Myers	Assistant industrial teacher.	240	M.	I.	Feb. 12, 1894	
Grace R. Riggs	Baker	420	F.	W.	June 1, 1896	
SILETZ AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, OREG.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
W. Vincent Graves	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	Mar. 9, 1896	
Barnett Stillwell	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Nov. 5, 1894	
Ruth Cooper	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1895	
Samuel Center	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Apr. 10, 1894	
Josephine Hess	Matron	500	F.	W.	Apr. 7, 1896	
M. L. Newlon	Nurse	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Maggie Mackay	Seamstress	400	F.	W.	Apr. 10, 1894	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position	Item of appropriation.
SILETZ AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, OREG.—continued.						
Essie Mackay	Cook	$400	F.	W.	Jan. 18, 1896	
Sarah Pierre	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
John Adams	Teamster	300	M.	I.	Apr. 16, 1895	
Louisa Grant	Assistant matron	180	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Louisa Wilbur	Assistant cook	180	F.	I.	do	
D. Stillwell	Assistant seamstress	180	F.	W.	June 8, 1896	
SISSETON AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, S. DAK.						Act Mar. 3, 1891. (28 Stat., 1035.)
J. L. Baker	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W	Apr. 8, 1895	
Henrietta Baker	Matron	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
W. B. Keller	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W	July 24, 1894	
F. A. Burdick	Carpenter	660	M.	W.	Mar. 22, 1895	
Gussie Stocker	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1894	
Eva Anderson	Kindergartner	600	F.	W.	Sept. 30, 1895	
Mary Shaw	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 4, 1895	
Annie Schulz	Cook	420	F.	W.	May 13, 1896	
A. A. Bjornson	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1894	
Bridget Burdick	Baker	360	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Flora A. Chever	Boys' matron	500	F.	W.	Mar. 4, 1896	
S. H. Renville	Harness and shoe maker	500	M.	I.	Aug. 1, 1894	
Key Wind	Fireman	400	M.	I.	May 1, 1896	
Sophia Vanderheyden	Laundress	360	F.	I.	July 1, 1891	
Hazen Shepherd	Indian assistant	150	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Martha Wind	do	150	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK.						Act Mar. 2, 1889. (25 Stat., 888.)
Industrial boarding school.						
Beatrice B. Sondereggger.	Superintendent	1,000	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Seraphine E. Ecker	Principal teacher	720	F.	W	Mar. 13, 1896	
Helena Campbell	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Bernardine Walker	do	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Martin Winter	Assistant industrial teacher.	300	M	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Joseph Helmig	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Placida Schaefer	Matron	480	F.	W.	do	
Petronilla Uhing	Cook	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Caroline Barmettler	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Mary Muff	Laundress	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Joseph J. Huse	Night watchman	360	M.	W.	July 15, 1895	
Rosalia A. Doppler	Hospital nurse	360	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Walburga Huse	Hospital cook	360	F.	W.	Sept. 16, 1891	
Rose Murphy	Assistant hospital nurse.	240	F.	I.	Oct. 8, 1894	
Isidora Little	Indian assistant	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Ada Endres	do	240	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Benedicta Ramsey	do	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Agricultural boarding school.						Act Mar. 2, 1889. (25 Stat., 888.)
Martin Kenel	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Rhabana Stoup	Principal teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Bridget McColligan	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	do	
Felix Hoheisel	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Edward C. Meagher	Carpenter	800	M.	W.	do	
Adela Eugster	Matron	480	F.	W.	do	
Mary H. Holenstein	Cook	480	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1894	
Cecilia Camenzind	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Theresa Markle	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1886	
Josephine Landrie	Indian assistant	240	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Josephine Whitehorse.	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	do	
John D. Crowhead	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Patrick Kennedy	Indian assistant	240	M.	I.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Louisa Manywounds	do	240	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Cannon Ball day school.						
E. C. Witzleben	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	
Agnes V. Witzleben	General housekeeper	p. m. 30	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Louis Hat	Janitor	p. m. 18	M.	I.	Sept. 1, 1893	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
STANDING ROCK AGENCY, N. DAK.—continued.						
No. 1 day school.						Act Mar. 2, 1889. (25 Stat., 888.)
Mary J. Vandal	Teacher	p.m.$60	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1896	
Eugene Blackboy	Janitor	p.m.18	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
No. 2 day school.						
J. L. Hazard	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Jan. 22, 1893	
Oscar Graydog	Janitor	p.m.18	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Bullhead day school.						
Hermine Cournoyer	Teacher	p.m.60	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
James Bull	Janitor	p.m.18	M.	I.	Jan. 20, 1896	
Porcupine day school.						
Antoine De Rockbrain.	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	I.	Nov. 20, 1893	
Jerome Goodiron	Janitor	p.m.18	M.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
GRAND RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL.						Act Mar. 2, 1889. (25 Stat., 888.)
Agnes G. Fredette	Superintendent	900	F.	I.	Nov. 6, 1893	
Mary Y. Rodger	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1895	
Cora A. Taylor	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	do	
Henry Obershaw	Industrial teacher	600	M.	I.	Dec. 1, 1895	
Sara E. Mitchell	Matron	600	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Sophie Cornelius	Assistant matron	480	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Nallie Galvin	Cook	480	F.	W.	Jan. 23, 1896	
Pauline Roessler	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Estella Obershaw	Laundress	480	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Louise Bravethunder	Indian assistant	240	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Albert Littlecrow	do	240	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Imelda Swiftcloud	do	180	F.	I.	do	
Wm. Twobulls	Night watchman	300	M.	I.	do	
W. J. Stephenson	Physician	900	M.	W.	May 22, 1896	
Field service.						
Lucy B. Arnold	Female industrial teacher.	600	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1895	
M. L. McLaughlin	do	600	F.	I.	do	
M. J. Cramsie	do	600	F.	I.	Jan. 15, 1896	
Marie L. Van Solen	do	600	F.	I.	Mar. 1, 1896	
Tomah Indian school, Wis.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
H. D. Arkwright	Superintendent	1,200	M.	W.	Mar. 7, 1896	
Patrick McEvoy	Farmer	720	M.	W.	Mar. 1, 1894	
T. A. W. Jones	Clerk	500	M.	W.	Dec. 19, 1895	
Chas. B. Ward	Engineer	720	M.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Geo. E. Horner	Carpenter	720	M.	W.	Apr. 11, 1895	
Frank Setter	Watchman	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
E. J. Pierson	Matron	720	F.	W.	Mar. 23, 1896	
May D. Church	Teacher	660	F.	W.	June 1, 1894	
Sue O. Smith	do	600	F.	W.	July 1, 1893	
Belinda Archequette	Assistant teacher	540	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Jessie E. Emery	Cook	500	F.	W.	Jan. 19, 1893	
Annie Folson	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1893	
Fronia Ward	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Julia A. Barnett	Assistant seamstress and nurse.	480	F.	W.	Feb. 26, 1895	
Kate McEvoy	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
TONGUE RIVER AGENCY DAY SCHOOL, MONT.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
James W. Travis	Teacher	p.m.60	M.	W.	Sept. 25, 1895	
Rachel M. Goodale	Cook	p.m.30	F.	W.	do	
TULALIP AGENCY DAY SCHOOL, WASH.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
D. H. Evans	Teacher	p.m.72	M.	W.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Frances U. Evans	General housekeeper	p.m.36	F.	W.	do	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY, UTAH.						Treaty Oct. 7, 1863. (13 Stat., 673).
Uintah boarding school.						Act June 15, 1880. (21 Stat., 129).
I. S. Binford	Superintendent and principal teacher.	$900	M.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Kate Lister	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Mary A. Cogan	Matron	600	F.	W.	Apr. 9, 1896	
Edyth M. Forney	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Jan. 26, 1896	
Wm. T. Muse	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Anna M. Duke	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 5, 1896	
Lillian Malaby	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Lizzie Gotwals	Cook	500	F.	W.	Nov. 11, 1895	
Ouray boarding school.						
Chas. A. Walker	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W	Sept. 1, 1894	
Ruth Edelin	Teacher	720	F.	W	Sept. 23, 1894	
Albert Rube	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Mar. 16, 1893	
Elizabeth Belcher	Laundress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Cora Van Gundy	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Apr. 18, 1896	
Kate Cullen	Cook	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1893	
Carrie M. Lowry	Matron	500	F.	W.	Jan. 10, 1896	
UMATILLA AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, OREG.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876).
Mollie V. Gaither	Superintendent	1,200	F.	W.	Jan. 25, 1896	
Elsie Coffin Bushee	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Nora Holmes	do	600	F.	W	Sept. 1, 1895	
Hattie M. McDowell	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 12, 1895	
Louisa Bennett	Assistant matron	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Jacob F. Clemmer	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Ella Briggs	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Hattie Pamburn	Assistant seamstress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Dalis Howard	Cook	400	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Maud Waid	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
WARM SPRINGS AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, OREG.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876).
W. J. Carter	Superintendent and principal teacher.	900	M.	W.	Feb. 14, 1895	
Mary F. Wilson	Matron	600	F.	W.	Jan. 5, 1895	
Kate Lister	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Nugen Kautz	Industrial teacher and gardener.	720	M.	I.	Mar. 18, 1895	
Ellen N. Allen	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Rhoda A. Hail	Cook	480	F	W.	do	
Maggie Taylor	Laundress	400	F.	W.	Feb. 1, 1895	
James Thompson	Indian assistant	120	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Fannie Hall	do	120	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Paul Bannock	Laborer	240	M.	I.	July 1, 1895	
Warm Springs day school.						
Chas. A. Dean	Teacher	p. m. 60	M.	W.	Dec. 16, 1895	
Maria J. Dean	General housekeeper	p. m. 40	F.	W.	do	
Joe Scott	Indian assistant	p. m. 15	M.	I.	Jan. 4, 1896	
WESTERN SHOSHONE AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, NEVADA.						Act Mar. 5, 1995. (28 Stat., 876).
G. W. Myers	Superintendent and teacher.	840	M.	W.	Mar. 14, 1896	
Mary L. Bower	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept 16, 1894	
Wm. R. Bower	Industrial teacher	600	M.	W.	May 1, 1894	
Minnie A. Arnot	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 19, 1895	
Henrietta Mitchell	Cook	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1895	
Jennie M. Boldan	Seamstress	450	F.	W.	May 14, 1894	
Ada D. Graves	Laundress	400	F.	W.	do	
James F. Boyle	Carpenter	p. m. 75	M.	W.	Jan. 1, 1896	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
WHITE EARTH AGENCY, MINN.						Treaty Mar. 19. 1867. (16 Stat., 719.)
White Earth boarding school.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
John Flinn	Superintendent	$1,000	M.	W.	July 30, 1895	
Nellie E. Grantham	Teacher	660	F.	W.	Aug. 1, 1892	
Mary Jackson	do	600	F.	W.	do	
Annie D. Flinn	Matron	540	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1895	
Annie Beaulieu	Assistant matron	300	F.	I.	Nov. 17, 1895	
Sarah J. Little	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Edith M. Cuniff	Cook	360	F.	I.	Nov. 17, 1895	
Lizzie Van Valkenburgh.	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Oct. 21, 1895	
William Sautture	Janitor	300	M.	I.	Jan. 21, 1896	
J. B. Louzon	Carpenter and industrial teacher.	840	M.	W.	Apr. 1, 1892	
Red Lake boarding school.						
E. O. Hughes	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	M.	W.	June 20, 1895	
Olive S. Wait	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Dec. 26, 1895	
Birdie Pamplin	Matron	480	F.	W.	Sept. 5, 1895	
Josette Lawrence	Cook	300	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Clara Roy	Seamstress	300	F.	I.	do	
Madeline Jourdan	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Patsy Needham	Janitor	300	M.	W.	May 20, 1895	
Leech Lake boarding school.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Krauth H. Cressman	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1893	
Emma E. Peak	Assistant teacher	600	F.	I.	Dec. 14, 1895	
Chloe E. Mitchell	Matron	480	F.	W.	Oct. 15, 1894	
Stella Cress	Seamstress	480	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Jenny McBurnie	Cook	300	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Nancy Taylor	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Oct. 1, 1895	
Jos. H. Quinlan	Janitor	300	M.	I.	Jan. 27, 1896	
Wild Rice River boarding school.						
Viola Cook	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	F.	W.	Apr. 1, 1894	
Carrie A. Walker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	June 9, 1894	
Seymour Fairbanks	Assistant teacher	540	M.	I.	Mar. 1, 1896	
Carrie C. Ellis	Matron	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Julia Chaudonnett	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	July 1, 1893	
Mary A. McMartin	Cook	360	F.	I.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Isabel Bellanger	Laundress	300	F.	I.	Sept. 7, 1895	
Louis Hamlin	Janitor	300	M.	I.	Apr. 1, 1896	
Flora Roy	Assistant matron	120	F.	I.	Nov. 1, 1894	
Pine Point boarding school.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
John A. Oakland	Superintendent and principal teacher.	840	M.	W.	Nov. 1, 1892	
Katie E. Baker	Teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Rose Lyon	Matron	600	F.	W.	Nov. 27, 1895	
Mary Lambert	Seamstress	480	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Angeline Blair	Laundress	360	F.	I.	Apr. 21, 1896	
Lizzie Francis	Cook	360	F.	W.	Jan. 1, 1894	
Isaac Lambert	Janitor	300	M.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Minnie Roch	Assistant matron	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Albert L. Miner	Physician	900	M.	W.	May 3, 1896	
Gull Lake Mission day school.						
Honor M. Denley	Cook	p. m. 40	F.	W.	Nov. 1, 1895	
Field service.						
Margaret W. Peticolas.	Female industrial teacher.	p. m. 50	F.	W.	Apr. 15, 1896	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
WITTENBERG BOARDING SCHOOL, WIS.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Axel Jacobson	Superintendent	1,500	M.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Olive Lysne	Teacher	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Albert Bishop	do	480	M.	I.	do	
Alice Johnson	do	480	F.	W.	Nov. 18, 1895	
Anna Jacobson	Matron	480	F.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Bertha Heistad	Seamstress	360	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1895	
Barbra Overen	Cook	300	F.	W.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Maggie Woodman	Baker	200	F.	I.	do	
Annie Nelson	Laundress	300	F.	W.	Oct. 28, 1895	
David Pallado	Disciplinarian	360	M.	I.	Aug. 24, 1895	
Hildus Rolfson	Farmer	360	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1895	
Carrie Moses	Assistant matron	360	F.	W.	Nov. 21, 1895	
Clara A. Hilburn	Clerk	600	F.	W.	Feb. 16, 1896	
P. C. Schlytter	Carpenter	600	M.	W.	Jan. 2, 1896	
YAKIMA AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, WASH.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 1876.)
Calvin Asbury	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 3, 1895	
H. J. Kilgour	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	Nov. 23, 1893	
Florence I. Kilgour	Matron	720	F.	W.	June 17, 1894	
Carrie Staten	Assistant matron	500	F.	I.	Nov. 20, 1894	
Alice Catlin	Cook	600	F.	W.	Mar. 19, 1894	
Annie E. Maher	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Sept. 17, 1895	
Wm. J. Nolan	Teacher	660	M.	W.	Apr. 8, 1896	
Liza S. Whitaker	do	600	F.	W.	Dec. 1, 1894	
Ida M. Asbury	Assistant teacher	540	F.	W.	Sept. 17, 1895	
C. F. Whitaker	Farmer	600	M.	W.	Oct. 17, 1895	
Minnie Charley	Laundress	400	F.	I.	Apr. 1, 1895	
Amy Buchannan	Assistant laundress	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
Anna Thomas	Assistant cook	120	F.	I.	Feb. 22, 1896	
Lizzie Lincoln	Assistant seamstress	360	F.	I.	Apr. 16, 1896	
Joseph Dick	Apprentices	p. m. 60	M.	I.	Oct. 15, 1895	
Waters Dick	do	p. m. 60	M.	I.	do	
George Lee	do	p. m. 60	M.	I.	do	
Fred Sam	do	p. m. 60	M.	I.	Nov. 16, 1895	
John Selatsee	do	p. m. 60	M.	I.	do	
Frank Randall	do	p. m. 60	M.	I.	Jan. 12, 1896	
TOPPENISH DAY SCHOOL.						
Kate H. McCaw	Teacher	p. m. 60	F.	I.	Mar. 16, 1896	
YANKTON AGENCY BOARDING SCHOOL, S. DAK.						Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.).
E. D. Wood	Superintendent	1,000	M.	W.	Aug. 5, 1892	
M. E. Wood	Teacher	720	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
Margaretta A. Frank	do	660	F.	W.	Nov. 10, 1895	
S. A. Kneeland	Assistant teacher	600	F.	W.	Sept. 25, 1894	
E. K. Coshun	Matron	600	F.	W.	Aug. 21, 1895	
J. Rouse	Assistant matron	400	F.	I.	Sept. 2, 1895	
J. Thomas	Laundress	480	F.	W.	July 1, 1891	
Frances M. Coshen	Seamstress	500	F.	W.	Jan. 22, 1896	
A. E. Voy	Cook	480	F.	W.	Sept. 1, 1894	
R. A. Voy	Industrial teacher	720	M.	W.	do	
Jno. Gray	Assistant industrial teacher.	200	M.	I.	Apr. 3, 1896	
W. Selwyn	Night watchman	200	M.	I.	May 20, 1896	
S. Barbier	Assistant cook	240	F.	I.	Oct. 11, 1895	
A. Standing	Indian assistant	120	F.	I.	Apr. 21, 1895	
J. Veaux	do	120	F.	I.	July 1, 1895	
H. Leeds	do	120	F.	I.	Sept. 3, 1895	
Mary Hunter	do	120	F.	I.	Jan. 1, 1896	
INDEPENDENT DAY SCHOOLS.						
Baraga, Mich.: Mary Justine	Teacher	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Oct. 10, 1893	Act Mar. 2, 1895. (28 Stat., 876.)
Big Pine, Cal.: Josie Turner	do	p.m. 60	F.	I.	Oct. 23, 1893	
Birch Cooley, Minn.: Robt. H. C. Hinman.	do	p.m. 60	M.	W.	Sept. 1, 1892	

EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Sex.	Race.	Date of appointment to present position.	Item of appropriation.
INDEPENDENT DAY SCHOOLS—continued.						
Bishop, Cal.:						
Minnie C. Barrows.	Teacher	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Mar. 14, 1894	
Manchester, Cal.:						
Ella S. Brown	do	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Jan. 15, 1894	
Potter Valley, Cal.:						
Mattie L. Chamberlain.	do	p.m. 72	F.	W.	Feb. 22, 1893	
Ukiah, Cal.:						
Martha B. Glazier.	do	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Oct. 1, 1892	
Upper Lake, Cal.:						
Sarah M. Cole	do	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Feb. 22, 1893	
Hat Creek, Cal						
Anna R. Williams	do	p.m. 60	F.	W.	Sept. 2, 1895	

ADDRESSES OF COMMISSIONERS AND OTHERS.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES.

Merrill E. Gates, *chairman*, Amherst, Mass.
E. Whittlesey, *secretary*, 1429 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.
Albert K. Smiley, Mohonk Lake, New York.
William D. Walker, Fargo, N. Dak.
William H. Lyon, 170 New York avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph T. Jacobs, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Philip C. Garrett, Philadelphia, Pa.
Darwin R. James, 226 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. B. Whipple, Faribault, Minn.
Francis E. Leupp, 1813 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.

INSPECTORS.

Province McCormick, of Berryville, Va.
Clinton C. Duncan, of Perry, Ga.
James McLaughlin, of Bismarck, N. Dak.
J. George Wright, of South Dakota.
John Lane, of Spokane, Oreg.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENTS.

William H. Able, of Louisville, Ky.
John T. Oglesby, of McDonough, Ga.
Marcus D. Shelby, of Morrillton, Ark.
James G. Dickson, of St. Louis, Mo.
Joel T. Olive, of Lexington, Ga.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

William H. Hailman, The Cairo, Washington, D. C.

SUPERVISORS OF INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Charles D. Rakestraw, of Lincoln, Nebr.
William M. Moss, of Bloomfield, Ind.
Arnold H. Heinemann, of Chicago, Ill.

SECRETARIES OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG INDIANS.

Baptist Home Mission Society: Rev. T. J. Morgan, D. D., 111 Fifth avenue, New York.
Baptist (Southern): Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.
Catholic (Roman) Bureau of Indian Missions: Rev. Joseph A. Stephan, 1315 F street NW., Washington, D. C.
Congregational American Missionary Association: Rev. M. E. Strieby, D. D., Bible House, New York.
Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society: Rev. W. G. Langford, D. D., 281 Fourth avenue, New York.
Friends' Yearly Meeting: Levi K. Brown, Goshen, Lancaster County, Pa.
Friends, Orthodox: Edw. M. Wistar, 905 Provident Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Methodist Missionary Society: Rev. C. C. McCabe, 150 Fifth avenue, New York.
Methodist (Southern): Rev. H. C. Morrison, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.
Mennonite Missions: Rev. A. B. Shelby, Milford Square, Pa.
Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society: Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D. D., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.
Presbyterian Home Mission Society: Rev. William C. Roberts, D. D., 156 Fifth avenue, New York.
Presbyterian (Southern) Home Mission Board: Rev. J. N. Craig, D. D., Atlanta, Ga.
Unitarian Association: Rev. Francis Tiffany, 25 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	Chas. E. Davis	Parker, Yuma County, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Hualapais *a*	Henry P. Ewing	Hackberry or Kingman, Ariz	Hackberry or Kingman, Ariz.
Navajo	Capt. Constant Williams, U. S. Army.	Fort Defiance, Ariz	Gallup, N. Mex.
Pima	J. Roe Young	Sactaon, Pinal County, Ariz	Casa Grande, Ariz.
San Carlos	Capt. Albert L. Myer, U. S. Army	San Carlos, Ariz	San Carlos, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	Capt. Wm. E. Dougherty, U. S. Army.	Hoopa, Humboldt County, Cal	Eureka, Cal., via San Francisco.
Mission, Tule River (consolidated)	Francisco Estudillo	San Jacinto, San Diego County, Cal	San Jacinto, Cal.
Round Valley *a*	Geo. W. Patrick	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal	Cahto, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Southern Ute	David F. Day	Ignacio, La Plata County, Colo	Ignacio, Colo.
FLORIDA.			
Seminoles *a*	J. E. Brecht	Myers, Lee County, Fla	Myers, Fla.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	Thos. B. Teter	Ross Fork, Bingham County, Idaho	Pocatello, Idaho.
Lemhi	Julius A. Andrews	Lemhi Agency, Lemhi County, Idaho	Redrock, Mont.
Nez Percé	Stanton G. Fisher	Nez Percé Agency, Idaho, via Lewiston	Lewiston, Idaho, via Walla Walla, Wash.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Quapaw	Geo. S. Doane	Seneca, Newton County, Mo	Seneca, Mo.
Union	Dew M. Wisdom	Muscogee, Ind. T	Muscogee, Ind. T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	Horace M. Rebok	Toledo, Tama County, Iowa	Toledo, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha	Lewis F. Pearson	Hoyt, Jackson County, Kans	Hoyt, Kans.
MINNESOTA.			
White Earth	Robt. M. Allen	White Earth, Becker County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.

MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	Geo. Steell	Browning, Teton County, Mont	Blackfoot, Mont.
Crow	Lieut. J. W. Watson, U. S. Army	Crow Agency, Mont	Crow Agency, Mont.
Flathead	Joseph T. Carter	Jocko, Missoula County, Mont	Arlee, Mont.
Fort Belknap	Luke C. Hays	Harlem, Choteau County, Mont	Harlem, Mont.
Fort Peck	Capt. Henry W. Sprole, U. S. Army	Poplar, Valley County, Mont	Poplar Station, Mont.
Tongue River	Capt. G. W. H. Stouch, U. S. Army	Lamedeer, Custer County, Mont	Rosebud, Mont.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha and Winnebago	Capt. Wm. H. Beck, U. S. Army	Winnebago, Thurston County, Nebr	Dakota City, Nebr.
Santee	Joseph Clements	Santee Agency, Knox County, Nebr	Springfield, S. Dak.
NEVADA.			
Nevada	Isaac J. Wootten	Wadsworth, Washoe County, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	William L. Hargrove	Whiterock, Elko County, Nev	Elko, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Mescalero	Lieut. Victor E. Stottler	Mescalero, Donna Ana County, N. Mex	Las Cruces, N. Mex.
Pueblo and Jicarilla	Capt. John L. Bullis, U. S. Army	Santa Fe, N. Mex	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	Joseph R. Jewell	Olean, N. Y	Olean, N. Y.
NORTH DAKOTA.			
Devils Lake	Ralph Hall	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Fort Berthold	F. Glenn Mattoon	Elbowoods, N. Dak	Minot, N. Dak.
Standing Rock	John W. Cramsie	Fort Yates, N. Dak	Fort Yates, N. Dak., via Bismarck.
OKLAHOMA.			
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Maj. Albert E. Woodson, U. S. Army	Darlington, Okla	Darlington, via Fort Reno, Okla.
Kiowa	Capt. F. D. Baldwin, U. S. Army	Anadarko, Okla	Anadarko, Okla., via Rush Springs, I. T.
Osage	Col. Henry B. Freeman	Pawhuska, Okla	Pawhuska, Okla., via Elgin, Kans.
Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland	James P. Woolsey	Ponca, Okla	White Eagle, Okla.
Sax and Fox	Edw. L. Thomas	Sac and Fox Agency, Okla	Sapulpa, Ind. T.
OREGON.			
Grande Ronde *a*	Andrew Kershaw	Grande Ronde, Yamhill County, Oreg	Sheridan, Oreg.
Klamath	Joseph Emery	Klamath Agency, Klamath County, Oreg	Klamath Falls, Oreg.
Siletz	Beal Gaither	Siletz, Lincoln County, Oreg	Toledo, Oreg.
Umatilla	Geo. W. Harper	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg	Harper, Pendleton, Oreg.
Warm Springs	Jas. L. Cowan	Warm Springs, Crook County, Oreg	The Dalles, Oreg.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	Peter Couchman	Cheyenne River Agency, Dewey County, S. Dak	Gettysburg, S. Dak.
Crow Creek and Lower Brulé	Frederick Treon	Crow Creek, Buffalo County, S. Dak	Crow Creek, via Chamberlain, S. Dak.

a Not an agency. Indians are in charge of bonded employee.

List of Indian agencies and independent schools, with post-office and telegraphic addresses of agents and superintendents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued.			
Pine Ridge	Capt. Wm. H. Clapp	Pine Ridge Agency, Shannon County, S. Dak	Pine Ridge Agency, S. Dak.
Rosebud	Chas. E. McChesney	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak	Rosebud Agency, S. Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
Sisseton	Anton M. Keller	Sisseton Agency, Roberts County, S. Dak	Sisseton, S. Dak.
Yankton	Jas. A. Smith	Greenwood, Chas. Mix County, S. Dak	Armour, S. Dak.
UTAH.			
Uintah and Ouray	Maj. Jas. F. Randlett, U. S. Army	Whiterocks, Uintah County, Utah	Fort Duchesne, Utah.
WASHINGTON.			
Colville	Geo. H. Newman	Miles, Lincoln County, Wash	Miles, via Davenport, Wash.
Neah Bay	John C. Keenan	Neahbay, Clallam County, Wash	Neah Bay, Wash.
Tulalip	Daniel C. Govan	Tulalip, Snohomish County, Wash	Marysville, Wash.
Yakima	Lewis T. Erwin	Fort Simcoe, Yakima County, Wash	North Yakima, Wash.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	Thos. H. Savage	Keshena, Shawano County, Wis	Shawano, Wis.
La Pointe	Lieut. Wm. A. Mercer, U. S. Army	Ashland, Wis	Ashland, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone	Capt. R. H. Wilson, U. S. Army	Shoshone Agency, Fremont County, Wyo	Fort Washakie, Wyo.
INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS.			
Fort Mojave, Ariz	John J. McKoin	Fort Mojave, Ariz	Fort Mojave, Ariz., via Needles. Cal.
Fort Yuma, Ariz	Mary O'Neil	Yuma, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Keams Canyon, Ariz	Ralph P. Collins	Keams Canyon, Apache County, Ariz	Holbrook, Ariz.
Phœnix, Ariz	Harwood Hall	Phœnix, Ariz	Phœnix, Ariz.
Perris, Cal	Edgar A. Allen	Perris, Riverside County, Cal	Perris, Cal.
Greenville, Cal	Edw. N. Ament	Greenville, Plumas County, Cal	Greenville, Cal.
Fort Lewis, Colo	Thos. H. Breen	Hesperus, Colo	Hesperus, Colo.
Grand Junction, Colo	T. G. Lemmon	Grand Junction, Colo	Grand Junction, Colo.
Fort Lapwai, Idaho	Ed. McConville	Fort Lapwai, via Lewiston, Idaho	Walla Walla, Wash.
Haskell Institute, Kans	J. A. Swett	Lawrence, Kans	Lawrence, Kans.
Mount Pleasant, Mich	Andrew Spencer	Mount Pleasant, Mich	Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Pipestone, Minn	De Witt S. Harris	Pipestone, Minn	Pipestone, Minn.
Fort Shaw, Mont	W. H. Winslow	Fort Shaw, via Sun River, Mont	Fort Shaw, via Sun River, Mont.
Genoa, Nebr	J. E. Ross	Genoa, Nebr	Genoa, Nebr.
Carson, Nev	Eugene Mead	Carson, Nev	Carson, Nev.
Albuquerque, N. Mex	Saml. M. McCowan	Albuquerque, N. Mex	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Ramona, N. Mex	Philena E. Johnson	Santa Fe, N. Mex	Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Santa Fe, N. Mex	Thos. M. Jones	do	Do.
Eastern Cherokee, N. C	Jos. C. Hart	Cherokee, N. C	Whittier, N. C.
Fort Totten, N. Dak	W. F. Canfield	Fort Totten, Benson County, N. Dak	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Chilocco, Okla	Benj. F. Taylor	Arkansas City, Kans	Arkansas City, Kans.
Seger Colony, Okla	John H. Seger	Colony, Okla	Minco, Ind. T.
Salem, Oreg	Thos. W. Potter	Chemawa, Marion County, Oreg	Chemawa, Oreg.
Carlisle, Pa	Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. Army	Carlisle, Pa	Carlisle, Pa.
Flandreau, S. Dak	Leslie D. Davis	Flandreau, S. Dak	Flandreau, S. Dak.
Pierre, S. Dak	Crosby G. Davis	Pierre, S. Dak	Pierre, S. Dak.
Puyallup, Wash	R. E. L. Newberne	Tacoma, Pierce County, Wash	Tacoma, Wash.
Oneida, Wis	Chas. F. Peirce	Oneida, Brown County, Wis	Green Bay, Wis.
Tomah, Wis	H. D. Arkwright	Tomah, Monroe County, Wis	Tomah, Wis.
Wittenberg, Wis	Axel Jacobson	Wittenberg, Wis	Wittenberg, Wis.

REPORT OF UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY.

[Received too late for insertion in proper place.]

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY,
White Rocks, Utah, November 17, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1896:

The Uintah Utes have made fine progress in farming. The plan of locating heads of families upon lands with the intention of eventually having the same assigned to them under provisions of the allotment laws has become well understood by this band. They are unanimously in favor of this plan and eagerly interested in having it consummated. The Uintahs will accept and improve upon any advantages that are provided to enable them to live in ways of civilization.

The White River Utes residing upon the reservation with the Uintahs have heretofore held back from accepting the proposition for them to settle in permanent locations, but the object lessons illustrated in the farms established for the Uintahs have been effectual, so that very many of this band have commenced earnestly the work of providing something for themselves, and almost every head of a family has asked to be located on farms covered by the new water ditches.

The Uncompahgres who have been located upon the farms have made good efforts to do something for themselves. The season up to June 30 has been very much against this band on account of unusually heavy rain storms, attended frequently with cloud-bursts which have inundated their farms and left their land covered with mud and débris. They have received this misfortune patiently and worked industriously in repairing damages and attempting to save such of their crops as there was any hope for saving.

Considering the many discouraging influences working against this band they did remarkably well. They receive no helpful influences from the people of Utah generally, and as a rule the prominent politicians of the State appear to be exercising themselves for the accomplishment of their destruction. The Uncompahgres are informed of the situation sufficiently to keep them in a state of unrest and anxious suspense, which tends to dishearten them in their efforts for self-improved conditions and hopes for the future. Notwithstanding all this, this band, like the Uintahs and White Rivers, has shown appreciation of the advantages offered them by the agency at the present time, and they are still hopeful that the houses and other considerations promised them in the treaty under which they were removed from their country in Colorado will yet be supplied.

The principal work of the agency during the past year has been in completing the construction of the canals and ditches for supplying water for irrigation purposes. This work has been retarded considerably on account of the destructive rain storms that have been experienced generally in the mountain sections of Utah. It has, however, been so far accomplished that water can now be supplied in abundance for irrigating all the land that will ever be required for giving all the Indians of this agency farms containing their full allotment allowance of acres as homesteads.

The school at the Uintah Agency has been successfully and profitably conducted. Most of the parents of the children that attend this school appreciate the benefits it affords, and, while others are not enthusiastic in supporting it, there are but few Indians of the reservation that do not show it good will.

The school of the Ouray Agency, established for the benefit of the Uncompahgres, has not been so successful in increase in enrollment. The children who have been gathered there have been wonderfully transformed in appearance, and have advanced well in school knowledge. The Uncompahgres, for various reasons, have been slow in giving up their children to the school.

The teachers and employees of both schools are thoroughly devoted to their duties.

The Episcopal Church, through the efforts of the Right Rev. Abiel Leonard, missionary bishop of Utah and Nevada, has commenced work among the Indians of this agency that promises well. A beautiful little church has been erected near the Ouray school, also a neat, well-finished cottage, which is occupied by the resident missionary, Rev. Mr. West, a young man from Virginia. These buildings,

with the improved grounds upon which they are located, present a very attractive appearance. On Sundays the children with their teachers and employees of the school go over to the church and attend divine worship. This service is often well attended by the adult Indians residing in the neighborhood of the school.

In the management of this agency during the past year, as in previous years, there has been much outside opposing influence to contend with. The whisky venders have been somewhat restrained through stringent measures adopted for suppression of their nefarious work. The Indians seem to have become sensible of the harm they have experienced through the drink habit, and compared with former years there has been but very little drunkenness among the people of either band.

Distrust and anxiety are ever present in the minds of the entire Indian population of this agency on account of reports that are received regarding the efforts that are made by politicians of Utah for the opening of these reservations for settlement by whites. Believing that this opening can not be much longer deferred, the most important of all matters pertaining to affairs of this agency seems to be in the work of locating heads of families permanently upon suitable lands for homesteads, and so selecting the locations that the settlement of their perpetual rights in said lands can readily be arranged and perfected.

Acknowledgments are due each and all of the employees of the agency for faithful and efficient service rendered, and with due appreciation of the universally kind consideration and abundant support that has been received from the Department at Washington,

I remain, very respectfully,

JAMES F. RANDLETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

IN

CHICAGO, ILL., AND NEW YORK CITY, UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF APRIL 1, IN WASHINGTON, D. C., UNDER ADVERTISEMENTS OF JUNE 23 AND SEPTEMBER 16, IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF MAY 20, 1896,

FOR

SUPPLIES, AND TRANSPORTATION OF SAME,

FOR

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1897.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

IN

CHICAGO., ILL.,

UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF APRIL 1, 1896.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BACON.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Sam'l A. McClean.	Chas. H. Smith.	Gustav W. Rehfeld.	Jacob C. Dold.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Chicago ..... Ill..	610,000	.....	5.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
2		610,900	.....	.....	5.94	.....	.....	.....
3	Chicago or Kansas City.....	310,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4		300,000	**265,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Chicago, Kansas City, or Omaha.....	610,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Sioux City ..... Iowa..	610,900	.....	.....	6.32	.....	.....	.....
7	Sioux City and Omaha.....	610,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Pipestone School ..... Minn..	300	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....	.....
9	St. Paul..... Minn..	610,900	.....	.....	6.23	.....	.....	.....
10		610,000	.....	5.47	.....	.....	.....	.....
11		1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	*h* 13.00	.....
12	Kansas City ..... Mo..	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* 6.83
13		"only." 100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* 6.83
14		"only." 300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f* 6.83
15		"only." 110,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g* 6.83
16		"only." 610,900	.....	.....	6.32			
17	Kansas City, Omaha, and Sioux City.	610,000	**346,350**	*l* **5.23**	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	St. Louis..... Mo..	610,900	.....	.....	6.21	.....	.....	.....
19	Flathead Agency..... Mont..	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Omaha..... Nebr..	610,900	.....	.....	6.32	.....	.....	.....
21		190,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	New York City ..... N. Y..	610,900	.....	.....	6.36	.....	.....	.....
23	Fort Berthold Agency ..... N. Dak..	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Pine Ridge Agency..... S Dak..	140,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Rosebud Agency ..... S. Dak..	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BARLEY.

26	Fort Mojave School ..... Ariz..	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Fort Yuma School ..... Cal..	10,000	**10,000**	1.44	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Needles (for Ft. Mojave School). Cal..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Carson School..... Nev..	20,000	**20,000**	1.53	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Wittenberg School..... Wis..	500	.....	1.53	.....	.....	.....	.....

ROLLED BARLEY.

31	Colorado River Agency ..... Ariz..	18,700	.....	2.83	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Colorado River School..... Ariz..	15,400	.....	2.83	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Agency and School.....	34,100	**34,100**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Fort Mojave School ..... Ariz..	20,000	.....	1.83	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Phœnix School ..... Ariz..	25,100	**25,000**	1.23	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Chicago ..... Ill..	59,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Kansas City ..... Mo..	59,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38		59,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39		59,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Omaha weights.
b To be delivered in September, October, November, December, and January, 1897.
c Inspected same places.
d October shipment.
e November shipment.
f December shipment.
g First half of January shipment.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian Service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BACON.

Big Blackfoot Milling Co.	Henry A. Dawson.	Adolph Heller.	Philip D. Armour.	Henry H. Rohrer.	Gustavus F. Swift.	Jno. A. Mellon.	Leo Goldman.	C. H. Searing.	Henry A. Koster.	Henry B. Steele.	Eugene Griswold.	Eugan K. Coole.	Isaac Levy.	Number.
														1
			*c*5.25											2
			*c***5.20**											3
					5.99									4
														5
		*b*6.49												6
														7
														8
														9
														10
														11
														12
														13
														14
														15
														16
														17
														18
8.75														19
														20
	6.59½													21
														22
				7.17										23
	*a*7.33													24
	*a*7.38													25

BARLEY.

						2.05	2.29							26
						1.95		1.58	1.69				**1.10**	27
								1.58	**1.54**					28
								1.53	1.59		1.68			29
									1.08					30

ROLLED BARLEY.

														31
														32
						2.94	2.99		*m***2.79**					33
							2.39							34
							1.25		**1.18**					35
										3.24				36
												*i*3.95		37
												*j*3.50		38
												*k*4.11		39

h For Sisseton Agency.
i If packed in half barrels.
j If packed in double sacks.
k If packed in 2-pound packages, 36 packages to the case.
l Delivered at Sioux City.
m Delivered at agency.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (GROSS).

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Wm. Koshland.	Thos. E. Smith.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Colorado River Agency and School...Ariz..	80,000	**80,000**	*a* 2.67	*b* **2.17**	.....
2	Fort Mojave School.....Ariz..	70,000	**70,000**	.....	.....	.....
3	San Carlos Agency.....Ariz..	1,750,000	.....	*c* 2.47	.....	.....
4		1,685,000	.....	.....	.....	*d* 2.50
5	Agency and School.....Ariz..	1,750,000	**1,750,000**	.....	.....	.....
6						
7						
8						
9						
10	Fort Apache.....Ariz..	250,000	.....	*c* 2.47	.....	.....
11	White Mountain Apaches.....Ariz..	250,000	**250,000**	.....	.....	*k* 2.60
12		250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Southern Ute Agency .....Col..	450,000	.....	*c* 3.37	.....	.....
14		350,000	**350,000**	.....	.....	.....
15						
16						
17	Fort Hall Agency and School .....Idaho..	670,000	**670,000**	*s* 3.13	.....	.....
18						
19						
20	Agency	600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
21						
22						
23	School.....	70,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Lemhi Agency and School.....Idaho..	135,000	**135,000**	*6* 3.13	.....	.....

a Entire amount to complete contract at one delivery, when required; cattle as per specifications.
b I will deliver same in one or two deliver es as required.
c Monthly deliveries; cattle as per specifications.
d As required; "all or none." Privilege of grazing, etc. requested. If not awarded will take Crow Creek and Lower Brule agencies.
e To be delivered in July, 1896, January, February, March, April, 1897.
f To be delivered in August, 1896.
g To be delivered in September, 1896, and June, 1897.
h To be delivered in October, November, and December, 1896.
i To be delivered in May, 1897.
} Monthly deliveries.
j All monthly delivery. *k* Not without the 1,750,000 pounds for agency. *l* Monthly deliveries.
m As per specification 3; privilege of grazing for contract requested.
n As required; privilege of grazing for contract and putting up hay on reservation requested.
o Weekly as required. *p* Monthly as required. *q* As per specification 3.
r As required monthly and at subagency if required. Bid is for delivery at Ignacio, Col.
s Delivery as per specification 3. Cattle as per specification.
t Delivery as required.
u Delivery as required from July 1 to November 1.
v One delivery of remainder November 1.
} Cattle as per specifications.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS).

Henry A. Morgan.	Jno. V. Vickers.	James N. Porter.	Jos. P. McMurray.	Geo. E. West.	Robt. McNicholas.	Burke Land and Live Stock Co.	Wilbur F. Mellick.	Sell & Reuss.	Henry O. Harkness.	William E. Frost.	Number.
											1
										3.00	2
											3
											4
e **2.24**	*j* 2.17										5
f **2.19**											6
g **2.09**											7
h **1.89**											8
i **2.15**											9
											10
	j **1.69**	*l* 1.83									11
		m 1.80									12
											13
			n 3.20	*o* 3.50	*r* 3.20						14
				p **3.17**							15
				q 3.05							16
						t 2.73					17
						u **2.63**					18
						v **2.55**					19
							w 3.07	[1] 2.99½	[5] 2.88		20
							x 2.87	[2] 2.73			21
							y 3.37	[3] 2.83			22
							z 2.87	[4] 2.83			23
						[8] **2.99**	[7] 3.11	[9] 3.14			24

w As required. *x* As per specification 3 to May 1, including increase. *y* For May and June.
z One delivery in July; balance in October, 1896.

[1] As required, not more than one-twelfth of contract to be called for during the months from March to June, inclusive; will feed cattle for winter and spring.
[2] Weekly deliveries to November 1 and then deliver full amount of contract, including increase.
[3] As per specification 3 for fiscal year.
[4] Two deliveries; one in July or August if required, and final delivery November 1.
} Cattle as per specifications.

[5] As required. [6] One delivery in September or October. Cattle as per specifications.
[7] All to be delivered, including increase, in month of September, 1896.
[8] Cattle as per specification. One delivery between July 1 and November 1, as required, then final delivery; not the school without the agency contract.
[9] One delivery in July if required, enough to last to October 1; final delivery in October, including increase Cattle as per specifications.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Jno. W. Power.	Wilbur F. Mellick.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Blackfeet Agency.....Mont..	900,000	**900,000**	*a* 2.98	*e* **3.24**
2				*b* 3.59	*f* 2.98
3				*c* 2.91	*g* 3.67
4				*d* 3.64	
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17	Crow Agency*.....Mont..	1,250,000	**1,250,000**	.....	.....
18					
19					
20					
21					
22	Fort Belknap Agency.....Mont..	650,000	**650,000**	*a* 3.02	.....
23				*b* 3.72	
24				*c c* 3.06	
25				*d* 3.57	
26					
27	Fort Peck Agency.....Mont..	1,500,000	**1,500,000**	.....	.....
28					
29					
30					
31	Tongue River Agency.....Mont..	1,200,000	**1,200,000**	.....	.....
32					
33					
34					
35					

* About one-half to be delivered at Crow Agency; one-fourth at Pryor Creek subagency, 60 miles west of Crow Agency, and one-fourth at Big Horn subagency, 20 miles west of Crow Agency.

a Monthly, from July 1 to December 1, 1896.
b Monthly, from December 1 to July 1, 1897.
c Monthly, as required, from July 1 to November 1, and as per specification 3 to May 1.
c c Monthly and as per specification 3 to May 1, 1897.
d During May and June, as required.
} Grazing privilege, if necessary; not more than one-twelfth of whole amount to be called for during the months of March, April, May, and June.

e As per specifications 1 and 2; not less than one-twelfth in any one month.
f As per specification 3, to May 1.
g For May and June, 1897.

h As required.
i Monthly.
j As per specification 3 for fiscal year.
k All in October or November.
} Increase 10 per cent additional for last six months; cattle as per specification; one-twelfth each month. "All or none."

l For July, 1896.
m For August, 1896.
n For September and October, 1896.
o One delivery November 1, to last to May 1.
p May and June.

q July, 1896.
r August, 1896.
s September and October, 1896.
t November, 1896.
u December, 1896.
v January, 1897.
w February, 1897.
x March, 1897.
y April, 1897.
z May, 1897.
[1] June, 1897.
} As required; all cattle as per specification and with the proviso that privilege of grazing, etc., shall be allowed.

[2] As required.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Embar Cattle Co.	Wellington Quail.	Wm. G. Conrad.	Mathew Ryan, jr.	Mathew H. Murphy.	Paul McCormick.	Cornelius J. McNamara.	Jesse Haston.	Number.
h 3.58	*l* 3.35	[2] 3.58						1
i 3.48	*m* 3.20							2
j 3.28	*n* 3.05							3
k 3.14	*o* 3.00							4
	p 4.00							5
	q 3.35							6
	r 3.20							7
	s 3.05							8
	t 3.15							9
	u 3.35							10
	v 3.60							11
	w 3.80							12
	x 4.00							13
	y 4.10							14
	z 4.05							15
	[1] 3.85							16
h 3.39	.....	.....	[3] 3.18	[5] 2.99	[7] **2.89**	.....	.....	17
i 3.29			[4] 3.60	[6] 3.49	[5] 2.96			18
j 2.99					[6] 3.38			19
					[8] 3.57			20
					[2] 3.84			21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[11] 3.65	.....	22
						[9] **2.90**		23
						[10] **3.40**		24
						[13] 2.85		25
						[14] 3.40		26
h 3.43	.....	.....	[3] 2.93	.....	.....	[11] 3.65	.....	27
i 3.33			[4] 3.47			[12] 3.40		28
j 3.03						[13] **2.85**		29
						[14] **3.40**		30
h 3.39	.....	.....	[3] 2.99	[16] 3.75	[5] 3.14	.....	[15] **2.76**	31
i 3.29			[4] 3.50	[17] 3.65	[6] 3.64			32
j 2.99				[15] 2.91				33
				[19] 3.50				34
				[20] 2.91				35

[3] As per specification 3, to May 1, 1897.
[4] May and June, 1897, as required.
} Double-wintered and Montana-raised cattle.

[5] As per specification 3, to May 1, 1897.
[6] May and June, as required.
[7] As required, to November 1; then final delivery, with increase, if any required.
[8] Monthly delivery.
[9] July, and including also all months to November, inclusive (monthly).
[10] From December to and including June (monthly).
[11] As required.
[12] Monthly.
[13] As per specification 3, to May 1.
[14] May and June, as required.
} Montana cattle.

[15] As required, to November 1; then final delivery and contract completed. Native Montana or double-wintered Western cattle.
[16] As required.
[17] Monthly.
[18] As required, to November 1, and as per specification 3 to May 1.
[19] May and June, as required.
[20] As required, to November 1; then final, with increase. No beef will be delivered on this bid after November 1.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Thos. E. Smith.	José M. Archuleta.	Robert Roberts.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Jicarilla Agency.....N. Mex..	400,000	**400,000**	*a* 3.17	*b* **3.00**	*c* 3.75	*f* 3.35
2						*d* 3.50	*g* 3.25
3						*e* 3.25	*h* 3.05
4	Mescalero Agency.....N. Mex..	220,000	**250,000**	*k* **2.77**	*b* 3.00	.....	.....
5	Mescalero School.....	30,000	.....	.....	*j* 3.30	.....	.....
6	Mescalero Agency and School....	250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Fort Berthold Agency.....N. Dak..	200,000	**200,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
8							
9	Agency and School.....	235,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10							
11	School.....	35,000	**35,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Standing Rock Agency.....N. Dak..	2,700,000	**2,700,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							

a Delivered monthly; cattle as per specifications.
b As required; privilege of grazing, etc., requested.
c As required. } Colorado native cattle.
d Monthly. } Colorado native cattle.
e As per specification 3. } Colorado native cattle.
f As required, or weekly.
g Monthly deliveries.
h As per specification 3 for fiscal year.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Jno. H. Riley.	Chas. T. Staley.	Wm. J. Carroll.	Isaac P. Baker.	Henry H. Rohrer.	Adolph Le Brun.	John Ehr.	Mathew Ryan, jr.	Wm. C. Badger.	Henry C. De Laney.	Wm. C. Tyrell.	Embar Cattle Co.	Number.
												1
												2
												3
i 3.10												4
g 2.80												5
h 2.80												6
	l 2.84	*m* **2.66**										7
		n **3.45**										8
			o 2.84	*q* 2.79	*t* 3.10	*s* 3.50						9
			p 3.38	*r* 2.95	*u* 3.50							10
		i **3.00**										11
							v **2.79**	*y* 2.76	[1] 3.50	[4] 3.2417	[11] 3.39	12
							w 2.83	*z* 3.36	[2] 3.25	[5] 3.00	[12] 3.29	13
							x 3.37		[3] 3.50	[6] 3.40	[13] 2.99	14
										[7] 3.50		15
										[8] 3.0833		16
										[9] 3.00		17
										[10] 3.50		18

i As required.
j As required, if award for agency is made.
k Deliveries monthly; cattle as per specifications.
l No conditions.
m As required, from July 1 to November 1. All beef called for after November 5, 1896, same price as for May and June beef of 1897.
n For May and June, 1897.

o As per specification 3 to May 1, 1897.
p May and June, as required.
} Privilege of grazing and cutting hay on reservation to be allowed while furnishing beef as required, or monthly if necessary.

q For deliveries from July 1 to November 1.
r For deliveries in May and June.
} Cattle as per specifications.

s Per 100 pounds for beef delivered during the months of April, May, and June, 1897, and $3 per 100 pounds for beef delivered during 1896.
t From July, 1896, to May, 1897.
u For May and June, 1897.

v As required from July 1 to November 1, then to make final delivery November 1 of all beef required for the year.
w As per specification 3 to May 1, 1897.
x May and June, 1897.
} Double-wintered Montana-raised cattle.

y As per specification 3 to May 1, 1897.
z During May and June, as required.
} Cattle as per specifications and mostly double-wintered Dakotas.

[1] For July, 1896.
[2] For August, September, and October, then enough to last to May 1, 1897.
[3] For May and June, 1897, as required.
} Cattle as per call; if not awarded will take Cheyenne River Agency.

[4] Monthly; average price as follows.
[5] July to December, inclusive, 1896.
[6] January, 1897.
[7] February to June 30, 1897.
[8] Average price as follows; delivered as required.
[9] As per specification 3 to May 1, 1897.
[10] May and June, 1897.
} All cattle as per specifications.

[11] As required.
[12] Monthly.
[13] As per specification 3 for fiscal year.
} Increase 10 per cent for additional for last six months, one-twelfth each month. "All or none."

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John C. Quarles.	Edwin T. Letson.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Cheyene and Arapahoe Agency.....Okla..	2,500,000	**2,500,000**	*a* 2.65	*e* 3.00
2				*b* 2.70	*f* 2.90
3				*c* 2.80	*g* 3.10
4				*d* 2.90	
5				[1] 2.65	
6				[2] 2.65	
7				[3] 2.80	
8	Kiowa Agency.....Okla..	1,750,000	**1,750,000**	.....	[4] 2.90
9					[5] 2.85
10					[6] 3.00
11					[7] 3.10
12					
13					
14					
15					

a For July, August, September, October, and November, 1896.
b For December, 1896.
c For January, February, May, and June, 1897.
d For March and April, 1897.
e For July, 1896, and January, May and June, 1897.
f For August, September, October, November, and December, 1896.
g For February, March, and April, 1897.
} Not to be considered if beef for either Kiowa or Rosebud is awarded. If any increase is called for after January 1, 1897, it shall be at an increase of 20 per cent over price designated for month in which required; delivered monthly.

h From outside of quarantine line.
i From infested area.
} If not awarded, will take Rosebud Agency.

[1] From July to and including November.
[2] For six months issue from November 1 to and including April, 1897.
[3] For May and June, 1897, as required.
[4] For July, August, September, and October 1896, and January and February, 1897.
[5] For November and December, 1896.
[6] For March, May, and June, 1897.
[7] For April, 1897.
} Delivered monthly; not to be considered if beef for Cheyenne and Arapahoe or Rosebud is accepted.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

James H. Tuttle.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Dillard R. Fant.	John B. Charles.	Embar Cattle Co.	John T. Blanks.	Joseph P. McMurray.	Joseph D. Sugg.	Number.
h 3.10 *i* 2.90	*j* 2.90 *k* 2.85 *l* 2.70 *m* 2.80 *n* 3.00	*o* 2.74½ *p* **2.69½** *q* 2.62½ *r* 2.25 *s* 2.70	*t* 2.98	*u* 2.98 *v* 2.88 *w* 2.68	*x* 3.18 *y* 3.76 *z* 3.15	.....	.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
.....	[9] 2.85 [10] 2.75 [11] 2.70 [12] 2.60 [13] 2.80 [14] 2.90 [15] 2.95 [16] 3.00	*o* 2.59½ *p* **2.57½** *q* 2.39½ *r* 2.25 *s* 2.70	*t* 2.93	*u* 2.98 *v* 2.88 *w* 2.68	.....	[8] 2.88	* { *o* 3.17 *p* 2.94 [17] 2.84	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

j For July, 1896, and February and June, 1897.
k For August, 1896.
l For October, November, and December, 1896.
m For September, 1896, and January, 1897.
n March, April, and May, 1897.
} Delivered monthly as required; for an advance of 8 per cent on prices named will furnish cattle to net 50 per cent for all months.

o Delivery as required.
p Delivered monthly.
q As per specification 3, to end of fiscal year.
r Monthly from July 1 to November 1.
s Monthly from November 1 to June 30, 1897.
t Monthly delivery.
u As required.
v Monthly.
w As per specification 3, for fiscal year.
} One-twelfth each month. "All or none." Add 10 per cent for additional for last six months.

x As required.
y From safe area.
z From within quarantine line.
} As required.

[8] Privilege of grazing to fill contract and putting up hay on reservation requested.

[9] For July, 1896.
[10] For August, 1896, and January, 1897.
[11] For September and December, 1896.
[12] For October and November, 1896.
[13] For February, 1897.
[14] For June, 1897.
[15] For March and May, 1897.
[16] For April, 1897.
[17] As per specification 3.
} Delivery monthly as required; for an advance of 8 per cent on prices named, will furnish cattle to net 50 per cent for all months.

* Bid is for delivery at Anadarko, Ind. Ter.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Mathew Ryan, jr.	Wm. I. Walker.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Cheyenne River Agency.....S. Dak..	1,200,000	**1,200,000**	*a* 3.10	*m* 2.97	*o* 3.15
2				*b* 2.90	*n* 3.49	*p* 3.05
3				*c* 2.80		*q* 3.00
4				*d* 2.85		*r* 3.25
5				*e* 3.10		*s* 3.35
6				*f* 3.30		*t* 3.50
7				*g* 3.45		*u* 3.65
8				*h* 3.60		*v* 3.60
9				*i* 3.80		
10				*j* 3.70		
11				*k* 2.92		
12				*l* 3.64		

* No price stated.

a July, 1896.
b August and September.
c October.
d November.
e December.
f January.
g February.
h March.
i April.
j May and June.
} Monthly delivery as required. Cattle as per specification. The privilege of grazing, putting up hay, and holding cattle on reservation if necessary is required without prejudice to this bid.

k Monthly and as per specification 3.

l Monthly for May and June, 1897.

m As per specification 3 to May 1.
n May and June, as required.
} Double wintered Montana-raised cattle.

o July and December, 1896.
p August.
q September, October, and November.
r January, 1897.
s February.
t March.
u April and May.
v June.
} Cattle as per specification and to be delivered as required.

w July, 1896, and June, 1897.
x August and November, 1896.
y September.
z October.
[1] December.
[2] January, 1897.
[3] February.
[4] March.
[5] April and May.
} Offered if Standing Rock is not accepted.

[6] July.
[7] August.
[8] September.
[9] October.
[10] November.
[11] December.
[12] January.
[13] February.
[14] March.
[15] April.
[16] May and June.
} As required. "All or none." Cattle as per specifications.

[17] For July, 1896.
[18] For August, 1896.
[19] For September. 1896.
[20] For October, 1896.
[21] For November, 1896.
[22] For December, 1896.
[23] For January, 1897.
[24] For February and June, 1897.
[25] For March and May, 1897.
[26] For April, 1897.
} Cattle as per specifications. "Monthly."

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Henry C. De Laney.	Henry A. Dawson.	Jno. F. Whitlock.	Geo. K. March.	Jno. Q. Anderson.	Chas. Stuebe.	Embar Cattle Co.	Chas. Boettcher.	Number.
w 3.50	(*)	[6] **2.90**	[17] 3.25	[27] 3.40	[38] 3.00	[47] 3.32	[50] 3.20	1
x 3.15		[7] **2.85**	[18] 3.15	[28] 3.00	[39] 2.90	[48] 3.22	[51] 3.00	2
y 3.00		[8] **2.75**	[19] 3.10	[29] 2.50	[40] 3.20	[49] 3.12	[52] 2.90	3
z 2.90		[9] **2.65**	[20] 3.05	[30] 2.75	[41] 3.40		[53] 3.10	4
[1] 3.25		[10] **2.60**	[21] 3.00	[31] 2.90	[42] 3.60		[54] 3.60	5
[2] 3.40		[11] **3.00**	[22] 3.20	[32] 3.50	[43] 3.80		[55] 4.00	6
[3] 3.50		[12] **3.20**	[23] 3.50	[33] 3.70	[44] 3.90		[56] 4.20	7
[4] 3.60		[13] **3.35**	[24] 3.80	[34] 3.90	[45] 3.70		[57] 4.18	8
[5] 3.70		[14] **3.60**	[25] 4.00	[35] 4.25	[46] 3.50		[58] 3.70	9
		[15] **3.80**	[26] 4.10	[36] 4.15				10
		[16] **3.70**		[37] 3.80				11
								12

[27] For July, 1896.
[28] For August, 1896.
[29] For September, 1896.
[30] For October and November, 1896.
[31] For December, 1896.
[32] For January, 1897.
[33] For February, 1897.
[34] For March, 1897.
[35] For April, 1897.
[36] For May, 1897.
[37] For June, 1897.
} As required, to deliver any consecutive months chosen.

[38] For July and November, 1896.
[39] For August, September, and October, 1896.
[40] For December, 1896.
[41] For January, 1897.
[42] For February, 1897.
[43] For March, 1897.
[44] For April, 1897.
[45] For May, 1897.
[46] For June, 1897.
} Delivery as required.

[47] As required.
[48] Monthly.
[49] As per specification 3 for fiscal year.
} Ten per cent additional for increase for last six months; one-twelfth each month. "All or none."

[50] July.
[51] August.
[52] September, October, and November.
[53] December.
[54] January.
[55] February.
[56] March and April.
[57] May.
[58] June.
} Delivery as required, with privilege of grazing and putting up hay on reservation requested.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Homer W. Johnson.		Andrew Riggelsen.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*	(*)	(†)	
1	Crow Creek Agency.....S. Dak..	650,000	**650,000**	*a* 3.85	*a* 3.60	*s* 3.30
2				*b* 3.50	*b* 3.30	*t* 3.25
3				*c* 3.40	*c* 3.25	*u* 3.20
4				*d* 3.30	*d* 3.10	*v* 3.15
5				*e* 3.45	*e* 3.25	*w* 3.10
6				*f* 3.75	*f* 3.50	*x* 3.55
7				*g* 3.90	*g* 3.75	*y* 4.00
8				*h* 4.25	*h* 4.00	*z* 4.50
9				*i* 4.60	*i* 4.35	[1] 4.25
10				*j* 4.75	*j* 4.50	[2] 3.75
11				*k* 4.25	*k* 4.00	
12				*l* 3.60		
13				*m* 3.30		
14				*n* 3.25		
15				*o* 3.20		
16				*p* 3.20		
17				*q* 4.50		
18				*r* 4.00		

* As required. † Delivered monthly.
a July. *g* February.
b August. *h* March.
c September. *i* April.
d October and November. *j* May.
e December. *k* June.
f January.
l July, 1896.
m August, 1896.
n September, 1896.
o October, 1896.
} As required from July 1 to November 1.
p Then sufficient to last until May 1.
q May, 1897.
r June, 1897.
} Delivery as required.
} Any increase over 650,000 pounds to be paid for at an increase of 20 per cent over price stated for month in which required. Cattle as per specifications.

s July, 1896.
t August, 1896, and January, 1897.
u September and October, 1896.
v November, 1896.
w December, 1896.
x February, 1897.
y March, 1897.
z April, 1897.
[1] May, 1897.
[2] June, 1897.
} Delivery as required; for monthly delivery 10 cents per 100 pounds less; cattle as per specifications.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Chas. Boettcher.	Jas. W. Sturtevant.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Geo. H. Grotewohl.	Thos. E. Smith.	Henry A. Dawson.	James C. Dahlman.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Albert W. Lavender.	Peter Hoy.	Wm. C. Tyrrell.	Number.
[3] 3.20	[12] 3.20	[22] 3.15	[34] 3.68	[35] 3.20	[38] 3.20	[46] 2.99	[54] 3.30	[61] 3.38	[71] 2.95	[72] **3.00**	1
[4] 3.00	[13] 3.00	[23] 3.10		[36] 2.90	[39] 3.00	[47] 2.79	[55] 3.10	[62] 3.28		[73] **3.10**	2
[5] 2.90	[14] 2.90	[24] 2.95		[37] 3.67½	[40] 2.75	[48] 3.09	[56] 3.00	[63] 3.19		[74] **3.30**	2
[6] 3.10	[15] 2.85	[25] 2.80			[41] 3.50	[49] 3.49	[57] 3.70	[64] 3.18		[75] **3.50**	4
[7] 3.60	[16] 2.70	[26] 2.65			[42] 3.85	[50] 3.69	[58] 4.00	[65] 3.00		[76] **3.40**	5
[8] 4.00	[17] 3.40	[27] 2.75			[43] 4.05	[51] 4.09	[59] 3.90	[66] 3.04		[77] 3.09	6
[9] 4.20	[18] 3.60	[28] 2.90			[44] 4.15	[52] 4.19	[60] 3.60	[67] 3.83			7
[10] 4.18	[19] 3.80	[29] 3.20			[45] 3.39	[53] 3.89		[68] 4.35			8
[11] 3.70	[20] 3.95	[30] 3.65						[69] 4.10			9
	[21] 3.90	[31] 4.10						[70] 3.95			10
		[32] 3.90									11
		[33] 3.70									12
											13
											14
											15
											16
											17
											18

[3] July.
[4] August.
[5] September, October, and November.
[6] December.
[7] January, 1897.
[8] February.
[9] March and April.
[10] May.
[11] June.
} Delivery as required.

[12] July.
[13] August.
[14] September and December.
[15] October.
[16] November.
[17] January.
[18] February and June.
[19] March.
[20] April.
[21] May.
} With privilege of delivery of beef during any consecutive months.

[22] July.
[23] August.
[24] September.
[25] October.
[26] November.
[27] December.
[28] January.
[29] February.
[30] March.
[31] April.
[32] May.
[33] June.
} Monthly delivery as required; cattle as per specifications. The privilege of grazing, putting up hay, and holding cattle for issue on reservation, if necessary, is required without prejudice to this bill.

[34] As per specification 3; cattle as per requirement.

[35] July and August.
[36] September, October, and November.
[37] December 1 to June 30, 1897.
} Not if San Carlos is awarded; privilege of grazing, etc., requested; cattle according to requirement.

[38] July and December, 1896.
[39] August, 1896, and June, 1897.
[40] September, October, and November, 1896.
[41] January, 1897.
[42] February, 1897.
[43] March, 1897.
[44] April, 1897.
[45] May, 1897.
} Cattle as per specifications; after delivery of 650,000 pounds, all beef called for to be delivered at an increase of 20 per cent over price designated for month in which required; monthly delivery as required.

[46] July and August, 1896.
[47] September, October, November, 1896.
[48] December, 1896, and June, 1897.
[49] January, 1897.
[50] February, 1897.
[51] March, 1897.
[52] April, 1897.
[53] May, 1897.
} Telegram: "Want to lower my bids on Crow Creek and Lower Brule agencies 5 cents per 100; average price taken equally from each month. If any increase is called for after delivery of above number of pounds it shall be at the average price of my contract; cattle as per specifications."

[54] July, 1896.
[55] August and December, 1896.
[56] September, October, and November.
[57] January, 1897.
[58] February, March, and April.
[59] May, 1897.
[60] June, 1897.
} Cattle as per specifications; delivery monthly as required; for an advance of 8 per cent on prices named will furnish cattle to net 50 per cent for all months.

[61] July, 1896, and February, 1897.
[62] August, 1896.
[63] September, 1896.
[64] October, 1896, and January, 1897.
[65] November, 1896.
[66] December, 1896.
[67] March, 1897.
[68] April, 1897.
[69] May, 1897.
[70] June, 1897.
} Per month as stated; cattle as per specifications.

[71] Delivery as per specification 3.
[72] July to December, inclusive.
[73] January, 1897.
[74] February, 1897.
[75] March, April, and May, 1897.
[76] June, 1897.
[77] As per specification 3 for fiscal year.
} Delivered monthly; privilege of grazing and putting up hay requested; cattle as per specifications.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Geo. H. Grotegwohl.	Thos. E. Smith.	Henry A. Dawson.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Lower Brule Agency .....S. Dak..	550,000	**550,000**	*a* 3.15	*m* 3.68	*n* 3.20	*q* **3.20**
2				*b* 3.10		*o* 2.90	*r* **3.00**
3				*c* 2.95		*p* 3.67½	*s* **2.75**
4				*d* 2.80			*t* **2.70**
5				*e* 2.65			*u* **3.40**
6				*f* 2.75			*v* **3.50**
7				*g* 2.90			*w* **4.00**
8				*h* 3.20			*x* **3.24**
9				*i* 3.65			
10				*j* 4.10			
11				*k* 3.90			
12				*l* 3.70			
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							

a July, 1896.
b August, 1896.
c September, 1896.
d October, 1896.
e November, 1896.
f December, 1896.
g January, 1897.
h February, 1897.
i March, 1897.
j April, 1897.
k May, 1897.
l June, 1897.

Monthly delivery as required; cattle as per specifications; the privilege of grazing, putting up hay, and holding cattle for issue on reservation if necessary, without prejudice to this bid, is requested.

m As per specification 3; cattle as per requirement.

n July and August, 1896.
o September, October, and November, 1896.
p December 1 to June 30, 1897.

Not if San Carlos is awarded; privilege of grazing, etc., requested; cattle according to requirement.

q July, 1896.
r August and December, 1896, and June, 1897.
s September, 1896.
t October and November, 1896.
u January, 1897.
v February, 1897.
w March and April, 1897.
x May, 1897.

Cattle as per specifications; after delivery of 550,000 pounds all beef called for to be delivered at an increase of 20 per cent over price designated for month in which required.

y July and August, 1896.
z September, October, and November, 1896.
[1] December, 1896, and June, 1897.
[2] January, 1897.
[3] February, 1897.
[4] March and April, 1897.
[5] May, 1897.

Telegram: "Want to lower my bids on Crow Creek and Lower Brule agencies 5 cents per 100; average price taken equally from each month." If any increase is called for after delivery of above number of pounds it shall be at the average price of my contract; cattle as per specifications.

[6] July, 1896.
[7] August, 1896.
[8] September and December, 1896.
[9] October, 1896.
[10] November, 1896.
[11] January, 1897.
[12] February and June, 1897.
[13] March, 1897.
[14] April, 1897.
[15] May, 1897.

With privilege of delivering beef during any consecutive months.

[16] July, 1896.
[17] August, 1896.
[18] September and December, 1896.
[19] October and November, 1896.
[20] January, 1897.
[21] February, March, and April, 1897.
[22] May, 1897.
[23] June, 1897.

Cattle as per specifications; delivered monthly as required; for an advance of 8 per cent on prices named will furnish cattle to net 50 per cent for all months.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

James C. Dahlman.	James W. Sturtevant.	Luther C. Slavens, jr.	Charles Stuebe.	Homer W. Johnson. (*)	Homer W. Johnson. (†)	Dan Hall.	Wm. C. Tyrrell.	Chas. Boettcher.	Number.
y 2.99	[6] 3.10	[16] 3.30	[24] 3.00	[33] 3.85	[33] 3.60	[50] 3.45	[58] 3.00	[62] 3.20	1
z 2.79	[7] 2.90	[17] 3.10	[25] 2.90	[34] 3.50	[34] 3.30	[51] 3.40	[59] 3.30	[63] 3.00	2
[1] 3.09	[8] 2.80	[18] 2.90	[26] 3.20	[35] 3.40	[35] 3.25	[52] 3.20	[60] 3.50	[64] 2.90	3
[2] 3.39	[9] 2.75	[19] 2.80	[27] 3.40	[36] 3.30	[36] 3.10	[53] 3.50	[61] 3.09	[65] 3.10	4
[3] 3.59	[10] 2.60	[20] 3.70	[28] 3.60	[37] 3.45	[37] 3.25	[54] 3.80		[66] 3.60	5
[4] 4.09	[11] 3.30	[21] 4.00	[29] 3.80	[38] 3.75	[38] 3.50	[55] 3.95		[67] 4.00	6
[5] 3.89	[12] 3.50	[22] 3.90	[30] 4.00	[39] 3.90	[39] 3.75	[56] 4.10		[68] 4.20	7
	[13] 3.70	[23] 3.60	[31] 4.05	[40] 4.25	[40] 4.00	[57] 4.30		[69] 4.18	8
	[14] 3.85		[32] 3.68	[41] 4.60	[41] 4.35			[70] 3.70	9
	[15] 3.80			[42] 4.75	[42] 4.50				10
				[43] 3.60					11
				[44] 3.30					12
				[45] 3.25					13
				[46] 3.20					14
				[47] 3.20					15
				[48] 4.50					16
				[49] 4.00					17

* Delivery as required.

† Monthly delivery.

[24] July and November, 1896.
[25] August, September, and October, 1896.
[26] December, 1896.
[27] January, 1897.
[28] February, 1897.
[29] March, 1897.
[30] April, 1897.
[31] May, 1897.
[32] June, 1897.
} Delivery as required.

[33] July, 1896.
[34] August, 1866.
[35] September, 1896.
[36] October and November, 1896.
[37] December, 1896.
[38] January, 1897.
[39] February, 1897.
[40] March and June, 1897.
[41] April, 1897.
[42] May, 1897.
} If quantity is increased over 550,000 pounds it shall be at an increase of 20 per cent over price stated for month in which required; cattle as per specifications.

[43] July, 1896.
[44] August, 1896.
[45] September, 1896.
[46] October, 1896.
} As required from July 1 to November 1.

[47] Then sufficient to last until May 1.

[48] For May, 1897.
[49] For June, 1897.
} Delivery as required.

[50] July, 1896.
[51] August, 1896.
[52] September, October, and November, 1896.
[53] December, 1896.
[54] January and June, 1897.
[55] February, 1897.
[56] March, 1897.
[57] April and May, 1897.
} Delivery as required; hay fed during winter if required; bidder to have privilege of herding, etc., without charge.

[58] July to December, inclusive.
[59] January and June, 1897.
[60] February to May, inclusive.
[61] As per specification 3 for fiscal year.
} Cattle as per specifications; asks privilege of grazing, etc., subject to directions; monthly delivery.

[62] July, 1896.
[63] August, 1896.
[64] September, October, and November, 1896.
[65] December, 1896.
[66] January, 1897.
[67] February, 1897.
[68] March and April, 1897.
[69] May, 1897.
[70] June, 1897.
} Delivery as required.

bstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Thos. B. Irwin.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Pine Ridge Agency .....S. Dak..	3,930,000	**3,930,000**	*a* **3.10**	*m* 2.99
2				*b* **2.80**	*n* 2.79
3				*c* **2.50**	*o* 2.59
4				*d* **2.75**	*p* 2.49
5				*e* **3.15**	*q* 3.29
6				*f* **3.45**	*r* 3.69
7				*g* **3.85**	*s* 3.99
8				*h* **3.90**	*t* 4.29
9				*i* **3.72**	*u* 4.19
10				*j* **3.40**	*v* 3.19
11				*k* 2.76	
12				*l* 3.64	
13	Rosebud Agency.....S. Dak..	2,850,000	**2,850,000**	[36] **3.10**	*m* 3.09
14				[37] **2.75**	*n* 2.89
15				[38] **2.50**	*o* 2.69
16				[39] **3.40**	*p* 2.59
17				[40] **3.90**	*q* 3.39
18				[41] **3.80**	*r* 3.79
19				[42] **3.30**	*s* 4.09
20				[43] 2.74	*t* 4.39
21				[44] 3.65	*u* 4.29
22					*v* 3.29
23					

a July.
b August.
c September, October, and November.
d December, 1896.
e January, 1897.
f February, 1897.
g March, 1897.
h April, 1897.
i May, 1897.
j June, 1897.
Or { *k* Monthly, and then as per specification 3.
{ *l* May and June monthly.

} Monthly delivery as required; cattle as per specifications; the privilege of grazing, putting up hay, and holding cattle for issue on reservation, if necessary, is required without prejudice to this bid.

m July, 1896.
n August, 1896.
o September, 1896.
p October and December, 1896.
q January, 1897.
r February, 1897.
s March, 1897.
t April, 1897.
u May, 1897.
v June, 1897.

} Delivered monthly; cattle to be hay fed from December 15 to May 15; price of beef for amount delivered over 3,930,000 pounds for Pine Ridge, or 2,850,000 pounds for Rosebud, to be determined by adding 15 per cent to contract price for month when delivered. If Pine Ridge is not accepted will accept Rosebud at an added price of 10 cents per 100 pounds and other conditions same.

w July, 1896.
x August, 1896.
y September and December, 1896.
z October and November, 1896.
[1] January, 1897.
[2] February, March and April, 1897.
[3] May, 1897.
[4] June, 1897.

} Cattle as per specifications; deliveries monthly as required; for an advance of 8 per cent on prices named, will furnish cattle to net 50 per cent for all months.

[5] July and August, 1896.
[6] September and October, 1896.
[7] November, 1896.
[8] December, 1896, and June, 1897.
[9] January, 1897.
[10] February, 1897.
[11] March, 1897.
[12] April, 1897.
[13] May, 1897.

} Delivery as required; cattle as per specification; if any increase is called for over the amount specified it shall be at an average price of my contract.

[14] July, 1896.
[15] August, 1896.
[16] September and October, 1896.
[17] November, 1896.
[18] December, 1896.
[19] January, 1897.
[20] February, 1897.
[21] March, 1897.
[22] April, 1897.
[23] May, 1897.
[24] June, 1897.

} Delivered monthly as required; cattle as per specification.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Luthur C. Slavens, jr.	Isaac M. Humphrey.	Clinton J. Anderson.	Embar Cattle Co.	Chas. Boettcher.	Edwin T. Letson.	William I. Walker.	James H. Tuttle.	Number.
w 3.30	[5] 3.00	[14] 3.35	[25] 3.28	[28] 3.30	.....	.....	.....	1
x 3.10	[6] 2.79	[15] 3.15	[26] 3.18	[29] 3.10				2
y 3.00	[7] 2.89	[16] 2.90	[27] 2.88	[30] 3.60				3
z 2.90	[8] 3.09	[17] 3.11		[31] 4.50				4
[1] 3.70	[9] 3.49	[18] 3.40		[32] 4.70				5
[2] 4.00	[10] 3.69	[19] 3.60		[33] 4.75				6
[3] 3.90	[11] 4.09	[20] 3.85		[34] 4.68				7
[4] 3.40	[12] 4.19	[21] 4.00		[35] 4.00				8
	[13] 3.89	[22] 4.10						9
		[23] 4.20						10
		[24] 3.80						11
								12
w 3.30	[45] 3.00	[14] 3.20	[25] 3.46	[28] 3.30	[54] 3.20	[57] 3.25	[64] 3.20	13
x 3.10	[46] 2.79	[15] 3.00	[26] 3.36	[29] 3.10	[55] 3.35	[58] 3.10	[65] 2.90	14
y 3.00	[47] 3.09	[16] 2.85	[27] 3.16	[30] 3.60	[56] 3.50	[59] 3.00	[66] 3.67½	15
z 2.90	[48] 3.59	[17] 3.06		[31] 4.50		[60] 3.45		16
[1] 3.70	[49] 3.79	[18] 3.25		[32] 4.70		[61] 3.60		17
[2] 4.00	[50] 4.09	[19] 3.45		[33] 4.75		[62] 3.70		18
[3] 3.90	[51] 4.19	[20] 3.70		[34] 4.68		[63] 3.80		19
[4] 3.40	[52] 3.89	[21] 3.75		[35] 4.00				20
	[53] 2.99	[22] 3.85						21
		[23] 3.95						22
		[24] 3.65						23

[25] As required.
[26] Monthly.
[27] As per specification 3 for fiscal year.
} 10 per cent increase for additional for last 6 months; one-twelfth each month. "All or none."

[28] July, 1896.
[29] August, September, October, and November, 1896.
[30] December, 1896.
[31] January, 1897.
[32] February, 1897.
[33] March and April, 1897.
[34] May, 1897.
[35] June, 1897.
} Delivery as required, with privilege of grazing, etc., on reservation.

[36] July, 1896, and January, 1897.
[37] August and December, 1896.
[38] September, October, and November, 1896.
[39] February, 1897.
[40] March and April, 1897.
[41] May, 1897.
[42] June, 1897.
} Monthly delivery as required; cattle as per specifications; the privilege of grazing, putting up hay and holding cattle for issue on reservation, if necessary, is required without prejudice to this bid.

Or { [43] Monthly and as per specification 3.
[44] Monthly for May and June.

[45] July and August, 1896.
[46] September, October, and November, 1896.
[47] December, 1896.
[48] January, 1897.
[49] February, 1897.
[50] March, 1897.
[51] April, 1897.
[52] May, 1897.
[53] June, 1897.
} If Pine Ridge is not awarded; delivery as required; cattle as per specifications; if any increase is called for over the amount specified it shall be at an average price of my contract.

[54] As required from July 1 to November 1.
[55] Then sufficient to last till May 1.
[56] May and June as required.
} Not to be considered if either Cheyenne and Arapahoe or Kiowa is awarded.

[57] July and December, 1896.
[58] August and November, 1896.
[59] September and October, 1896.
[60] January, 1897.
[61] February, 1897.
[62] March and June, 1897.
[63] April and May, 1897.
} Cattle as per specifications; to be delivered as required. If above bid is not the lowest and is not accepted, then will deliver at Cheyenne River Agency.

[64] July and August, 1896.
[65] September, October, and November, 1896.
[66] From December 1 to June 30, 1897.
} Cattle as per requirement; not to be considered if Cheyenne and Arapahoe is awarded; privilege of grazing, etc., requested.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Frank E. Gillett.	James C. Dahlman.	Arthur Cruise.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Rosebud Agency (continued) ..... S. Dak..	2,850,000	.....	*a* 3.25	*f* 3.10	*o* 3.25
2				*b* 3.00	*g* 3.00	*p* 3.20
3				*c* 2.65	*h* 2.80	*q* 3.00
4				*d* 3.50	*i* 2.70	*r* 3.30
5				*e* 4.00	*j* 2.90	*s* 3.65
6					*k* 3.60	*t* 3.90
7					*l* 3.90	*u* 4.00
8					*m* 4.00	*v* 3.80
9					*n* 4.10	
10	Ouray Agency ..... Utah..	450,000	**450,000**	.....	.....	.....
11						
12						
13						
14						
15	Uintah Agency ..... Utah..	400,000	**400,000**	.....	.....	.....
16						
17						
18						
19						
20	Shoshone ..... Wyo..	1,060,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28	Shoshone Agency or Station*	1,060,000	**1,060,000**	.....	.....	.....
29	Agency, school, or station	1,060,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
30						
31						
32		300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

* To be delivered as may be required, either at the agency or at the Arapahoe Issue Station on the Shoshone Reservation at the junction of the Little Wind and Big Popoagie rivers, about 6 miles in a northwesterly direction from St. Stephen's Mission.

a July and December, 1897.
b August, 1896.
c September, October, and November, 1896.
d January, February, March, and June, 1897.
e April and May, 1897.
} Cattle according to specifications, and all of kind called for.

f July and December, 1896.
g August, 1896, and June, 1897.
h September, 1896.
i October, 1896.
j November, 1896.
k January, 1897.
l February and May, 1897.
m March, 1897.
n April, 1897.
} If not awarded will furnish Crow Creek and Lower Brule; if any increase is called for after above number of pounds it will be furnished at average price of contract; cattle according to specifications.

o July, 1896.
p August, 1896, and June, 1897.
q September, October, and November, 1896.
r December, 1896.
s January, 1897.
t February, 1897.
u March and April, 1897.
v May, 1897.
} If an increase is called for it will be at 10 per cent more than the average price; delivery as required.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (GROSS)—Continued.

Charles Stuebe.	Thomas E. Smith.	Herrman Schiffer.	Joseph Luxen.	Chas. Boettcher.	Edson A. Earle.	Worden P. Noble.	Eugene Amorotti, jr.	Embar Cattle Co.	Number.
w 3.00									1
x 2.90									2
y 2.85									3
z 3.10									4
[1] 3.25									5
[2] 3.45									6
[3] 3.65									7
[4] 3.70									8
[5] 3.50									9
	[6] 3.20	[7] **3.00**	[12] 3.22½						10
		[8] 2.85	[13] 3.17½						11
		[9] 3.00	[14] 2.97½						12
		[10] 2.75							13
		[11] 3.00							14
	[6] 3.20	[15] **3.00**	[12] 3.22½						15
		[16] 2.85	[13] 3.17½						16
		[17] 3.00	[14] 2.97½						17
		[18] 2.75							18
		[11] 3.00							19
				[19] 3.30					20
				[20] 3.10					21
				[21] 3.60					22
				[22] 4.50					23
				[23] 4.70					24
				[24] 4.75					25
				[25] 4.68					26
				[26] 4.00					27
					[27] **3.20**	[27] 3.48½			28
							[28] 3.98½	[30] 3.44	29
								[31] 3.39	30
								[32] 3.19	31
							[29] 3.60		32

w July and August.
x September and November, 1896.
y October, 1896.
z December, 1896.
[1] January, 1897.
[2] February, 1897.
[3] March and May, 1897.
[4] April, 1897.
[5] June, 1897.
} Delivery as required.

[6] As required. Not Ouray without Uintah and not Uintah without Ouray; privilege of grazing and putting up hay on reservation requested.

[7] Delivery as required.
[8] Monthly as required.
[9] As required from July 1 to November 1.
[10] November 1, sufficient to last to May 1.
[11] May and June as required.
} Privilege of grazing, etc., requested to fill contract.

[12] As required, and with privilege of grazing, etc.
[13] Monthly.
[14] As per specification 3 for fiscal year.

[15] As per specification 1.
[16] As per specification 2.
[17] As required to November 1, and then
[18] As per specification 3 to May 1.
} Privilege of grazing, etc.

[19] July, 1896.
[20] August, September, October, and November, 1896.
[21] December, 1896.
[22] January, 1897.
[23] February, 1897.
[24] March and April, 1897.
[25] May, 1897.
[26] June, 1897.
} Delivery as required, with privilege of grazing, putting up hay, etc., on reservation.

[27] As required. Cattle as per specifications.
[28] Delivery as required.
[29] Delivery as required between July 1 and October 1, 1896, for all wanted.

[30] As required.
[31] Delivered monthly.
[32] As per specification 3.
} Native-bred Wyoming, Durham, and Hereford cattle; this entire bid is for all or none.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (NET).

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Wm. E. Frost.	Henry A. Koster.	Thos. V. Keam.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Fort Apache School ..... Ariz..	25,000	**25,000**	**5.47**	.....	.....	.....
2	Fort Mojave School..... Ariz..	35,000	(*)	.....	.15	6.38	.....
3	Keams Canyon School ..... Ariz..	36,000	**36,000**	8.47	.....	.....	**8.00**
4	Phœnix School ..... Ariz..	80,000	(*a*)	4.37	.....	5.60	.....
5	Fort Yuma School ..... Cal..	45,000	**45,000**	.....	.....	5.41	.....
6	Fort Lewis School ..... Colo..	80,000	**80,000**	6.77	.....	6.38	.....
7	Fort Lewis..... Colo..	80,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Grand Junction School ..... Colo..	45,000	**45,000**	5.47	.....	5.63	.....
9	Quapaw School ..... Ind. T..	25,000	.....	6.27	.....	.....	.....
10	Seneca School	30,000	.....	6.37	.....	.....	.....
11	Both schools	55,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Schools and Modocs	56,600	*d* **56,600**	.....	.....	5.96	.....
13	Kickapoo School ..... Kans..	5,000	(*a*)	.....	.....	7.81	.....
14	Pottawatomie School..... Kans..	28,000	**28,000**	**6.87**	.....	7.27	.....
15	Both schools.....	33,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Thos. E. Smith.	Henry A. Koster.	Jno. B. Charles.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
16	Lawrence (for school) ..... Kans..	175,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Lawrence School ..... Kans..	175,000	**175,000**	5.27	5.50	**5.11**	5.98
18	Mount Pleasant School..... Mich..	25,000	**25,000**	7.47	.....	**7.40**	.....
19	Pipestone School..... Minn..	25,000	**25,000**	6.47	.....	6.56	.....
20	Pipestone (for school)	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	White Earth schools ..... Minn..	37,000	.....	.....	.....	7.41	.....
22	R. L. and W. R. R. schools ..... Minn..	27,000	.....	7.37	.....	.....	.....
23	Pine Point School ..... Minn..	10,000	.....	7.47	.....	.....	.....
24	Fort Shaw School..... Mont..	70,000	**70,000**	6.47	.....	6.78	.....
25	Genoa School..... Nebr..	60,000	**60,000**	5.93	.....	5.89	6.48
26	Omaha and Winnebago schools ..... Nebr..	60,000	*c* **25,000**	6.77	.....	*c* **6.31**	.....
27	Winnebago School ..... Nebr..	35,000	**35,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Santee, and all schools..... Nebr..	88,000	.....	6.27	.....	5.98	.....
29	Santees, Santee School, and Hope School ..	82,000	**82,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Santees and Santee School.....	66,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Hope School	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Poncas	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* 70,000 pounds gross beef awarded to William E. Frost, at $3 per cwt.
a No award; can be bought in open market.
b Weekly.
c For Omaha School.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (NET).

Siegfried J. Tribolet.	Alex. Stevens.	Benjamin F. Zoeckler.	Wm. S. Hodges.	David Balsz.	Bertha B. Thompson.	Jacob Cooper.	Chas. B. Jewett.	Ed. H. Parkinson.	Bowman Bros.	Chas. R. Sieber.	Jno. B. Charles.	Robt. F. Hartley.	Mathew C. Murdock.	Charles A. Elliott.	Henry B. Ekcam.	Number.
																1
																2
																3
6.00	5.35	6.90														4
			3.94	**3.13**												5
					5.90		**5.70**									6
						5.79										7
								4.47	5.60	6.20						8
																9
																10
											5.94					11
												*d***5.77**	5.85			12
														7.85		13
														7.80		14
															7.87½	15

Adolph Heller.	August F. Thudium.	Chas. Wolff Packing Co.	John Brown.	Chas. H. Smith.	William Hill.	Isaac P. Baker.	Wellington Quail.	Jas. C. Adams.	Wm. Devine.	Jos. P. McMurray.	Evan Evans.	Nils J. Skoog.	Ashford Bros.	Albert W. Lavender.	Bernard Bade.]	Number.
		5.75														16
b 5.34½	5.13															17
																18
			7.40	7.00												19
					*e***6.15**											20
																21
																22
																23
						5.24	5.73	5.94	6.40							24
b 5.94										6.20	5.98	**5.50**				25
b 6.24																26
													6.20			27
																28
5.29														5.31		29
			5.43												5.30	30
															6.62	31
															5.80	32

d To be delivered at Quapaw Agency, 1,600 pounds; at Quapaw School, 25,000 pounds; at Seneca, etc., schools, 30,000 pounds.

e To be delivered at school.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (NET)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	H. A. Koster.	John Rosser.	Richard H. Cowles.	Eugene Griswold.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Carson School.....Nev..	35,000	**35,000**	5.77	5.41	**5.00**	.....	.....
2	Nevada School.....Nev..	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.78
3	School, agency, and reservation.....	35,000	**35,000**	.....	.....	.....	*k***5.34**	.....
4	Albuquerque School.....N. Mex..	100,000	**100,000**	5.73	5.98	.....	.....	.....
5	Santa Fe School .....N. Mex..	50,000	**50,000**	6.73	6.98	.....	.....	.....
6	Fort Totten School.....N. Dak..	85,000	**85,000**	6.47	6.82	.....	.....	.....
7	Cheyenne and Arapahoe schools ..Okla..	120,000	**120,000**	5.17	5.31	.....	.....	.....
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	H. A. Koster.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	Jno. H. Manning.	Jas. F. Ellison.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
16	Kaw School .....Okla..	8,000	**8,000**	**6.37**	6.95	7.89	.....	.....
17	Otoe School.....Okla..	18,000	.....	.....	6.73	.....	.....	.....
18	Otoe and Pawnee schools.....Okla..	54,000	.....	6.27	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Pawnee School.....Okla..	36,000	**36,000**	.....	6.81	.....	**5.50**	.....
20	Ponca School.....Okla..	30,000	.....	6.37	6.41	.....	.....	.....
21	Ponca School and police .....Okla..	34,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Ponca, Pawnee, and Otoe police ...Okla..	4,000	.....	6.87	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	All schools and police.....Okla..	88,400	**52,400**	.....	.....	6.98	.....	*l***5.75**
24	Agency, for police.....Okla..	4,400	.....	.....	6.60	.....	.....	.....
25	Sac and Fox of Miss. etc., Schools ..Okla..	41,000	**41,000**	6.37	6.41	6.98	.....	*m***5.75**
26	Flandreau School.....S. Dak..	50,000	**50,000**	6.37	5.79	.....	.....	.....
27	Pierre School.....S. Dak..	32,000	**32,000**	6.37	**5.91**	.....	.....	.....
28	Sisseton School.....S. Dak..	25,000	**25,000**	6.17	6.18	.....	.....	.....
29	Yankton Agency and School ....S. Dak..	235,000	**235,000**	5.87	.....	.....	.....	.....

a If not awarded beef gross, for Southern Ute Agency.
b July and August.
c September.
d October.
e November and December.
f January.
g February, March, and April.
h May.
i June.
j 45,000 to be delivered at the school and 190,000 pounds to be delivered at the agency.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (NET)—Continued.

Thos. E. Smith.	Francis J. Wilson.	Wm. F. McLaughlin.	Joe Farr.	Jos. P. McMurray.	Jas. E. Haines.	Adolph Le Brun.	Frank Palmer.	Fred T. Fox.	Emil Schmid.	Jno. B. Charles.	Dillard R. Fant.	Thos. H. Ellison.	Jno. H. Sams.	Geo. Kemp.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
5.80	**4.73**	5.98	5.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	**6.30**	6.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.23	6.48	6.21	**6.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
5.50	.....	.....	.....	*a* 5.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.16	4.89½	5.15	*b* 3.00	**4.74**	7
													c 4.50		8
													d 4.70		9
													e 5.00		10
													f 5.48		11
													g 6.00		12
													h 5.60		13
													i 5.00		14

Adolph Heller.	Albert W. Lavender.	Bernhard Bade.	John Brown.	Anton Schilling.	Frank A. Kantowski.	Frank Price.	Frank B. Layman.	Gustav W. Rehfeld.	Chas. R. Sieber.	Geo. H. Grotewohl.	Frank Trumbo.	Jno. B. Charles.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.40	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.48	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.43	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.48	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.49	25
5.89	**5.44**	6.00	6.25	5.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	6.37	.....	6.20	6.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5.68**	5.85	8.00	.....	.....	.....	28
5.39	*j* **5.32**	5.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25	5.92	.....	29

m { 25,000 pounds for Absentee Shawnee School.
16,000 pounds for Sac and Fox of Miss. School.

k { For agency, 12,000 pounds.
For police, 3,000 pounds.
For school, 20,000 pounds.

l { 18,000 pounds at Otoe School.
30,000 pounds at Ponca School.
4,400 pounds at agency for police.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEEF (NET)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.
			Pounds.	*Pounds.*	
1	Keshena (for Menomonee School)	Wis..	40,000	.....	.....
2	Menomonee School	Wis..	40,000	(*)	6.47
3	Lac du Flambeau School	Wis..	40,000	**40,000**	**6.47**
4	Oneida School	Wis..	25,000	**25,000**	5.93
5	Tomah School	Wis..	30,000	**30,000**	6.47
6	Wittenberg School	Wis..	36,000	**36,000**	**6.47**

* No award. Can buy in open market.

CORN.

Number.	Points of delivery.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	S. F. Gilman.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	C. H. Searing.
			Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
7	Baxter Springs (for Seneca, etc., School)	Kans..	20,000	.....	.75	.....	....
8	Seneca (for Seneca, etc., School)	Mo..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.68	.62
9	Fort Peck Agency	Mont..	20,000	.....	1.39	.....	....
10	Poplar Station (for Fort Peck)	Mont..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	**1.09**	....
11	Bloomfield (for Santee School)	Nebr..	1,400	.....	.....	.83	....
12	Dakota City	Nebr..	15,000	.....	.....	.68	....
13	Omaha and Winnebago Agency	Nebr..	15,000	.....	.....	.68	....
14	Omaha and Winnebago School	Nebr..	15,000	.....	.....	.....	....
15	Winnebago School	Nebr..	15,000	**15,000**	.....	.....	.62
16	Omaha School	Nebr..	15,000	.....	.75	.....	....
17	Rushville (for Pine Ridge)	Nebr..	1,000,000	**1,000,000**	.67	.66	....
18	Santee School	Nebr..	14,000	.....	.75	.....	....
19			1,400	**1,400**	.....	.....	....
20	Stuart (for Rosebud)	Nebr..	30,000	**30,000**	.65	**.59**	....
21	Valentine (for Rosebud)	Nebr..	500,000	**470,000**	.....	.....	....
22			470,000	.....	.64½	.59	....
23	Valentine and Stuart (for Rosebud)	Nebr..	500,000	.....	.....	.....	....
24	Standing Rock Agency	N. Dak..	340,000	**340,000**	1.19	1.17	....
25	Armour (for Yankton)	S. Dak..	20,000	.....	.....	.66	....
26	Chamberlain (for Crow Creek and Lower Brule)	S. Dak..	70,000	.....	.....	.66	....
27	Cheyenne River Agency	S. Dak..	400,000	**400,000**	1.04	.88	....
28	Crow Creek Agency	S. Dak..	15,000	**15,000**	.87	.....	....
29	Crow Creek and Lower Brule agencies	S. Dak..	70,000	.....	.....	.....	....
30	Flandreau School	S. Dak..	2,000	**2,000**	.....	1.14	....
31	Lower Brule Agency	S. Dak..	55,000	**55,000**	1.05	.....	....
32	Sisseton Station (for Sisseton School)	S. Dak..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.93	....
33	Yankton Agency	S. Dak..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.82	....
34	Yankton Agency or School	S. Dak..	40,000	.....	.75	.....	....
35	Ashland (for Lac du Flambeau School)	Wis..	20,000	.....	.....	.93	....
36	Lac du Flambeau School	Wis..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	....
37	La Pointe School	Wis..	20,000	.....	.97	.....	....
38	Oneida School	Wis..	10,000	**10,000**	.97	.97	....

a In sacks. *b* Per bushel. *c* If awarded oats.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEEF (NET)—Continued.

H. A. Koster.	August Schweers.	Louis E. Kalb.	Reinhard Schwartz.	John Baumgart.	Henry Meinecke.	Number.
	6.50					1
6.41						2
6.98						3
6.12		**5.50**				4
5.98			**4.75**	4.95	4.80	5
6.79						6

CORN.

Jno. G. McGannon.	H. A. Koster.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Jacob Ockander.	Ashford Bros.	De Forest Richards.	Zebina K. Doane.	Henry A. Dawson.	N. W. Wells.	David Rees.	John L. Turner.	Jno. Brown.	Wm. Krotter.	Jas. C. McVay.	Jos. E. Horton.	Jno. F. Whitlock.	Jas. W. Sanford.	Geo. L. Chesley.	Gustave W. Rehfeld.	Geo. H. Grotewohl.	Geo. W. Snow.	Jas. S. Martin.	Number.
																						7
.62½	**.54**																					8
	1.27	1.24																				9
																						10
																						11
																						12
																						13
			.80																			14
	.56			**.46**																		15
																						16
	.56	.66			.77	.75	*a*.84	.76	.68													17
										.63												18
	.60										.71											19
		.64				.71	*a*.77	.72				.80										20
	.56	.64			.74																	21
						.73	*a*.79	.74														22
									.66													28
	1.21	**1.08**																				24
																						25
																						26
	.79	.84											.94	.83	.91¾							27
	.81	**.81**																				28
																1.05						29
	.83										**.69**						1.00					30
	.79	**.78**																				31
	.68	.94																*b*.45				32
	.67	.99								.93			83½				.98		*b*.43	.94		33
																						34
																						35
	.79																				*b*.46	36
		.95																				37
	.77	*c*.96																				38

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CORN MEAL.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Jno. K. Mullen.	Henry B. Steele.	Chas. H. Searing.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Grand Junction.....Colo..	5,000	.....	*a* 1.55	.....	.....
2	Chicago.....Ill..	53,700	.....	.....	1.06	.....
3					1.11	
4	Kansas City.....Mo..	53,700	**53,700**	.....	.....	.87
5	Blackfeet Agency.....Mont..	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Omaha.....Nebr..	53,700	(*)	.....	.....	.93
7	Lac du Flambeau (for school).....Wis..	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

FEED.

8	Yuma School.....Cal..	500	**500**	.....	.....	.....
9	Grand Junction School.....Colo..	50,000	**50,000**	**1.35**	.....	1.58
10	Chickasha (for Kiowa).....Ind. T..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	.87
11	White Cloud (for Great Nemaha School).....Kans..	2,000	(*c*)	.....	.....	*c* .90
12	Lothrop (for White Earth).....Minn..	13,000	**13,000**	.....	.....	.....
13	Fort Belknap Agency.....Mont..	4,000	**4,000**	.....	.....	.....
14	Harlem (for Fort Belknap).....Mont..	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Dakota City (for Omaha School).....Nebr..	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Omaha and Winnebago Agency (for school)....Nebr..	2,000	**2,000**	.....	.....	.....
17	Omaha School.....Nebr..	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	1.25
19	Standing Rock Agency.....N. Dak..	15,000	**15,000**	.....	.....	.....
20	Cheyenne River Agency.....S. Dak..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	.....
21	Flandreau School.....S. Dak..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	.....
22	Ashland (for La Pointe).....Wis..	8,000	**8,000**	.....	.....	.....
23	Wittenberg (for school).....Wis..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	.....

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CORN MEAL.

L. C. Slavens, jr.	Nathan W. Wells.	Eugan K. Coole.	Henry A. Koster.	Lafayette Tuikel.	James G. Martin.	Wm. P. Brown.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Louis M. Paschall.	Jacob Ockander.	Jas. G. Reid.	Frazer Mackay.	Jas. C. McVay.	Number.
													1
													2
													3
.93	*a* **.96**	*d*.67	*a*.79										4
				2.30									5
1.03	*a* **.89**		*a*.85										6
					1.20								7

FEED.

			1.49										8
1.53	1.52		1.59										9
.73			.79			*b* 1.00							10
													11
.96			1.08				1.09						12
			2.71				**1.69**	2.00					13
2.64													14
1.14													15
1.14													16
			1.16						1.00				17
1.17			1.21			*b* 1.50							18
1.53			**1.16**				1.39						19
1.17			**1.09**				1.34			1.15			20
.86			.89				1.02				1.25	**.85**	21
.96			.93		**.80**		.99						22
.96			.98										23

*53,700 pounds to be delivered at Kansas City and Omaha.
a White or yellow.
b Bids on feed to be considered only if flour for same place is awarded.
c None called for.
d Kiln dried, white or yellow, in double sacks.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	C. H. Searing.		Jno. A. Mellon.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Colorado River Agency ..... Ariz..	80,000	**80,000**	3.63	4.07	3.82	3.75
2				3.83	3.97	3.77	
3				3.73	3.87	3.72	
4	Fort Apache (for school) ..... Ariz..	25,000	**25,000**	3.43	3.48	**3.23**	.....
5				3.63	3.38	3.18	
6				3.53	3.28	3.13	
7	Fort Apache (for W. M. Apaches) ..... Ariz..	100,000	**100,000**	3.43	3.48	**3.23**	.....
8				3.63	3.38	3.18	
9				3.53	3.28	3.13	
10	Fort Mojave School ..... Ariz..	50,000	(*)	.....	.....	.....	3.10
11							
12	Holbrook (for Keams Canyon School) . Ariz..	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13							
14							
15	Keams Canyon School ..... Ariz..	30,000	**30,000**	3.53	3.79	**3.54**	.....
16				3.73	3.69	3.49	
17				3.63	3.59	3.44	
18	Phœnix School ..... Ariz..	97,500	**97,500**	2.43	2.89	2.64	.....
19				**2.63**	2.79	2.59	
20				2.53	2.69	2.54	
21	San Carlos Agency ..... Ariz..	485,000	**485,000**	2.93	2.91	**2.66**	.....
22				3.13	2.81	2.61	
23				3.03	2.71	2.56	
24	Fort Yuma School ..... Cal..	45,000	**45,000**	2.63	2.87	**2.62**	2.78
25				2.83	2.77	2.57	
26				2.73	2.67	2.52	
27	Needles (for Fort Mojave School) ..... Cal..	50,000	**50,000**	2.63	2.69	**2.44**	.....
28				2.83	2.59	2.39	
29				2.73	2.49	2.34	
30	Fort Lewis School ..... Colo..	90,000	**90,000**	1.98	2.33	2.08	.....
31				**1.83**	2.23	2.03	
32					2.13	1.98	
33	Grand Junction School ..... Colo..	35,000	**35,000**	1.83	2.43	2.18	.....
34				1.73	2.33	2.13	
35					2.23	2.08	
36	Ignacio (for Southern Ute) ..... Colo..	150,000	**150,000**	1.83	2.14	1.89	.....
37				**1.73**	2.04	1.84	
38					1.94	1.79	
39	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall School) ..... Idaho..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
40							
41							
42	Fort Hall Agency ..... Idaho..	220,000	**220,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
43							
44							
45	Lemhi Agency and School ..... Idaho..	54,000	**54,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
46							
47							
48	Ross Fork (for Fort Hall Agency) ... Idaho..	220,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49							

* Awarded to C. H. Searing, to be delivered at Needles, Cal.
a Will deliver at Fort Hall or Blackfoot; all called for.
b Will deliver at Fort Apache School.
c Will deliver at agency.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—**Continued.**

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR.

Stephen F. Gilman.	Leo Goldman.	Henry A. Koster.	Wm. P. Bowen.	Jno. K. Mullen.	Abraham Staab.	Wm. F. McLaughlin.	Jno. Blake.	Isaac Levy.	Nathan W. Wells.	Jno. N. Moser.	Thos. C. Graden.	Reuben E. Miller.	Arthur E. Gibson.	Elias Story, jr.	Henry O. Harkness.	Gilbert G. Wright.	Number.
3.75	4.10	3.96															1
3.70		3.91															2
3.65		3.87															3
3.42	*b*3.99		3.57	3.58	3.86½												4
3.37			3.67	3.28	3.66½												5
3.32			3.52														6
3.42			3.57	3.58	3.86½												7
3.37			3.67	3.28	3.66½												8
3.32			3.52														9
	3.35			2.90													10
				2.60													11
		3.60															12
		3.55															13
		3.51															14
3.66			3.88		3.89½	3.58											15
3.61			3.98		3.69½	3.90											16
3.65			3.83														17
3.00	2.65	2.75	2.88	2.95													18
2.95		2.65	2.98	2.60													19
2.90		2.60	2.83														20
3.20			2.92	2.99	4.03½		2.74										21
3.15			3.02	2.69	3.83½												22
3.10			2.87														23
	2.95	2.71						2.75									24
		2.63															25
		2.59															26
3.14		2.55	2.59														27
3.09		2.50	2.69														28
3.04		2.45	2.54														29
2.14		2.10		2.15	2.77				3.04	2.15	2.50						30
2.09		2.02		1.80	2.57				2.89		2.05						31
2.04		1.96															32
2.02		2.30		2.10	2.49				2.24			1.80	2.00				33
1.97		2.24		1.75	2.29				2.09			**1.60**					34
1.92		2.16															35
1.92				1.99	2.36				2.78	1.98	2.50						36
1.87				1.69	2.16				2.63		2.05						37
1.82																	38
1.60		1.76							1.92								39
1.55		1.71							1.77								40
1.50		1.66															41
1.52		1.86							1.95					*a*2.50			42
1.47		1.81							1.80					*a*2.30			43
1.42		1.76												*a*2.20			44
*c*2.10														2.75		2.17	45
2.05														2.65			46
*c*2.00														2.55			47
															1.49		48
															1.43		49

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	C. H. Searing.	
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Chickasha (for Kiowa Agency).....Ind. T..	500,000	**500,000**	1.39	1.77	1.52
2				1.57	1.67	1.47
3				1.47	1.57	1.42
4	Baxter Springs (for Quapaw School) ....Kans..	33,000	**33,000**	.....	1.71	**1.46**
5					1.61	1.41
6					1.51	1.36
7	Elgin (for Osage School).....Kans..	35,000	**35,000**	1.47	1.63	1.38
8				1.67	1.53	1.33
9				1.57	1.43	1.28
10	Hoyt (for Pottawatomie School).....Kans..	30,000	**30,000**	.....	1.78	**1.53**
11					1.68	1.48
12					1.58	1.43
13	Lawrence School .....Kans..	180,000	**180,000**	1.47	1.68	1.43
14				1.67	1.58	1.38
15				1.57	1.48	1.33
16	Netawaka (for Kickapoo School).....Kans..	12,000	**12,000**	.....	1.98	**1.73**
17					1.88	1.68
18					1.78	1.63
19	Netawaka (for Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Schools) .....Kans..	42,000	.....	*b* 1.53	.....	.....
20				*b* 1.73		
21				*b* 1.63		
22						
23	White Cloud (for Kickapoo School).....Kans..	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
24						
25						
26	White Cloud (for Great Memaha School)..Kans..	10,000	**10,000**	1.63	1.99	**1.74**
27				1.83	1.89	1.69
28				1.73	1.79	1.64
29	Mount Pleasant School .....Mich..	50,000	**50,000**	.....	1.96	1.71
30					1.86	1.66
31					1.76	1.61
32	Detroit* .....Minn..	65,000	.....	.....	1.87	1.62
33					1.77	1.57
34					1.67	1.52
35		64,500	**64,500**	.....	.....	.....
36						
37	Detroit or Fosston* .....Minn..	120,300	.....	1.63	.....	.....
38				1.53		
39		110,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
40						
41						
42	Fosston* .....Minn..	46,300	**46,300**	.....	.....	.....
43						
44	Fosston or Lothrop*.....Minn..	85,800	.....	.....	1.97	1.72
45					1.87	1.67
46					1.77	1.62
47	Lothrop* .....Minn..	24,500	**24,500**	.....	.....	.....
48						
49						
50	Lothrop or Park Rapids. .....Minn..	40,000	.....	1.73	.....	.....
51				1.63		
52	Park Rapids*.....Minn..	15,000	**15,000**	.....	2.17	1.92
53					2.07	1.87
54					1.97	1.82

* For White Earth, etc.
a Will deliver at Lawrence, Kans.
b Will deliver at Netawaka or Hoyt, Kans.
c Will deliver at schools.
d Will deliver 150,300 pounds at Detroit, Fosston, Lothrop, or Park Rapids.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Stephen F. Gilman.	Henry Lassen.	Wm. P. Bowen.	Henry A. Koster.	Justin D. Bowersock.	Henry B. Eckam.	James C. McVay.	Hiram R. Lyon.		Henry Reinhardt.	Number.
1.54	**1.44**	1.67½	1.55							1
1.49		1.77½	1.49							2
1.44		1.62½	1.44							3
		1.58½								4
		1.68½								5
		1.53½								6
1.50		1.23	1.65							7
1.45		**1.33**	1.61							8
1.40		1.18	1.57							9
			1.70							10
			1.65							11
			1.60							12
1.52		1.29	1.68	*a* 1.67						13
1.47		**1.39**	1.61	*a* 1.53						14
1.42		1.24	1.56							15
										16
										17
										18
1.85					*c* 1.60					19
1.80					*c* 1.85					20
1.75					*c* 2.10					21
					c 2.30					22
			1.78							23
			1.71							24
			1.66							25
										26
										27
										28
1.90			1.85							29
			1.80							30
			1.70							31
d 1.79										32
										33
										34
						2.29	1.74	**1.33**	1.65	35
						2.16				36
										37
										38
			1.60							39
			1.54							40
			1.50							41
						2.26	1.74	**1.33**		42
						2.12				43
										44
										45
										46
			1.75				1.86	**1.45**		47
			1.65							48
			1.60							49
										50
										51
			1.69				1.96	**1.55**		52
			1.61							53
			1.58							54

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens.	Chas. H. Searing.		Hiram R. Lyon.	
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Pipestone School .....Minn..	25,000	**25,000**	*g* 1.63	1.77	1.52	.....	.....
2				*g* 1.53	1.67	1.47		
3					1.57	1.42		
4	Seneca (for Quapaw).....Mo..	41,220	**41,220**	.....	1.73	**1.48**	.....	.....
5					1.63	1.43		
6					1.53	1.38		
7	Seneca, Mo., or Baxter Springs, Kans.....	73,000	.....	1.47	.....	.....	.....	.....
8				1.67				
9				1.57				
10	Kansas City .....Mo..	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 2.03	*a* 1.63
11	Blackfeet Agency.....Mont..	300,000	**300,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12								
13								
14	Blackfeet (for agency).....Mont..	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 2.23	* 1.77
15							* 2.28	* 1.82
16							* 2.33	* 1.87
17	Cascade (for Fort Shaw School), Montana	80,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	*b* 2.26	*b* 1.75
18	Flathead Agency .....Mont..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19								
20								
21	Fort Belknap Agency.....Mont..	310,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22								
23								
24		350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25								
26	Fort Peck Agency.....Mont..	350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27								
28								
29	Fort Shaw School.....Mont..	80,000	**80,000**	1.99	.....	.....	.....	.....
30				1.87				
31								
32	Harlem or Chinook (for Fort Belknap Agency) .....Mont..	100,000	**100,000**	.....	.....	.....	* 2.10	* **1.64**
33			**100,000**	.....	.....	.....	* 2.15	* **1.69**
34			**110,000**	.....	.....	.....	*c* 2.20	*c* **1.74**
35	Poplar Station (for Fort Peck Agency) .....Mont..	350,000	**100,000**	1.99	.....	.....	* 1.99	* **1.58**
36			**100,000**	1.87	.....	.....	* 2.04	* **1.63**
37			**150,000**	.....	.....	.....	*d* 2.09	*d* **1.68**
38	Rosebud Station (for Tongue River Agency) .....Mont..	220,000	**220,000**	.....	.....	.....	*f* 1.94	*e* 1.85
39							*e* 1.99	*f* 1.59
40							*f* 1.80	*e* 1.64
41	Dakota City (for Omaha and Winnebago Schools).....Nebr..	60,000	.....	1.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
42				1.83				
43				1.73				
44	Genoa School .....Nebr..	100,000	**100,000**	.....	1.69	**1.44**	.....	.....
45					1.59	1.39		
46					1.49	1.34		

* 100,000 pounds "only."
a F. o. b. cars.
b 80,000 pounds "only."
c 110,000 pounds "only."
d 150,000 pounds "only."

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Stephen F. Gilman.	Henry A. Koster.	Frazer Mackay.	Wm. P. Bowen.	Elias Story, jr.	Louis M. Paschall.	Wm. M. Atkinson.	Lafayette Tinkell.	Big Blackfoot Milling Co.	Adolph Le Brun.	N. W. Wells.	Number.
1.49	1.45	1.55									1
	1.39										2
	1.34										3
			1.68								4
			1.78								5
			1.63								6
j 1.62	*j* 1.60										7
j 1.57	*j* 1.56										8
j 1.52	*j* 1.51										9
											10
				2.50	**1.75**	1.80	1.59				11
				2.30	1.83	1.85	1.65				12
				2.20							13
1.59											14
											15
											16
											17
1.59				2.10			1.60	1.70			18
				1.90			1.65				19
				1.80							20
h 1.59				*h* 2.30	1.67	1.71					21
				h 2.15	1.75	1.76					22
				h 2.05							23
							1.65				24
							1.70				25
i 1.59				*i* 2.40	1.65	1.71			1.98		26
				i 2.25	1.73	1.76					27
				i 2.15							28
1.64	1.60			2.25	1.65	1.60					29
	1.54			2.10	1.73	1.68					30
	1.52			2.05							31
											32
											33
											34
											35
											36
											37
1.67				1.94							38
				1.79							39
				1.69							40
											41
											42
											43
1.47	1.56									1.83	44
	1.50									1.63	45
	1.45										46

e 120,000 pounds "only." } During season of navigation on Missouri River; 100-pound sacks.
f 100,000 pounds "only." }
g For delivery at Pipestone, Minn.
h For delivery at Fort Belknap, Mont.
i For delivery at Fort Peck, for agency
j Bids on all, 74,220 lbs.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens.	Chas. H. Searing.		Stephen F. Gilman.	Nathan W. Wells.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Great Nemaha School.....Nebr..	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2								
3								
4								
5	Omaha School.....Nebr..	25,000	**25,000**	.....	1.92	**1.67**	.....	.....
6					1.82	1.62		
7					1.72	1.57		
8	Omaha and Winnebago schools..Nebr..	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.77	.....
9								
10								
11	Ponca Agency.....Nebr..	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12								
13								
14	Rushville (for Pine Ridge).....Nebr..	1,000,000	**1,000,000**	.....	.....	.....	1.53	2.19
15								1.99
16								
17	Stuart (for Rosebud).....Nebr..	60,000	**60,000**	.....	.....	.....	1.57	2.15
18								1.95
19	Valentine (for Rosebud).....Nebr..	720,000	**660,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20								
21								
22		660,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.47	2.17
23								1.97
24	Winnebago School.....Nebr..	35,000	**35,000**	.....	1.87	**1.62**	.....	.....
25					1.77	1.57		
26					1.67	1.52		
27	Carson School.....Nev..	40,000	**40,000**	2.83	2.91	2.66	2.80	3.17
28				2.67	2.81	2.61	2.75	2.97
29					2.71	2.56	2.70	
30	Elko (for Western Shoshone) .....Nev..	45,000	**45,000**	2.77	2.55	2.30	.....	2.89
31				2.62	2.45	2.25		2.69
32					2.35	2.20		
33	Nevada Agency.....Nev..	35,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Wadsworth (for Nevada, etc., Agency), Nev	36,500	.....	2.77	.....	.....	.....	.....
35				2.62				
36		25,500	.....	.....	2.55	2.30		
37					2.45	2.25		
38					2.35	2.20		
39		35,500	**35,500**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.97
40								2.77
41								
42	Western Shoshone Agency .....Nev..	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Bids for delivery at Ponca issue station, S. Dak.
b Bids for delivery at agency.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Henry A. Koster.	Jacob Ockander.	Frank Vlasnit.	Jno. L. Turner.	Henry B. Eckam.	Elias Story, jr.	Jno. J. McNamara.	Walker H. William.	Wm. Krotter.	Davis W. Forbes.	Eugene Griswold.	Reuben E. Miller.	Gilbert G. Wright.	Richard H. Cowles.	Wellington T. Smith.	Number.
1.79	.....	.....	.....	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1.76				1.85											2
1.73				2.10											3
				2.35											4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
															6
															7
b 1.81	1.84½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
b 1.77															9
b 1.75															10
1.94	.....	1.79	*c* 1.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
1.90															12
1.86															13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.15	1.61	1.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
					2.00	**1.51**	1.63								15
					1.95										16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.58	1.70	**1.59**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
							1.52		*a* 1.94						18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.22	1.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
					2.07	**1.67**									20
					2.02										21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.59								22
							1.53								23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
															25
															26
2.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.97	2.75	*d* 2.89	*d* 2.85	.....	27
2.51											**2.55**				28
2.46															29
2.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.38	2.57	2.80	**2.10**	30
2.35											2.18				31
2.25															32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
															35
															36
															37
															38
2.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.72	2.46	.....	2.75	.....	39
2.25											**2.26**				40
2.20															41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.10	42

c For Santee Poncas.
d Bids for delivery at Carson, Nev.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Chas. H. Searing.	
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Albuquerque School.....N. Mex..	115,000	**115,000**	1.79	2.11	1.86
2				1.99	2.01	1.81
3				1.89	1.91	1.76
4	Dulce (for Jicarilla Agency).....N. Mex..	100,000	.....	2.03	2.42	2.17
5				2.23	2.32	2.12
6				2.13	2.22	2.07
7	Gallup (for Navajo, etc., Agency).....N. Mex..	70,000	.....	2.73	.....	.....
8				2.93		
9				2.83		
10	Jicarilla Agency.....N. Mex..	100,000	**100,000**	.....	.....	.....
11						
12						
13	Las Cruces (for Mescalero Agency)....N. Mex..	86,000	**86,000**	1.79	2.13	**1.88**
14				1.99	2.03	1.83
15				1.89	1.93	1.78
16		56,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
17						
18						
19	Little Water Day School.....N. Mex..	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
20						
21	Mescalero Agency and School.....N. Mex..	86,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
22						
23	School .....N. Mex..	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
24						
25						
26	Navajo, etc., Agency .....N. Mex..	70,000	**70,000**	.....	2.98	**2.73**
27					2.88	2.68
28					2.78	2.63
29	Santa Fe School .....N. Mex..	50,000	**50,000**	1.77	2.07	1.82
30				1.97	1.97	1.77
31				1.87	1.87	1.72
32	Eastern Cherokee School .....N. C..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	1.93	**1.68**
33					1.83	1.63
34					1.73	1.58
35	Whittier (for Cherokee School).....N. C..	40,000	.....	2.07	.....	.....
36				2.27		
37				2.17		
38	Devils Lake Agency .....N. Dak..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	.....
39						
40						
41	Devils Lake Agency, or Rolla.....N. Dak..	170,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Fort Totten School .....N. Dak..	88,000	**88,000**	.....	.....	.....
43						
44						
45	Fort Totten (for school).....	108,000	.....	1.85	.....	.....
46				1.75		
47		88,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
48						

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Stephen F. Gilman.	Wm. P. Bowen.	Jno. K. Mullen.	Abraham Staab.	Henry A. Koster.	Jno. N. Moser.	José M. Archuleta.	Wm. F. McLaughlin.	Adolph Le Brun.	Frank Palmer.	Hiram R. Lyon.	Number.
1.90	2.12	2.30	2.28	2.15							1
1.85	2.22	1.90	2.08	2.10							2
1.80	2.07			2.05							3
		2.06	2.24		2.00	1.92					4
		1.56	2.04								5
											6
											7
											8
											9
1.90	*a* 2.38										10
1.85	*a* 2.48										11
1.80	*a* 2.33										12
2.72				2.25							13
2.67				2.20							14
2.62				2.15							15
	2.05										16
	2.15										17
	2.00										18
							2.83				19
							3.10				20
		3.25	3.25								21
		2.95	3.05								22
	3.00										23
	3.10										24
	2.95										25
2.92	2.98		3.12½	2.95			2.70				26
2.87	3.08		2.92½	2.87			2.98				27
2.82	2.93			2.81							28
1.75	2.24		2.11	1.90							29
1.70	2.34		1.91	1.86							30
1.65	2.19			1.81							31
2.55				2.65							32
2.50				2.60							33
2.45				2.55							34
											35
											36
											37
				1.57				1.73			38
				1.49							39
				1.45							40
1.65									1.87½		41
				1.51				1.73	1.87½		42
				1.43							43
				1.39							44
											45
											46
1.65										*b* 1.87	47
										b 1.56	48

a Will deliver at Jicarilla, N. Mex., for agency.
b 88,000 pounds "only;" during season of navigation on Missouri River; 100-pound sacks.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	C. H. Searing.		Hiram R. Lyon.		Henry A. Koster.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
1	Rolla (for Devils Lake, etc.) . N. Dak..	150,000	**150,000**	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.51
2				1.75					1.43
3									**1.39**
4		170,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*1.81	*a*1.50	.....
5	Standing Rock Agency.....N. Dak..	680,000	**680,000**	1.69	.....	.....	*d*1.87	*e*1.83	.....
6				**1.59**			*d*1.92	*d*1.52	
7				1.49			*e*1.97	*d*1.57	
8							*d*1.73	*e*1.62	
9							*d*1.78		
10	Turtle Mount Reservation..N.Dak..	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency and School)...Okla..	635,000	**635,000**	1.39	1.71	1.46	.....	.....	1.50
12				1.57	1.61	1.41			1.44
13				1.47	1.51	1.36			1.39
14	Sac and Fox Schools.....Okla..	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Seger Colony School.....Okla..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	2.23	1.98	.....	.....	2.10
16					2.13	1.93			2.04
17					2.03	1.88			1.98
18	Shawnee (for Sac and Fox)... Okla..	45,000	**45,000**	1.53	1.67	1.42	.....	.....	1.65
19				1.73	1.57	1.37			1.61
20				1.63	1.47	1.32			1.57
21	White Eagle (for Ponca, Pawnee, etc.) .....Okla..	91,000	.....	1.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22				1.67					
23				1.57					
24		90,500	**90,500**	.....	1.58	**1.33**	.....	.....	1.60
25					1.48	1.28			1.56
26					1.38	1.23			1.51
27	Cheyenne River Agency....S. Dak..	420,000	**420,000**	1.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28				**1.49**					
29				1.39					
30	Flandreau School .....S. Dak..	50,000	**50,000**	*j*1.63	*j*1.75	*j*1.50	.....	.....	1.45
31				*j*1.53	*j*1.65	*j*1.45			1.35
32				*j*1.43	*j*1.55	*j*1.40			**1.30**
33	Pierre School .....S. Dak..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.45
34									1.40
35									1.35
36	Sisseton Station (for school) . S. Dak..	35,000	**35,000**	1.73	1.87	1.62	.....	.....	1.49
37				1.63	1.77	1.57			1.43
38				1.53	1.67	1.52			**1.39**

a 170,000 pounds "only;" during season of navigation on the Missouri River; 100-pound sacks.
b 88,000 pounds "only;" during season of navigation on the Missouri River; 100-pound sacks.
c 170,000 pounds "only;" during season of navigation on the Missouri River; 100-pound sacks.
d 200,000 pounds "only;" during season of navigation on the Missouri River; 100-pound sacks.
e 280,000 pounds "only;" during season of navigation on the Missouri River; 100-pound sacks.
f Bids on 700 pounds.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Stephen F. Gilman.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Alfred W. Farr.	Elias Story, jr.	Adolph Le Brun.	Mathew Harrison.	Henry Lassen.	W. P. Bowen.	Jno. N. Moser.	Jas. C. McVay.	Jas. G. Reid.	Wm. R. McGlenn.	Frazer McKay.	Jno. D. Miller.	Geo. W. Van Dusen.	Gustav W. Rehfehl.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
																2
																3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1.87	*f*2.02	*g*1.79	*l*2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	*f*1.88		*l*2.10													6
	*f*1.65		*l*2.00													7
																8
																9
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.58	1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
1.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.39**	1.64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
1.49							1.74									12
1.44							1.59									13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*h*1.85	2.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
1.55							2.29									16
1.50							2.14									17
1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
1.45							1.67									19
1.40							1.52									20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
																22
																23
1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
1.45							1.63									25
1.40							1.48									26
1.87	2.09	1.84	*i*2.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.34	1.75	1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
	1.94		*i*2.15						2.21	1.61						28
	1.70		*i*2.05													29
1.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.13	.....	.....	1.60	.....	.....	.....	30
									1.99							31
																32
1.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.19	.....	.....	.....	*k*1.17½	1.75	.....	33
									2.06					**1.65**		34
																35
2.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.09	36
									2.06							37
																38

g Bids on 300 pounds.
h Delivered at Seger, Okla.
i Delivered at Cheyenne River for agency.
j Delivered at Flandreau, S. Dak.
k Delivered at Pierre, S. Dak.
l Delivered at Standing Rock, N. Dak.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FLOUR—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Chas. H. Searing.	
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Yankton Agency.....S. Dak..	230,000	**230,000**	.....	.....	.....
2						
3						
4	Ouray Agency.....Utah..	140,000	**140,000**	.....	2.78	2.53
5					2.68	2.48
6					2.58	2.43
7	Price Station (for Ouray).....Utah..	140,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
8						
9	Price Station (for Uintah).....Utah..	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
10						
11	Uintah Agency.....Utah..	100,000	**100,000**	.....	2.78	2.53
12					2.68	2.48
13					2.58	2.43
14	Ashland (for La Pointe Agency).....Wis..	45,000	.....	1.73	.....	.....
15				1.63		
16				1.53		
17		15,000	**15,000**	.....	2.07	1.82
18					1.97	1.77
19					1.87	1.72
20	Green Bay (for school).....Wis..	30,000	.....	.....	1.99	1.74
21					1.89	1.69
22					1.79	1.64
23	Lac du Flambeau (for school).....Wis..	30,000	**30,000**	.....	2.09	1.84
24					1.99	1.79
25					1.89	1.79
26	Oneida School.....Wis..	30,000	**30,000**	1.73	.....	.....
27				**1.63**		
28				1.53		
29	Shawano.....Wis..	50,000	*	1.73	.....	.....
30				1.63		
31				1.53		
32	Tomah School.....Wis..	30,000	**30,000**	1.63	*g* 2.07	*g* 1.82
33				**1.53**	*g* 1.97	*g* 1.77
34				1.48	*g* 1.87	*g* 1.72
35	Wittenberg.....Wis..	40,000	**40,000**	1.63	2.07	1.82
36				**1.53**	1.97	1.77
37					1.87	1.72
38	Casper (for Shoshone and school).....Wyo..	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
39		150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
40						
41						
42	Lander (for Shoshone and school).....Wyo..	200,000	**200,000**	.....	.....	.....
43						

* None wanted.
a For agency and school.
b For delivery of 40,000 pounds at school.
c Delivered at the school.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FLOUR—Continued.

Jas. C. McVay.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Henry A. Koster.	Frank Vlasnit.	Homer Johnson.	Jno. L. Turner.	Nathan W. Wells.	Reuben E. Miller.	Arthur E. Gibson.	Reuben S. Collett.	Jas. G. Martin.	Frank Palmer.	Elias Story, jr.	Jno. D. Woodruff.	Number.
a 2.23	1.67	1.51	1.77	1.50	1.47									1
a 2.10		1.47			*b* 1.57									2
		1.42												3
	2.54					3.59	2.37½	2.30	*f* 2.20					4
	2.49					3.44	**2.17½**							5
	2.44													6
						2.19								7
						2.04								8
						2.19								9
						2.04								10
	2.54					3.59	2.37½	2.30	*e* 2.20					11
	2.49					3.44	**2.17½**							12
	2.44													13
	1.47													14
														15
														16
		1.40								2.00				17
		1.36												18
		1.34												19
														20
														21
														22
		1.85								2.20				23
		1.80												24
		1.70												25
	1.52	1.75												26
		1.68												27
		1.65												28
														29
														30
														31
	1.67	1.85									1.85			32
		1.80												33
		1.70												34
	1.67	*c* 1.85												35
		c 1.80												36
		c 1.70												37
	1.65													38
												2.22		39
												2.07		40
												2.02		41
							2.85						**2.64**	42
							2.65							43

d Delivered at the agency.
e Delivered at Uintah.
f Delivered at Ouray.
g For delivery at Tomah, Wis.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARD BREAD.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Calvin Durand.	Jno. U. Higginbotham.	Jno. G. Nazro.	Wm. V. Graves.	Henry B. Steele.	J. Otto Glaman.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
1	Chicago ..... Ill..	107,195	**107,195**	2.94	.....	*a* 3.05	.....	3.37	*b* **2.98**
2				2.87		2.90			
3				2.49					
4				5.99					
5	Sioux City ..... Iowa..	107,195	.....	.....	*a* 3.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	St. Louis ..... Mo..	107,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.27½	.....	.....

HOMINY.

7	Chicago ..... Ill..	85,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 1.46	.....
8								*d* 1.49	
9	Kansas City ..... Mo..	85,825	**85,825**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Blackfeet Agency ..... Mont..	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Fort Belknap Agency ..... Mont..	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Omaha ..... Nebr..	85,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Albuquerque School ..... N. Mex..	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Tomah School ..... Wis..	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Casper ..... Wyo..	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Shoshone Agency School, or Lander, Wyo	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LARD.

17	Phœnix School ..... Ariz..	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Chicago ..... Ill..	60,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19									
20	Sioux City ..... Iowa..	60,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Pipestone School ..... Minn..	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	St. Paul ..... Minn..	60,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Kansas City ..... Mo..	60,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Kansas City, Mo., or Omaha, Nebr..	60,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25									
26	St. Louis ..... Mo..	60,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Omaha ..... Nebr..	60,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Omaha, Nebr., or Sioux City, Iowa..	60,000	†**60,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	New York City ..... N. Y..	60,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MESS PORK.

		Bbls.							
30	Phœnix School ..... Ariz..	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Chicago ..... Ill..	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32		468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33		400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34		1,033	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Chicago, Kansas City, or Omaha	1,033	**1,033**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Sioux City ..... Iowa..	1,033	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	St. Paul ..... Minn..	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38		910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39		1,033	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Kansas City ..... Mo..	1,033	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41									
42									
43									
44	Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	St. Louis ..... Mo..	1,033	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Omaha ..... Nebr..	1,033	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	New York City ..... N. Y..	1,033	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Delivered at Kansas City at 84 cents per 100 pounds, or Omaha, Nebr., at 89 cents.
†Delivered at Omaha, Nebr., or Sioux City, Iowa. *a* F. o. b. cars. *b* Delivered at warehouse.
c Pearl. *d* Granulated. *e* 5-pound tins. *f* 10-pound tins.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARD BREAD.

Lewis D. Dozier.	Chas. H. Searing.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	N. W. Wells.	Eugan K. Coole.	Henry A. Koster.	Lafayette Tinkel.	Abraham Staab.	Watson Earle.	De Forest Richards.	Benj. F. Zoeckler.	Philip D. Armour.	Saml. A. McClean.	Chas. H. Smith.	Jacob C. Dold.	Michael Cudahy.	Gustavus F. Swift.	Adolph LeBrun.	Number.
																		1
																		2
																		3
																		4
																		5
3.24																		6

HOMINY.

																		7
																		8
	.98	.98	1.21	.75	*.84													9
						2.35												10
						2.50												11
	1.05	1.08	1.14		*.89													12
							3.12½											13
								3.00										14
									1.50									15
									3.25									16

LARD.

										9.00								17
											e6.75	6.34				e6.77		18
											f6.50					f6.32		19
												6.72						20
													g10.00					21
												6.63						22
												6.72		6.47½				23
																e6.67		24
																f6.22		25
												6.61						26
												6.72						27
															†5.87½			28
												6.76						29

MESS PORK.

										14.00								30
		9.53																31
											8.75							32
											8.65							33
												9.44						34
																h8.57		35
												10.52						36
		9.93																37
																	11.00	38
												10.29						39
												10.52		i10.40				40
														j10.40				41
														k10.40				42
														l10.40				43
		9.33																44
												10.22						45
												10.52						46
												10.63						47

h All or any part to be delivered at points named. *i* 100 barrels *only*, October shipment.
j 100 barrels *only*, November shipment. *k* 200 barrels *only*, December shipment.
l 468 barrels *only*, first half of January shipment.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

ROLLED OATS.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Henry B. Steele.	The Des Plaines Valley Co.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Eagan K. Coole.	Henry A. Koster.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*					
1	Chicago ..... Ill..	44,100	**44,100**	*a* 1.04	*e* 2.91¾	.....	.....	.....
2				*b* **1.49**				
3	Kansas City ..... Mo..	44,000	.....	.....	.....	2.64	*c* 2.10	2.49
4	St. Louis ..... Mo..	44,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Blackfeet Agency ..... Mont..	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Omaha ..... Nebr..	44,000	.....	.....	.....	2.74	.....	2.56
7	Albuquerque School ..... N. Mex..	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Tomah School ..... Wis..	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Shoshone or Lander (School) ..... Wyo..	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Casper ..... Wyo..	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OATS.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Henry A. Koster.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Jas. C. McVay.
11	Grand Junction School ..... Colo..	50,000	**50,000**	.....	.....	1.42	.....	1.49
12	Ignacio ..... Colo..	40,000	.....	.....	.....	1.43	.....	1.58
13	Southern Ute Agency ..... Colo..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Baxter Springs ..... Kans..	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Detroit ..... Minn..	28,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Detroit and Fosston ..... Minn..	26,300	.....	.....	.....	1.03	.....	.....
17	Fosston ..... Minn..	26,300	**26,300**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.98**
18	Lothrop ..... Minn..	3,000	**3,000**	.....	.....	**1.07**	.....	1.11
19	Seneca (for Seneca, etc., School) ..... Mo..	40,000	**40,000**	.....	.....	.87	.....	.79
20		20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Fort Belknap Agency ..... Mont..	80,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.27
22	Fort Peck Agency ..... Mont..	80,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.29
23	Harlem ..... Mont..	80,000	.....	.....	.....	1.22	.....	.....
24	Poplar Station (for Ft. Peck) ..... Mont..	80,000	**80,000**	.....	.....	**1.08**	.....	.....
25	Valentine (for Rosebud) ..... Nebr..	50,000	**50,000**	.....	.....	**.87**	.....	.89
26	Carson School ..... Nev..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	1.53	.....	**1.41**
27	Albuquerque ..... N. Mex..	30,000	**30,000**	.....	.....	1.28	.....	1.38
28	Santa Fe ..... N. Mex..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	1.23	.....	1.31
29	Kildare (for Kaw School) ..... Okla..	12,000	**12,000**	.....	.....	.93	.....	**.79**
30	Shawnee (for Sac and Fox School) ... Okla..	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.....	.93	.....	**.73**
31	Armour ..... S. Dak..	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.83	.....	.....
32	Chamberlain (for C. Ck.) ..... S. Dak..	75,000	**30,000**	.....	.....	**.88**	.....	.....
33	Cheyenne River Agency ..... S. Dak..	25,000	**25,000**	1.14	1.08	1.20	1.14	**1.06½**
34	Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency . S. Dak..	75,000	**45,000**	1.17	.....	1.20	*i* **1.14**	.....
35	Crow Creek Agency ..... S. Dak..	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.14½
36	Flandreau School ..... S. Dak..	10,000	**10,000**	.99	.96	1.20	1.19	.....
37	Pierre School ..... S. Dak..	13,000	**13,000**	1.14	.97	1.20	1.13	.....
38	Sisseton Station (for Sisseton School) S. Dak..	18,000	**18,000**	**.92**	.94	.....	1.24	.....
39	Yankton Agency ..... S. Dak..	50,000	**50,000**	.96	.89	.....	1.02	.96
40	Ashland ..... Wis..	17,600	.....	.....	1.03	.....	.....	.....
41	Green Bay Agency ..... Wis..	40,000	.....	.....	.....	1.07	.97	.....
42		50,000	**50,000**	.98	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	La Pointe Agency ..... Wis..	17,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.05	.....
44	Lac du Flambeau School ..... Wis..	17,600	**17,600**	1.01	.....	1.07	.....	.....
45	Menomonee School ..... Wis..	10,000	.....	.....	.....	1.07	*f* .97	.....
46	Oneida School ..... Wis..	8,000	**8,000**	**.98**	1.03	1.07	*g* 1.04	.....
47	Shawano ..... Wis..	50,000	.....	.....	.93	.....	.....	.....
48	Casper ..... Wyo..	60,000	.....	.....	.....	1.09	.....	.....
49	Lander ..... Wyo..	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Per case, in 48-pound cases. *b* Per case, in 72-pound cases.
c Packed in cases of 36 2-pound packages to a case, being regular size cases.
d Packed in cases of 25 packages, 2 pounds each.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

ROLLED OATS.

Jno. J. Marks.	Lafayette Tinkel.	Abraham Staab.	Watson Earle.	De Forest Richards.	Chas. H. Searing.	Stephen F. Gilman.	Nathan W. Wells.	Jno. K. Mullen.	Arthur E. Gibson.	Jno. N. Moser.	Geo. E. West.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	Jno. G. McGannon.	Elias Story, jr.	L. M. Paschal.	Zebina K. Doane.	David Rees.	Number.
																			1
																			2
																			3
d 2.12½																			4
	3.95																		5
																			6
		3.22																	7
			3.50																8
				3.50															9
				2.25															10

OATS.

Jas. G. Reid.	Jas. W. Sanford.	Geo. L. Chesley.	Frazer McKay.	Jno. Brown.	Jno. D. Miller.	Gustave W. Rehfeld.	Geo. H. Grotewohl.	Geo. W. Snow.	Jno. A. Leig.	Jno. L. Turner.	Henry Klostermann.	Jas. G. Martin.	Zebina K. Doane.	Jno. D. Woodruff.	Number.
		l 1.57½			1.82	1.59	1.73	**1.40**	1.40						11
		l 1.40			1.74	1.60	1.62			1.40					12
								1.39			**1.20**				13
						1.00						1.29			14
						1.07									15
															16
												.99			17
												1.09			18
					.83								**.72½**		19
						1.00							1.29		20
	1.24					1.37						1.06			21
	1.35					1.37						1.22		1.50	1.15	22
														1.50	1.15	23
																24
				.89		.97						1.04			.92	.94	25
					2.31	1.52										26
		k **1.27**			1.43	1.55	2.33									27
		k **1.22**			1.43	1.53										28
					.85	1.25							1.19			29
					.95	1.25							1.27			30
																31
																32
1.39															33
	1.24														34
															35
		1.00	1.00	**.78**											36
				1.21	*j* **.78½**										37
						1.00									38
		.98					.90⅝	1.03		**.81**					39
															40
											.75				41
									.69						42
															43
												h **.31**			44
															45
															46
															47
													1.09		48
														1.12	49

e Packed in cases from 50 to 60 pounds. *f* If awarded agency. *g* If awarded corn.
h Per bushel, delivered at Lac du Flambeau. *i* At Lower Brule Agency.
j Delivered at Pierre, S. Dak. *k* Delivered at the school. *l* f. o. b. cars.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SALT (COARSE).

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	C. H. Searing.	Leo Goldman.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	D. Wilmot Wickersham.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Fort Apache School ..... Ariz..	300	**300**	3.45	3.25	a**2.94**	.....
2	San Carlos Agency ..... Ariz..	400	.....	1.90	.....	2.24	1.80
3	Fort Yuma School ..... Cal..	100	**100**	2.40	1.84	2.05	.....
4	Fort Lewis School ..... Colo..	500	**500**	2.18	.....	1.67	.....
5	Grand Junction School ..... Colo..	2,400	**2,400**	2.07	.....	**1.93**	.....
6	Ignacio (for Southern Ute Agency)..... Colo..	200	**200**	2.18	.....	1.97	.....
7	Chickasha (for Kiowa Agency)..... Ind. T..	17,000	**17,000**	.62	.....	1.73	.....
8	Chilocco School ..... Ind. T..	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Cale (for Chilocco School)..... Kans..	6,000	**6,000**	**.57**	.....	.63	.....
10	Elgin (for Osage School) ..... Kans..	500	**500**	.98	.....	.87	.....
11	Hoyt (for Pottawatomie School) ..... Kans..	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Kickapoo School..... Kans..	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Kickapoo and Pottawatomie Schools..... Kans..	3,500	**3,500**	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Lawrence School..... Kans..	5,000	**5,000**	.59	.....	.58	.....
15	Netawaka (for Kickapoo School)..... Kans..	1,000	.....	1.05	.....	.....	.....
16	Netawaka (for Pottawatomie School) ..... Kans..	2,500	.....	.91	.....	.....	.....
17	Netawaka and Hoyt (for both schools).... Kans..	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.93	.....
18	White Cloud (for Great Nemcha School)... Kans..	1,000	.....	1.21	.....	.93	.....
19	Detroit (for White Earth, etc.) ..... Minn..	1,200	**1,200**	.....	.....	**.87**	.....
20	Fosston (for White Earth, etc.) ..... Minn..	8,550	**1,550**	.....	.....	**1.07**	.....
21	Lothrop (for White Earth, etc.)..... Minn..	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Lothrop or Park Rapids ..... Minn..	700	**700**	.....	.....	*l***1.17**	.....
23	Park Rapids ..... Minn..	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Mount Pleasant School..... Mich..	1,000	**1,000**	.83	.....	.63	.....
25	Seneca (for Quapaw Agency) ..... Mo..	200	**200**	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Arlee (for Flathead Agency)..... Mont..	1,000	.....	.....	.....	2.37	.....
27	Blackfeet Agency ..... Mont..	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Crow Agency ..... Mont..	5,000	**5,000**	.....	.....	**1.23**	.....
29	Durham Station (for Blackfeet Agency) .. Mont..	20,000	**20,000**	.....	.....	**1.53**	.....
30	Flathead Agency ..... Mont..	1,000	**1,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Fort Belknap Agency..... Mont..	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Fort Peck Agency ..... Mont..	5,000	**5,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Fort Shaw School..... Mont..	2,500	**2,500**	.....	.....	1.72	.....
34	Harlem (for Fort Belknap Agency)..... Mont..	2,000	**2,000**	.....	.....	1.93	.....
35	Poplar Station (for Fort Peck Agency)... Mont..	5,000	.....	.....	.....	1.67	.....
36	Rosebud Station (for Tongue River) ..... Mont..	8,000	**8,000**	.....	.....	1.67	.....
37	Tongue River Agency ..... Mont..	8,000	.....	.....	.....	2.17	.....
38	Dakota City (Winnebago School) ..... Nebr..	500	.....	.....	.....	.93	.....
39	Genoa School..... Nebr..	4,000	**4,000**	**.71**	.....	.73	.....
40	Great Nemaha School..... Nebr..	1,000	**1,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Hope School..... Nebr..	300	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....
42	Santee Agency..... Nebr..	1,000	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....
43	Santee School ..... Nebr..	600	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....
44	Santee Agency and Schools ..... Nebr..	1,900	**1,900**	.....	.....	*i*.93	.....
45	Winnebago School ..... Nebr..	500	**500**	1.75	.....	.....	.....
46	Wadsworth (for Nevada School) ..... Nev..	200	**200**	2.18	.....	**1.97**	.....
47	Albuquerque School ..... N. Mex..	500	**500**	1.61	.....	**1.57**	.....
48	Dulce (for Jicarilla Agency)..... N. Mex..	3,000	.....	1.71	.....	1.67	.....
49	Jicarilla Agency ..... N. Mex..	3,000	**3,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Las Cruces (for Mescalero Agency)..... N. Mex..	1,500	**1,500**	1.71	.....	1.57	.....
51	Fort Berthold Agency..... N. Dak..	5,000	**5,000**	.....	.....	1.53	.....
52	Fort Totten School ..... N. Dak..	3,500	**3,500**	.....	.....	**.97**	.....
53	Standing Rock Agency ..... N. Dak..	2,000	**2,000**	.....	.....	**1.17**	.....
54	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency and School)..... Okla..	6,000	**6,000**	.61	.....	.73	.....
55	Kildair (for Kaw School)..... Okla..	2,000	**2,000**	**.59**	.....	.89	.....
56	Seger Colony School..... Okla..	3,000	**3,000**	**1.18**	.....	1.33	.....
57	Shawnee (for Sac and Fox of Missouri schools), Okla.....	1,200	**1,200**	.95	.....	**.87**	.....
58	White Eagle (for Ponca School) ..... Okla..	2,000	**2,000**	**.65**	.....	.89	.....

a Delivered at Fort Apache, Ariz.
b Bids on 3,000 pounds.
c Delivered at Kiowa Agency. Will employ Indians to transport to agency.
d Delivered at Blackfeet, Mont.
e Delivered at Crow, Mont.
f Delivered at Fort Belknap, Mont.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT (COARSE).

Isaac Levy.	Henry A. Koster.	Jno. N. Moser.	Arthur E. Gibson.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	Dudley P. Brown.	Henry B. Ekcam.	Jno. G. McGannon.	Patrick E. Byrne.	Wellington Quail.	Big Blackfoot Milling Co.	Jno. L. Turner.	Ashford Bros.	Jose M. Arohuleta.	W. J. Carroll.	Number.
															1
															2
1.00	2.78														3
	1.78	*b* **1.50**													4
	2.27		2.00												5
	3.10	**1.50**													6
	.57			.83	*c*.98										7
	.63														8
				.77											9
	.79			.83											10
	.91														11
	.91														12
						.91									13
	.57														14
															15
															16
															17
															18
	1.05														19
	1.19														20
	1.29														21
															22
	1.19														23
	.47														24
	.84						**.75**								25
															26
	1.95							*d*2.00	1.88						27
	1.48							*e*1.56							28
								1.83							29
	2.74							2.48		**1.40**					30
	2.85							*f*1.99							31
	1.59							**1.49**							32
	2.19							1.74	**1.69**						33
								1.83							34
															35
	1.89							**1.29**							36
															37
															38
	.74														39
	1.14					**.91**									40
															41
															42
	1.17														43
								m.**90**			*h*.90				44
	1.08											1.36			45
	2.04														46
	1.59														47
		1.75													48
													1.35		49
	1.43														50
	1.56							1.49						**1.34**	51
	1.04							1.19							52
	1.46							*k*1.33							53
	.56			.83	.76										54
	.63			.83											55
	1.21														56
	.98														57
	.70			.87											58

h Barrels, 280 pounds.
i Will deliver at Verdigris, Bloomfield, or Springfield.
k Delivered at Standing Rock, N. Dak.
l { 300 pounds to be delivered at Lothrop.
{ 400 pounds to be delivered at Park Rapids.
m Delivered at agency.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SALT (COARSE)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	H. A. Koster.	Patrick E. Byrne.
			Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Armour (for Yankton Agency)	S. Dak.	10,000	.....	.67	.....	.....
2	Chamberlain (for Crow Creek Agency)	S. Dak.	2,000	**2,000**	**.77**	.....	.....
3	Chamberlain (for Lower Brule Agency)	S. Dak.	3,000	.....	.77	.....	.....
4	Cheyenne River Agency	S. Dak.	10,000	**10,000**	1.14	**1.11**	*a* 1.35
5	Crow Creek Agency	S. Dak.	2,000	.....	.....	1.11	*b* 1.08
6	Flandreau School	S. Dak.	400	**400**	1.37	**1.18**	1.49
7	Lower Brule Agency	S. Dak.	3,000	**3,000**	.....	1.11	*c* **1.08**
8	Pierre School	S. Dak.	200	**200**	1.17	**1.05**	1.39
9	Sisseton Station (for Sisseton School)	S. Dak.	1,000	**1,000**	1.17	**1.09**	.....
10	Yankton Agency	S. Dak.	10,000	**10,000**	.....	.94	.90
11	Ashland (for Lac du Flambeau School)	Wis.	500	.....	.83	.....	.....
12	Lac du Flambeau School	Wis.	500	**500**	.....	*e* **1.08**	.....
13	Menomonee School	Wis.	1,000	**1,000**	.....	.86	.....
14	Oneida School	Wis.	1,120	**1,120**	.87	**.86**	.....
15	Shawano (Menomonee School)	Wis.	1,000	.....	.87	.....	.....
16	Tomah School	Wis.	1,000	.....	.77	.91	.....
17	Wittenberg School	Wis.	600	**600**	**.77**	.91	.....

SALT (FINE).

18	Casa Grande (for Pima School)	Ariz.	2,100	**2,100**	**2.07**	.....	.....
19	Colorado River Agency and School	Ariz.	3,200	**3,200**	**3.37**	3.78	.....
20	Fort Apache School	Ariz.	1,600	**1,600**	.....	.....	.....
21	Fort Apache	Ariz.	4,600	.....	4.07	.....	.....
22	White Mountain Apaches	Ariz.	3,000	*h* **3,000**	.....	.....	.....
23	Fort Mojave School	Ariz.	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Keams Canyon School	Ariz.	900	**900**	**4.17**	4.18	.....
25	Phœnix School	Ariz.	4,000	**4,000**	**1.57**	1.61	.....
26	Pima Agency (for school)	Ariz.	2,100	.....	.....	2.17	.....
27	Pima School	Ariz.	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	San Carlos Agency	Ariz.	15,000	**15,000**	2.07	.....	.....
29	Fort Yuma School	Cal.	2,000	**2,000**	2.17	2.16	.....
30	Needles (for Fort Yuma School)	Cal.	2,000	.....	2.17	.....	.....
31	Needles (for Fort Mojave School)	Cal.	3,000	**3,000**	2.17	2.59	.....
32	Fort Lewis School	Colo.	3,000	**3,000**	1.87	2.11	.....
33	Ignacio (for Southern Ute)	Colo.	2,500	**2,500**	1.97	1.89	.....
34	Blackfoot (for Fort Hall School)	Idaho.	1,000	**1,000**	**1.67**	1.71	.....
35	Lemhi Agency	Idaho.	600	.....	.....	3.67	.....
36	Chickasha (for Kiowa Agency)	Ind. T.	16,000	**16,000**	.93	**.77**	.....
37	Baxter Springs (for Quapaw School)	Kans.	1,000	**1,000**	*i* **1.03**	1.11	.....
38	Cale (for Chilocco School)	Kans.	3,000	**3,000**	.93	1.03	.....
39	Elgin (for Osage School)	Kans.	2,000	**2,000**	**.93**	.96	.....
40	Hoyt (for Pottawatomie School)	Kans.	600	.....	1.07	1.18	.....
41	Kickapoo School	Kans.	50	.....	.....	1.36	.....
42	Lawrence School	Kans.	2,000	**2,000**	**.78**	.79	.....
43	Netawaka (for Kickapoo School)	Kans.	50	.....	1.27	.....	.....
44	Pottawatomie and Kickapoo schools	Kans.	650	**650**	.....	.....	.....
45	White Cloud (for Great Nemaha School)	Kans.	200	.....	1.27	.....	.....
46	Detroit (for White Earth, etc)	Minn.	570	.....	.....	1.61	.....
47	Detroit and Fosston (for White Earth, etc.)	Minn.	1,630	*g* **1,630**	**1.27**	.....	.....
48	Fosston (for White Earth, etc)	Minn.	1,060	.....	.....	1.50	.....
49	Lothrop (for White Earth, etc)	Minn.	300	.....	.....	1.63	.....
50	Lothrop and Park Rapids (for White Earth, etc.), Minn.		700	*f* **700**	**1.57**	.....	.....
51	Park Rapids (for White Earth, etc.)	Minn.	400	.....	.....	1.46	.....

a Delivered at Cheyenne River, S. Dak.
b Delivered at Crow Creek, S. Dak.
c Delivered at Lower Brule, S. Dak.
d Bid is for barrels of 280 pounds.
e Delivered at Lac du Flambeau.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT (COARSE)—Continued.

Geo. L. Chesley.	Jno. L. Turner.	Jno. A. Lieg.	Watson Earle.	Chas. H. Searing.	Jno. A. Mellon.	Leo Goldman.	D. Wilmot Wickersham.	Isaac Levy.	Jno. N. Moser.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	Henry B. Ekcam.	Number.
												1
												2
												3
												4
												5
1.25												6
												7
												8
												9
.92	*d* **.89**											10
												11
												12
		.70										13
												14
												15
			.50									16
												17

SALT (FINE).

												18
				3.41	3.45	3.40						19
				3.45		**3.25**						20
												21
				h **3.45**								22
					3.11	3.10						23
				4.50								24
				2.00		1.59						25
												26
						2.24						27
				1.90			2.20					28
				2.15	1.84	1.84		**1.66⅔**				29
												30
				2.16								31
				2.38					**1.50**			32
				2.38					**1.50**			33
												34
												35
				.78						1.37		36
				1.20								37
				.89						1.37		38
				.96						1.37		39
				1.15								40
												41
				.83								42
				2.00								43
											1.17	44
				1.75								45
												46
												47
												48
												49
												50
												51

f 400 pounds at Park Rapids and 300 pounds at Lothrop.
g 570 pounds at Detroit and 1,060 pounds at Fosston.
h Delivered at Fort Apache, Ariz.
i Bids for delivery at Seneca, Mo., or Baxter Springs, awarded for delivery at Baxter Springs.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SALT (FINE)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Shivens, jr.	Chas. H. Searing.	Patrick E. Byrne.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Mount Pleasant School ....Mich..	500	**500**	**.87**	1.20	.....
2	Seneca (for Quapaw Agency) ....Mo..	2,300	**2,300**	.....	**.78**	.....
3		3,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Arlee (for Flathead Agency)....Mont..	1,000	.....	2.47	.....	.....
5	Blackfeet (for Blackfeet Agency)....Mont..	2,000	.....	.....	.....	*a* 2.00
6	Blackfeet Agency....Mont..	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Durham Station (for Blackfeet Agency)....Mont..	2,000	**2,000**	**2.37**	.....	2.06
8	Flathead Agency....Mont..	1,000	**1,000**	.....	.....	2.54
9	Fort Shaw School....Mont..	500	**500**	1.87	.....	*a* 2.00
10	Fort Peck Agency....Mont..	500	.....	.....	.....	2.24
11	Poplar Station (for Fort Peck) ....Mont..	500	**500**	**1.97**	.....	.....
12	Red Rock (for Lemhi Agency) ....Mont..	600	**600**	**1.97**	.....	.....
13	Dakota City (for Omaha and Winnebago schools) Nebr....	1,400	**1,400**	**1.17**	.....	.....
14	Genoa School....Nebr..	2,000	.....	.93	1.15	.....
15	Great Nemaha School....Nebr..	200	**200**	.....	.....	.....
16	Omaha School....Nebr..	1,000	.....	.....	1.50	.....
17	Winnebago School....Nebr..	400	.....	.....	1.75	.....
18	Omaha and Winnebago Agency....Nebr..	1,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Rushville (for Pine Ridge Agency)....Nebr..	30,000	**30,000**	.97½	.98	**.73**
20	Santee Agency....Nebr..	1,700	**1,700**	.....	1.31	1.29
21	Verdigree and Bloomfield....Nebr..	1,400	.....	1.27	.....	.....
22	Springfield....Nebr..	300	.....	1.37	.....	.....
23	Stuart (for Rosebud)....Nebr..	2,000	**2,000**	**1.17**	.....	.....
24	Valentine (for Rosebud) ....Nebr..	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.70
25		28,000	.....	.97½	.91	.....
26	Carson School ....Nev..	500	**500**	1.87	.....	.....
27	Elko (for Western Shoshone Agency) ....Nev..	2,800	**2,800**	**1.87**	2.38	.....
28	Nevada Agency....Nev..	1,900	**1,900**	.....	.....	.....
29	Wadsworth (for Nevada Agency)....Nev..	1,900	.....	1.87	2.38	.....
30	Albuquerque School....N. Mex..	3,500	**3,500**	**1.67**	1.71	.....
31	Gallup (for Navajo Agency) ....N. Mex..	3,060	.....	1.97	.....	.....
32	Las Cruces (for Mescalero Agency)....N. Mex..	500	.....	.....	1.91	.....
33	Las Cruces (for school).....	800	.....	.....	1.91	.....
34	School and Agency.....	1,300	**1,300**	**1.77**	.....	.....
35	Little Water Day School....N. Mex..	360	**360**	.....	*e* **2.35**	.....
36	Navajo Agency....N. Mex..	500	**500**	.....	*e* **2.35**	.....
37		3,060	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Navajo School ....N. Mex..	2,200	**2,200**	.....	*e* **2.35**	.....
39	Santa Fe School ....N. Mex..	1,000	**1,000**	1.47	1.47	.....
40	Eastern Cherokee School ....N. C..	1,000	**1,000**	1.67	.....	.....
41	Fort Berthold Agency ....N. Dak..	600	**600**	1.69	.....	**1.49**
42	Standing Rock Agency ....N. Dak..	13,700	**13,700**	1.37	.....	**1.34**
43	Darlington (for Cheyenne and Arapahoe)...Okla..	25,200	**25,200**	.83	.77	.....
44	Kildare (for Kaw School)....Okla..	200	**200**	1.27	1.25	.....
45	Kiowa Agency....Okla..	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Seger School ....Okla..	1,200	**1,200**	1.63	**1.55**	.....
47	Shawnee (for Sac and Fox schools)....Okla..	1,500	**1,500**	1.17	**1.15**	.....
48	White Eagle (for Ponca, etc.)....Okla..	2,760	**2,760**	1.17	**.97**	.....
49		560	.....	.....	.....	.....
50		2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....

a If awarded, salt coarse.
b In 5 or 10 pound sacks.
e Barrels of 280 pounds in 10-pound sacks.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT (FINE)—Continued.

Wellington Quail.	Henry A. Koster.	Big Blackfoot Milling Co.	Henry B. Ekeam.	Ashford Bros.	De Forest Richards.	Jno. L. Turner.	Wm. Krotter.	Eugene Griswold.	Jno. G. McGannon.	Jos. H. Sherburne.	Dudley P. Brown.	Number.
												1
	1.04											2
									1.00			3
												4
												5
b 2.49												6
	2.61											7
	2.61	**1.65**										8
b **1.86**	2.18											9
	2.39											10
												11
												12
												13
	.97											14
	1.56		**1.17**									15
												16
				1.62								17
	1.59											18
	.88				.96							19
	1.31					*c* **1.25**						20
												21
												22
							1.25					23
	.87				.93							24
												25
	1.86							2.45				26
	2.98							*d* 3.94				27
								1.95				28
	1.86											29
	1.68											30
												31
												32
												33
	2.19											34
												35
												36
	2.58											37
												38
	1.40											39
	1.48											40
	1.91											41
	1.63											42
	.76									1.37	.92	43
	.85									1.60		44
											f 1.16	45
	1.68											46
	1.21											47
	1.18											48
										1.60		49
										1.37		50

d Bids for delivery at Western Shoshone Agency.
e Delivered at Navajo Agency, N. Mex.
f Will employ Indians to transport salt to agency.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SALT (FINE)—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Chas. H. Searing.	Henry A. Koster.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*			
1	Armour (for Yankton School) .....S. Dak..	1,500	.....	.87	.....	.....
2	Chamberlain (for Crow Creek) .....S. Dak..	500	**500**	**.87**	.....	.....
3	Chamberlain (for Lower Brule).....S. Dak..	800	**800**	**.87**	.....	.....
4	Cheyenne River Agency.....S. Dak..	500	**500**	**1.53**	.....	1.78
5	Crow Creek Agency .....S. Dak..	500	.....	.....	.....	1.16
6	Flandreau School.....S. Dak..	1,500	.....	1.33	.....	1.31
7	Lower Brule Agency .....S. Dak..	800	.....	.....	.....	1.16
8	Pierre School .....S. Dak..	1,600	**1,600**	1.07	.....	**1.04**
9	Sisseton Station (for Sisseton School) ...S. Dak..	600	**600**	1.37	.....	**1.21**
10	Yankton School .....S. Dak..	1,500	**1,500**	.....	.....	.....
11	Ouray Agency .....Utah..	4,000	**4,000**	2.47	2.35	**2.33**
12	Price Station (for Ouray Agency).....Utah..	4,000	.....	1.67	.....	.....
13	Price Station (for Uintah Agency).....Utah..	5,000	.....	1.67	.....	.....
14	Uintah Agency .....Utah..	5,000	**5,000**	.....	2.35	**2.33**
15		2,500		2.47		
16	Ashland (for Lac du Flambeau School) ....Wis..	500	.....	.97	.....	.....
17	Green Bay Agency.....Wis..	600	.....	.....	.....	1.14
18	Lac du Flambeau School.....Wis..	500	**500**	.....	.....	**1.24**
19	Menomonee School.....Wis..	500	**600**	.....	.....	.....
20	Oneida School.....Wis..	1,120	**1,120**	**.97**	.....	1.09
21	Shawano (for Green Bay, etc.) .....Wis..	600	.....	.97	.....	.....
22	Tomah School.....Wis..	300	**300**	**1.17**	.....	1.40
23	Wittenberg School.....Wis..	600	**600**	**1.17**	.....	1.39
24	Casper (for Northern Arapahoe and Shoshone) School.....Wyo..	4,000	**4,000**	.....	.....	.....
25	Lander (for Northern Arapahoe and Shoshone) School .....Wyo..	4,000	.....	2.47	.....	.....
26	Shoshone School.....Wyo..	4,000	.....	.....	.....	3.66

WHEAT.

27	Santee Agency.....Nebr..	88,000	**88,000**	1.27	**97½**	.....
28	Santee Agency and School .....Nebr..	88,000	.....	.....	.....	.98
29	Santee Agency.....Nebr..	33,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Santee School .....Nebr..	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Hope School.....Nebr..	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Green Bay Agency .....Wis..	225,000	**225,000**	.....	**1.08**	1.09
33	Menomonee School.....Wis..	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Shawano (for agency and school).....Wis..	225,000	.....	*c* 1.37	.....	.....
35	Shawano (for agency) .....Wis..	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Price for all given in bid as $4.50.
b In small bags.
c No. 1 wheat.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SALT (FINE)—Continued.

Patrick E. Byrne.	Jno. L. Turner.	Geo. L. Chesley.	Arthur E. Gibson.	Reuben S. Collett.	Jno. A. Lieg.	Watson Earle.	De Forest Richards.	Jno. C. Davis.	Alfred W. Farr.	Albert W. Lavender.	Geo. W. Snow.	Number.
												1
												2
												3
1.63												4
1.54												5
1.49		1.30										6
1.54												7
1.39												8
												9
1.29	**1.25**	1.30										10
			2.48	2.35								11
												12
												13
			2.48	2.35								14
												15
												16
												17
												18
					e **.90**							19
												20
												21
						a 1.50						22
												23
							1.25					24
							2.60	*b* 3.00				25
												26

WHEAT.

												27
										1.05	1.05	28
	1.00											29
	.96											30
	.94											31
					1.24							32
									1.49			33
												34
									d 1.39			35

d No. 1 spring.
e To be delivered at Green Bay Agency and Menomonee School as required.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under adver

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote a tes

Number.	From	New York City, N. Y.				
	To—	Jno. W. Power.	R. P. Barron. *	L. C. Slavens, Jr.	H. A. Koster.	W. J. Wiley.
1	Casa Grande, Ariz.	a 3.35	*b **2.88**	b 3.13	d 3.45	e 2.99
2	Colorado River Agency, Ariz.	a 5.00	.....	f **4.48**	g 4.89	h 4.80
3	Fort Apache, Ariz.	a 4.50	.....	i 4.42	g 4.78	f **4.28**
4	Fort Mojave, Ariz.	a **3.85**	.....	i 3.95	g 4.43	j 3.97
5	Hackberry, Ariz.	a 3.85	b 3.65	b **3.45**	c 3.45	e 4.20
6	Holbrook, Ariz.	a 3.18	b 3.52	h 3.45	c 3.45	e **3.18**
7	Phœnix, Ariz.	a 3.45	b 3.65	b 3.44	l 3.40	h **3.24**
8	San Carlos Agency, Ariz.	a 3.75	.....	n **3.07**	g 3.81	m 3.80
9	Seligman, Ariz.	a 3.75	b 3.57	m 3.45	c **3.45**	h 4.20
10	Ager, Cal.	h **3.29**	b 3.47	.....	c 3.41	m 3.40
11	Genesee, Cal.	h 3.70	.....	.....	c **3.41**	o 5.00
12	San Jacinto, Cal.	h 3.00	b 2.96	p 2.87	c 2.99	m 3.00
13	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma, Cal.	.....	*b **3.18**	m 3.33	c 3.45	h 3.38
14	Hoopa Valley Agency, Cal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	o **8.80**
15	Needles, Cal.	h 3.85	b 3.75	m 3.42	c 3.95	h 3.78
16	Perris, Cal.	h 2.75	*b **2.61**	p 2.87	l 3.90	m **2.58**
17	Porterville, Cal.	h 3.50	*b **3.55**	.....	l 3.90	f **3.49**
18	Round Valley Agency, Cal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	o **7.40**
19	San Francisco, Cal.	.....	b 4.00	.....	l **3.70**	f 4.00
20	Ukiah, Cal.	h 3.75	.....	.....	.....	m **3.59**
21	Fort Lewis, Colo.	a 3.50	*h **3.19**	b 3.37	l 3.79	.....
22	Grand Junction, Colo.	a 2.90	h 2.81	b **2.67**	l 3.21	.....
23	Hesperus, Colo.	a 3.27	*h **3.19**	b 3.27	l 3.72	.....
24	Ignacio, Colo.	a 2.97	*h **2.81**	b 2.97	l 3.61	.....
25	Bismarck, N. Dak.	q 1.49	*h **1.55**	.....	.....	.....
26	Devils Lake Agency, N. Dak.	q **1.35**	h 1.69	b 1.53	.....	.....
27	Fort Berthold Agency, N. Dak.	q 1.69	*h **1.75**	b 1.93	.....	.....
28	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	q **1.35**	h 1.69	b 1.53	.....	.....
29	Mandan, N. Dak.	q **1.05**	h 1.49	h 1.23	r 1.39	.....
30	Minot, N. Dak.	q 1.24	*h **1.26**	b 1.48	d **1.18**	.....
31	Rolla, N. Dak.	q 1.39	h 1.62	b 1.53	d **1.31**	.....
32	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak.	q **1.25**	.....	m 1.39	.....	.....
33	Armour, S. Dak.	q .86	* h **.93**	b .92	d 1.15	.....
34	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	q .90	* h **.99**	b .97	d 1.18	.....
35	Crow Creek Agency, S. Dak.	q **1.15**	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Eureka, S. Dak.	q **.85**	h 1.00	b .97	d 1.28	.....
37	Flandreau, S. Dak.	q .76	* h **.82**	b .82	d 1.01	.....
38	Gettysburg, S. Dak.	q **1.00**	h 1.52	b 1.29	d 1.21	.....
39	Cheyenne River Agency, S. Dak.	q **1.15**	.....	m 1.47	.....	.....
40	Lower Brule Agency, S. Dak.	q **1.15**	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Pierre, S. Dak.	q 1.15	*h **1.23**	b 1.29	d 1.29	.....
42	Sisseton Station, S. Dak.	q .95	h .99	b 1.05	d 1.28	.....
43	Springfield, S. Dak.	q **.84**	h .94	b .92	d 1.24	.....
44	Yankton Agency, S. Dak.	q **1.11**	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Blackfoot, Idaho	h 2.50	*h **2.43**	m 2.63	c 2.99	.....
46	Fort Lapwai, Idaho	h **2.95**	.....	.....	.....	f 4.75
47	Lewiston, Idaho	h 2.60	*h **2.45**	.....	.....	f 4.50
48	Ross Fork, Idaho	h 2.59	*h **2.43**	m 2.61	.....	.....
49	Chicago, Ill.	.....	s .50	.....	t .54	.....
50	Chickasha, Ind. T.	e 1.30	*a **1.36**	b 1.40	l 1.60	.....
51	Marlow, Ind. T.	e **1.30**	a 1.42	b 1.45	d 1.55	.....
52	Minco, Ind. T.	e **1.24**	a 1.35	b 1.42	d 1.50	.....
53	Muscogee, Ind. T.	e 1.50	*a **1.50**	.....	d 1.63	.....
54	Darlington, Okla.	e 1.23	*a **1.29**	b 1.33	d 1.48	.....
55	Kildare, Okla.	e **1.17**	a 1.29	b 1.27	d 1.45	.....
56	Kiowa Agency, Okla.	.....	.....	.....	c 1.85	.....
57	Shawnee, Okla.	e **1.23**	a 1.39	b 1.33	d 1.55	.....
58	White Eagle, Okla.	e 1.24	*a **1.27**	b 1.27	d 1.45	.....
59	Sioux City, Iowa	.....	* h **.80**	.....	r .92	.....
60	Arkansas City, Kans.	e 1.12	*h **1.15**	b 1.16	d 1.34	.....
61	Baxter Springs, Kans.	e 1.05	* h **.90**	b 1.04	d 1.14	.....
62	Cale, Kans.	e 1.12	*h **1.20**	b 1.24	d 1.37	.....
63	Cedar Vale, Kans.	.....	h 1.50	.....	d **1.38**	.....
64	Elgin, Kans.	e 1.05	*h **1.08**	b **1.04**	d 1.21	.....
65	Hoyt, Kans.	e .85	*h **.84**	b .84	d .98	.....
66	Lawrence, Kans.	e .80	* h **.88**	b .87	d .98	.....
67	Netawaka, Kans.	e .85	* h **.92**	b .98	d 1.15	.....
68	White Cloud, Kans.	e .90	h .85	b **.74**	d 1.01	.....
69	Mount Pleasant, Mich.	u **.59**	.....	h .72	v .73	.....
70	Detroit, Minn.	q **.95**	h 1.15	b 1.08	d 1.21	.....
71	Duluth, Minn.	.....	.....	.....	v **.80**	.....
72	Fosston, Minn.	q **1.18**	h 1.36	b 1.34	d 1.67	.....

a 25 days. *b* 35 days. *c* 39 days. *d* 29 days. *e* 20 days. *f* 60 days. *g* 59 days. *h* 30 days. *i* 55 days. *j* 30 days to Colorado River only; agency by first boat. *k* As required. *l* 34 days. *m* 40 days. *n* 50 days. *o* 60 days, as long as roads are open. *p* 45 days. *q* 15 days. *r* 24 days. *s* 10 days. *t* 14 days. *u* 12 days. *v* 19 days. *w* 18 days. *x* 16 days. *y* 12 days; agrees to employ only Indians to haul from railroad to agency. *z* 20 days; agrees to employ only Indians to haul from railroad to agency.

tisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing transportation for the Indian Service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

New York City, N. Y.			Chicago, Ill.								
N. W. Wells.	De Forest Richards.	D. P. Brown.	Jno. W. Power.	R. P. Barron.	L. C. Slavens, jr.†	H. A. Koster.	W. J. Wiley.	N. W. Wells.	De Forest Richards.	D. P. Brown.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	*a* 3.05	*a* **2.82**	3.03	*d* 3.10	*e* 3.20	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	*a* 4.75	.....	*h* **4.18**	*g* 4.56	*h* 4.80	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	*a* 4.20	.....	*h* **4.12**	*g* 4.51	*f* 5.40	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	*a* **3.60**	.....	3.65	*g* 3.78	*j* 4.20	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	*a* 3.60	*a* 3.20	*e* **3.15**	*l* 3.37	*e* 4.60	.....	.....	.....	5
k 3.68	.....	.....	*a* **2.88**	*a* 3.17	3.15	*l* 3.31	*e* 2.95	*k* 3.38	.....	.....	6
k 3.54	.....	.....	*a* 3.15	*a* 3.21	3.22	*l* **3.11**	*h* 3.23	*k* 3.24	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	*a* 3.50	.....	*m* **2.97**	*g* 3.71	*m* 3.70	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	*a* 3.50	*a* 3.22	*a* **3.15**	*l* 3.37	*h* 4.10	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	*h* **2.99**	*e* 3.12	.....	*c* 3.33	*m* 3.60	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	*h* 3.45	.....	.....	*c* **3.24**	*o* 5.10	.....	.....	.....	11
b **2.74**	.....	.....	*h* 2.75	*e* 2.64	2.47	*c* **2.21**	*m* 3.70	*k* 2.54	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* **3.04**	3.26	*c* 3.18	*h* 3.28	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*o* **8.40**	.....	.....	.....	14
b **3.34**	.....	.....	*h* 3.60	*e* 3.40	3.12	*c* 3.18	*h* 3.18	*e* **2.99**	.....	.....	15
k 3.54	.....	.....	*h* 2.50	*e* 2.29	2.47	*l* **2.21**	*m* 3.40	*k* 3.24	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	*h* 3.25	*e* 3.20	.....	*l* **3.16**	*f* 3.70	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*o* **7.40**	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* 3.70	.....	*l* **3.10**	*f* 4.00	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	*h* **3.45**	.....	.....	.....	*m* 4.30	.....	.....	.....	20
k 3.32	.....	.....	*a* 3.25	*w* **2.84**	3.02	*l* 2.99	.....	*k* 3.02	.....	.....	21
k 2.97	.....	.....	*a* 2.70	*w* 2.51	*w* **2.32**	*l* 2.68	.....	*k* 2.67	.....	.....	22
k 3.32	.....	.....	*a* 2.97	*w* **2.84**	2.92	*l* 3.01	.....	*k* 3.02	.....	.....	23
k 3.02	.....	.....	*a* 2.67	*w* **2.46**	2.62	*l* 3.29	.....	*k* 2.71	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	*q* 1.24	*w* **1.10**	.....	*r* 1.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	*q* **1.21**	*w* 1.24	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	*q* 1.49	*w* **1.30**	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	*q* **1.21**	*w* 1.24	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	*q* **.89**	*w* 1.09	.95	*d* .95	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	*q* 1.04	*w* **.81**	1.20	*r* .98	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	*q* 1.14	*w* **1.02**	1.24	*r* 1.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	*q* **.95**	.....	1.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
k 1.04	*b* .95	.....	*q* .61	*w* **.58**	.59	*r* .78	.....	*k* .74	*q* .65	.....	33
k 1.09	*b* 1.00	.....	*q* .65	*w* **.64**	.65	*r* .81	.....	*k* .79	*q* .70	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	*q* **.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
k 1.09	*b* 1.00	.....	*q* **.60**	*w* .66	.65	*r* 1.71	.....	*k* .74	*q* .75	.....	36
k .94	*b* .85	.....	*q* .49	*w* **.47**	.52	*r* .65	.....	*k* .64	*q* .55	.....	37
k 1.54	*b* 1.05	.....	*q* .76	*w* 1.17	.95	*r* .98	.....	*k* 1.24	*q* **.75**	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	*q* **.91**	.....	1.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	*q* **.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	*q* **.87**	*w* .88	.97	*r* 1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
k 1.14	*b* **.85**	.....	*q* .65	*w* .64	.73	*r* .78	.....	*k* .79	*q* **.55**	.....	42
k 1.09	.....	.....	*q* **.59**	*w* .59	.59	*r* .81	.....	*k* .74	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	*q* **.85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
k 2.47	.....	.....	*h* 2.20	*w* **2.08**	2.27	*l* 2.46	.....	*k* 2.17	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	*h* **2.65**	.....	.....	.....	*f* 4.00	.....	.....	.....	46
k 3.27	.....	.....	*h* **2.35**	*w* 3.10	.....	.....	*f* 3.40	*k* 2.97	.....	.....	47
k 2.44	.....	.....	*h* 2.25	*w* **2.08**	2.26	.....	.....	*k* 2.13	.....	.....	48
.....	*a* **.35**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
k 1.51	.....	.....	*e* 1.05	*x* **1.01**	1.05	*r* 1.06	.....	*k* 1.21	.....	.....	50
k 1.51	.....	.....	*e* 1.05	*x* 1.07	1.11	*v* **1.03**	.....	*k* 1.21	.....	.....	51
k 1.51	.....	.....	*e* .99	*x* 1.00	1.07	*v* **.98**	.....	*k* 1.15	.....	.....	52
.....	.....	.....	*e* 1.25	*x* 1.15	.....	*v* **.98**	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
k 1.44	.....	.....	*e* .98	*x* **.94**	.98	*v* .96	.....	*k* 1.14	.....	.....	54
k 1.39	.....	.....	*e* **.92**	*x* .94	.92	*v* .93	.....	*k* 1.04	.....	.....	55
.....	.....	*z* 1.46	.....	.....	.....	*d* 1.21	.....	.....	.....	*y* 1.16	56
k 1.49	.....	.....	*e* .98	*x* 1.04	.98	*v* **.97**	.....	*k* 1.14	.....	.....	57
.....	.....	.....	*e* .99	*x* **.92**	.92	*v* .92	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
.....	.....	.....	.....	*w* **.45**	.....	*t* .47	.....	.....	.....	.....	59
.....	.....	.....	*e* .82	*w* **.80**	.82	*v* .81	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
k 1.41	.....	.....	*e* .80	*w* **.55**	.69	*r* .58	.....	*k* 1.07	.....	.....	61
.....	.....	.....	*e* **.82**	*w* .85	.91	*d* .86	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	*w* 1.15	.....	*r* **.79**	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
k 1.21	.....	.....	*e* .75	*w* .73	*e* **.69**	*r* .75	.....	*k* .86	.....	.....	64
k 1.01	.....	.....	*e* .60	*w* **.49**	.49	*r* .51	.....	*k* .65	.....	.....	65
k .99	.....	.....	*e* .55	*w* .53	.52	*r* **.49**	.....	*k* .69	.....	.....	66
k 1.27	.....	.....	*e* .60	*w* .57	.64	*v* **.53**	.....	*k* .87	.....	.....	67
.....	.....	.....	*e* .65	*w* .50	*w* **.39**	*v* .46	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
.....	.....	.....	*u* **.30**	.....	.39	*t* .33	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
.....	.....	.....	*q* .74	*w* **.70**	.74	*r* .83	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*t* **.56**	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
.....	.....	.....	*q* .98	*w* **.91**	.96	*r* 1.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	72

* Awards out of New York made to R. P. Barron subject to the following proposition contained in his bid: Or I will transport all supplies turned over to me in New York up to October 15 next, inclusive, at 10 cents per 100 pounds less than rates to all points given therefrom in this proposal, adding 14 days to the time specified within which goods are to be delivered, excepting Indian Training School and Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle, Pa., and Whittier, N. C. † No time stated by L. C. Slavens, jr. Time fixed by Commissioner.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From	To—	New York City, N. Y.				
			Jno. W. Power.	R. P. Barron.*	L. C. Stevens, jr.	H. A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.
1	Lothrop	Minn.	*q* 1.24	*h* 1.40	*b* **1.17**	*d* 1.78	
2	Pipestone	Minn.	*q* .72	* *h* **.79**	*b* .83	*d* 1.01	*k* .92
3	Park Rapids	Minn.	*q* 1.10	* *h* **1.19**	*b* 1.24	*d* 1.65	
4	Vermillion Lake	Minn.	*q* **1.50**				
5	Kansas City	Mo.		* *h* **.83**		*r* .98	
6	Seneca	Mo.	*q* **.80**	*h* .94	*b* 1.05	*d* 1.21	*k* 1.12
7	St. Louis	Mo.				*r* **.89**	
8	Arlee	Mont.	*a* **2.14**	*h* 2.54	*e* 2.77		
9	Blackfeet Agency	Mont.	*a* **2.18**		*p* 2.55		
10	Crow Agency	Mont.	*a* **1.84**		*m* 1.99		
11	Durham Station	Mont.	*a* **2.08**	*h* 2.44	*m* 2.47		
12	Fort Belknap Agency	Mont.	*a* **1.77**				
13	Fort Peck Agency	Mont.	*a* **1.59**				
14	Fort Shaw	Mont.	*a* **2.39**		*m* 2.68		
15	Great Falls	Mont.	*a* **2.14**	*h* 2.33	*e* 2.43		
16	Harlem	Mont.	*a* **1.67**	*h* 1.99	*e* 2.07		
17	Poplar Station	Mont.	*a* **1.49**	*h* 1.78	*e* 1.77		
18	Red Rock	Mont.	*a* **2.44**	*h* 2.54			*k* 2.67
19	Rosebud	Mont.	*a* **1.73**	*h* 2.19	*e* 2.07		
20	Bloomfield	Nebr.	*q* **1.03**	*a* 1.15	*b* 1.32	*d* 1.35	*k* 1.34
21	Dakota City	Nebr.	*q* .78	* *a* **.87**		*d* 1.24	
22	Genoa	Nebr.	*q* 1.04	* *a* **1.05**	*b* 1.17	*d* 1.31	*k* 1.24
23	Omaha	Nebr.		*a* .83		*r* .98	
24	Rushville	Nebr.	*q* **1.28**	*a* 1.39	*b* 1.57		*k* 1.61
25	Santee Agency	Nebr.	*q* **1.04**				
26	Stuart	Nebr.	*q* 1.22	* *a* **1.24**	*q* 1.34		
27	Valentine	Nebr.	*q* 1.24	* *a* **1.29**	*b* 1.35		*k* 1.46
28	Verdigris	Nebr.	*q* 1.10	* *a* **1.18**			*k* 1.37
29	Carson	Nev.	*a* 3.50	*h* 3.60	*p* **3.33**	*c* 3.61	*k* 3.87
30	Elko	Nev.	*a* 3.25	* *h* **3.01**	*m* 3.08	*l* 3.38	*k* 3.61
31	Wadsworth	Nev.	*a* 3.25	* *h* **3.12**	*i* 3.23	*l* 3.38	*k* 3.59
32	Albuquerque School	N. Mex.	*a* 2.40	*h* 2.58	*m* 2.57	*l* **2.37**	*k* 2.69
33	Dulce Side Track	N. Mex.	*a* 3.00	*h* 3.03	*m* **2.87**		*k* 3.37
34	Gallup	N. Mex.	*a* **3.00**	*h* 3.83	*m* 3.73	*l* 3.19	*k* 3.68
35	Las Cruces	N. Mex.	*a* 2.50	*h* 2.68	*m* 2.57	*d* 2.37	*k* 2.53
36	Mescalero Agency	N. Mex.			*f* **3.27**		
37	Navajo Agency	N. Mex.			*n* 4.33	*l* 3.86	
38	Santa Fe	N. Mex.	*a* **1.99**	*h* 2.19	*m* 2.13	*l* 2.25	*k* 2.14
39	Indian School Siding, Carlisle	Pa.		* *x* **.26**	*h* .32	*t* .35	
40	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle	Pa.		* *x* **.26**	*h* .32	*t* .35	
41	Ouray Agency	Utah.			*f* **3.77**		
42	Price Station	Utah.	*a* 2.32	* *b* **2.22**	*m* 2.44		*k* 2.27
43	Uintah Valley Agency	Utah.			*f* **3.77**		
44	Ashland	Wis.	*q* **.71**	*a* .95	*b* .91	*v* .96	
45	Lac du Flambeau	Wis.	*q* .70	* *a* **.70**		*v* .89	
46	Oneida	Wis.	*q* .58	* *a* **.62**	*b* .78	*v* .64	
47	Shawano	Wis.	*q* **.60**	*a* .70	*b* .78	*v* .64	
48	Tomah	Wis.	*q* .61	* *a* **.64**	*b* .67	*v* .67	*k* .86
49	Wittenberg	Wis.	*q* .63	* *a* **.64**	*b* .89	*v* .69	
50	Arapahoe Issue Station	Wyo.					
51	Casper	Wyo.	*a* 2.25				
52	Shoshone Agency	Wyo.					
53	Chemawa	Oreg.	*h* 3.00	*b* 3.15			
54	Grande Ronde Agency	Oreg.					
55	Klamath Agency	Oreg.	*h* **5.29**				
56	Pendleton	Oreg.	*h* 2.90	* *b* **2.95**			*k* 3.67
57	Sheridan	Oreg.	*h* 3.20				
58	The Dalles	Oreg.	*h* 3.20	* *b* **2.95**			*k* 3.52
59	Toledo (Yaquina Bay)	Oreg.	*h* 3.75				
60	Warm Springs Agency	Oreg.					
61	Creston	Wash.	*h* 3.00	* *b* **2.95**			
62	Gate City	Wash.	*h* 2.75	*b* 3.05			
63	Oyhut (Grays Harbor)	Wash.	*h* **4.40**				
64	Neah Bay Agency	Wash.	*h* **4.30**				
65	Reservation	Wash.	*h* 3.00	*b* 3.05			
66	Rockford	Wash.	*h* **2.60**	*b* 2.95			*k* 3.67
67	Wilbur	Wash.	*h* **2.65**	*b* 2.95			
68	Tekoa	Wash.	*h* **2.60**	*b* 2.95			
69	Toppenish Station	Wash.	*h* **2.65**	*b* 2.95			
70	Tulalip	Wash.	*h* 3.30				
71	Union City	Wash.	*h* 3.75				
72	Whittier	N. C.		* *w* **1.07**	*h* 1.19	*d* 1.47	

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advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

New York City, N. Y.			Chicago, Ill.								
De Forest Richards.	W. J. Wiley.	Jno. C. Davis.	Jno. W. Power.	R. P. Barron.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	H. A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.	De Forest Richards.	W. J. Wiley.	Jno. C. Davis.	Number.
			q 1.07	w .95	u 1.04	r **.91**					1
b .83			q .47	w **.44**	u .49	v .48	k .62	q .53			2
			q .90	w **.74**	u .85	r 1.38					3
			q **1.35**			r 1.56					4
				w .48		t **.44**					5
			q **.53**	w .59	u .64	r .68	k 1.02				6
						t **.59**					7
			a **1.99**	x 2.09	u 2.49						8
			a **1.99**		u 2.27						9
			a 1.64		a **1.63**						10
			a **1.93**	x 1.99	u 2.19						11
			a **1.70**								12
			a **1.44**								13
			a **2.22**		u 2.40						14
			a 1.99	x **1.88**	u 2.16						15
			a **1.52**	x 1.54	u 1.79						16
			a 1.34	x **1.33**	u 1.50						17
			a 2.25	x **2.09**			k 2.37				18
			a **1.58**	x 1.74	u 1.80						19
			q **.78**	w .80	u .99	r .79	k .99				20
			q .53	w .52		v **.51**					21
			q .80	w **.70**	u .82	r .71	k .89				22
b **.69**				w .48		t .44		q **.37**			23
b 1.32			q 1.09	w **1.04**	u 1.23		k 1.31	q 1.15			24
			q **.74**								25
b **1.20**			q .97	w .99	u .99			q **.94**			26
b **1.22**			q .99	w .94	u 1.05		k 1.16	q **.92**			27
b 1.20			q .85	w **.83**			k 1.02	q .95			28
	f 3.46		a 3.25	x 3.25	a **2.98**	l 3.06	k 3.57		f 3.25		29
	a 3.29		a 3.00	w **2.66**	u 2.73	l 3.00	k 3.31		a 2.92		30
	a 3.25		a 3.00	w **2.77**	u 2.93	l 3.00	k 3.29		a 3.20		31
	j 2.48		a **2.15**	w 2.23	u 2.22	l 2.17	k 2.33		j 2.80		32
	j 3.70		a 2.75	w 2.68	w **2.57**		k 3.01		j 3.20		33
	j 3.50		a **2.75**	w 3.48	u 3.38	l 3.28	k 3.33		j 3.40		34
	f **2.28**		a 2.25	w 2.33	u 2.22	l **2.18**	k 2.23		f 2.49		35
	f 3.90				m **2.92**				f 3.80		36
	h **3.66**				u 3.98	c 3.81			h **3.44**		37
			a 1.74	w 1.84	u 1.78	r **1.72**	k 1.84				38
				x **.64**	u .69	v .70					39
				x **.64**	u .69	v .70					40
					m **3.47**						41
			a 2.02	a **1.87**	u 2.07		k 1.97				42
					m **3.47**						43
			q .41	w **.39**	u .68	v .47					44
			q .40	w **.35**		v .40					45
			q .29	w **.27**	u .36	t .33					46
			q .28	w .26	u .36	t **.26**					47
b .75			q .34	w **.29**	u .34	t .31	k .49	q .45			48
			q .38	w **.29**	u .51	v .41					49
f **3.05**		s 3.34						q **2.65**		s 2.90	50
b **1.94**			a 2.00					q **1.70**			51
f **3.05**		s 3.34						q **2.65**		s 2.90	52
	h **2.68**		h 2.80	a 2.80					h **2.50**		53
	f **6.00**								f **6.00**		54
	o 5.78		h **4.99**						y 5.80		55
	h 3.80		h 2.65	a **2.60**			k 3.31		h 3.70		56
	h **3.20**		h **2.90**						h 3.70		57
	n **2.89**		h 2.90	a **2.60**			k 3.16		n 2.68		58
	h **3.58**		h **3.50**						h 3.54		59
	f **6.90**										60
	h 3.70		h 2.75	a **2.60**					h 3.80		61
	h **2.68**		h **2.50**	a 2.70					h 3.80		62
	f 4.73		h **4.60**						f 5.00		63
	f 4.74		h **4.10**						f 6.39		64
	f **2.68**		h 2.75	a **2.70**					f 3.50		65
	h 3.98		h **2.35**	a 2.60			k 3.31		h 4.00		66
	h 3.90		h **2.40**	a 2.60					h 3.80		67
	f 3.90		h **2.35**	a 2.60					f 3.80		68
	f 3.44		h **2.40**	a 2.60					f 3.60		69
	f **3.20**		h **3.00**						f 3.60		70
	f **3.74**		h **3.50**						f 4.80		71
				h **1.44**	u 1.49	r 1.59					72

a 25 days. *b* 35 days. *c* 39 days. *d* 29 days. *e* 38 days. *f* 60 days. *g* 33 days. *h* 30 days. *i* 42 days. *j* 27 days. *k* As required. *l* 34 days. *m* 40 days. *n* 50 days. *o* 49 days; as long as road is open. *p* 45 days. *q* 15 days. *r* 24 days. *s* 60 days. If Indians haul from Rawlins, deduct $1.25 from rate given. *t* 14 days. *u* No time stated. *v* 19 days. *w* 18 days. *x* 20 days. *y* 49 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From	To—		Kansas City, Mo.				
				Jno. W. Power.	R. P. Barron.	L. C. Slavens, jr.*	H. A. Koster.	W. J. Wiley.
1		Casa Grande	Ariz.	*a* **2.25**	*w* 2.51	2.98	*r* 2.65	*e* 2.50
2		Colorado River Agency	Ariz.	*a* 4.50	.....	*h* **3.96**	*g* 4.39	*h* 4.07
3		Fort Apache	Ariz.	*a* 3.95	.....	*h* **3.89**	*g* 4.39	*f* 5.10
4		Fort Mojave	Ariz.	*a* **3.35**	.....	3.43	*g* 3.61	*j* 4.10
5		Hackberry	Ariz.	*a* 3.35	*w* 2.95	*e* **2.93**	*d* 3.15	*e* 4.40
6		Holbrook	Ariz.	*a* 2.63	*w* 3.24	2.93	*d* 2.99	*e* **2.58**
7		Phœnix	Ariz.	*a* 2.90	*w* 3.09	2.97	*d* 2.91	*h* **2.74**
8		San Carlos Agency	Ariz.	*a* 3.25	.....	*m* **2.77**	*g* 3.41	*m* 3.20
9		Seligman	Ariz.	*a* 3.25	*w* **2.90**	2.93	*d* 3.15	*h* 3 00
10		Ager	Cal.	*h* **2.79**	*e* 3.00	.....	*l* 2.81	*m* 3.40
11		Genesee	Cal.	*h* **3.10**	.....	.....	*l* 3.17	*o* 5.10
12		San Jacinto	Cal.	*h* 2.50	*e* 2.64	.....	*l* **2.22**	*m* 3.70
13		Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma	Cal.	.....	*e* **2.79**	3.20	*l* 2.79	*h* 2.84
14		Hoopa Valley Agency	Cal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	*o* **7.20**
15		Needles	Cal.	*h* 3.35	*e* 3.00	*h* **2.85**	*l* 2.89	*h* 3.20
16		Perris	Cal.	*h* 2.25	*e* 2.29	2.30	*l* **2.22**	*m* 3.40
17		Porterville	Cal.	*h* 3.00	*e* **2.93**	.....	*l* 3.11	*f* 3.80
18		Round Valley Agency	Cal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	*o* **7.40**
19		San Francisco	Cal.	.....	.....	.....	*l* **2.71**	*f* 3.60
20		Ukiah	Cal.	*h* **3.25**	.....	.....	.....	*m* 4.00
21		Fort Lewis	Colo.	*a* 2.85	*w* 2.46	2.70	*l* **2.36**	.....
22		Grand Junction	Colo.	*a* 2.40	*w* 2.19	2.00	*l* **1.98**	.....
23		Hesperus	Colo.	*a* 2.65	*w* **2.46**	2.60	*l* 2.51	.....
24		Ignacio	Colo.	*a* 2.35	*w* **2.14**	2.30	*l* 2.13	.....
25		Bismarck	N. Dak.	*q* 1 35	.....	.....	*d* **1.21**	.....
26		Devils Lake Agency	N. Dak.	*q* **1.30**	.....	1.42	.....	.....
27		Fort Berthold Agency	N. Dak.	*q* **1.79**	.....	.....	.....	.....
28		Fort Totten	N. Dak.	*q* **1.30**	.....	1.42	.....	.....
29		Mandan	N. Dak.	*q* .99	.....	1.22	*r* **.86**	.....
30		Minot	N. Dak.	*q* 1.34	.....	*q* **1.22**	*d* 1.36	.....
31		Rolla	N. Dak.	*q* 1.30	.....	*q* **1.22**	*d* 1.35	.....
32		Standing Rock Agency	N. Dak.	*q* **1.12**	.....	1.18	.....	.....
33		Armour	S. Dak.	*q* .63	*w* **.60**	.64	*d* .63	.....
34		Chamberlain	S. Dak.	*q* .68	*w* **.65**	.69	*d* .76	.....
35		Crow Creek Agency	S. Dak.	*q* **.93**	.....	.....	.....	.....
36		Eureka	S. Dak.	*q* **.72**	*w* .73	.77	*d* 1.24	.....
37		Flandreau	S. Dak.	*q* .55	*w* **.46**	.55	*d* .61	.....
38		Gettysburg	S. Dak.	*q* **.95**	.....	1.09	*d* 1.04	.....
39		Cheyenne River Agency	S. Dak.	*q* **1.10**	.....	1.27	.....	.....
40		Lower Brule Agency	S. Dak.	*q* **.93**	.....	.....	.....	.....
41		Pierre	S. Dak.	*q* 1.25	.....	*q* **1.08**	*d* 1.17	.....
42		Sisseton Station	S. Dak.	*q* .68	*w* **.65**	.77	*d* .96	.....
43		Springfield	S. Dak.	*q* **.60**	*w* .60	.64	*d* .73	.....
44		Yankton Agency	S. Dak.	*q* **.88**	.....	.....	.....	.....
45		Blackfoot	Idaho.	*h* 2.00	.....	2.07	*l* 2.09	.....
46		Fort Lapwai	Idaho.	*h* **2.68**	.....	.....	.....	*f* 3.00
47		Lewiston	Idaho.	*h* **2.35**	.....	.....	.....	*f* 2.80
48		Ross Fork	Idaho.	*h* 2.00	.....	2.05	.....	.....
49		Chicago	Ill.	.....	.....	.....	*t* **.40**	.....
50		Chickasha	Ind. T.	*e* .76	*w* .75	*w* **.74**	*r* .77	.....
51		Marlow	Ind. T.	*e* .90	*w* .91	*e* **.73**	*v* .86	.....
52		Minco	Ind. T.	*e* .70	*w* .68	.68	*v* **.56**	.....
53		Muscogee	Ind. T.	*e* 1.00	*w* **.98**	.....	*v* .98	.....
54		Darlington	Okla.	*e* **.60**	*w* .62	.62	*v* .62	.....
55		Kildare	Okla.	*e* .60	*w* .60	*w* **.58**	*v* .59	.....
56		Kiowa Agency	Okla.	.....	.....	.....	*d* 1.07	.....
57		Shawnee	Okla.	*e* **.77**	*w* .79	.77	*v* .78	.....
58		White Eagle	Okla.	*e* .77	*w* **.57**	.57	*v* .57	.....
59		Sioux City	Iowa.	.....	.....	.....	*t* **.45**	.....
60		Arkansas City	Kans.	*e* .60	*w* .60	.57	*t* **.54**	.....
61		Baxter Springs	Kans.	*e* .50	*w* .41	.37	*t* **.36**	.....
62		Cale	Kans.	*e* .60	*w* .63	*e* **.46**	*v* .59	.....
63		Cedarvale	Kans.	.....	.....	.....	*v* **.56**	.....
64		Elgin	Kans.	*e* .45	*w* .45	*e* **.44**	*v* .46	.....
65		Hoyt	Kans.	*e* .25	*w* .20	.19	*t* **.19**	.....
66		Lawrence	Kans.	*e* .30	*w* .19	*w* **.18**	*t* .19	.....
67		Netawaka	Kans.	*e* .30	*w* .25	.23	*t* **.21**	.....
68		White Cloud	Kans.	*e* .30	*w* .30	.22	*t* **.22**	.....
69		Mount Pleasant	Mich.	*u* .80	.....	.73	*v* **.68**	.....
70		Detroit	Minn.	*q* .90	.....	*q* **.85**	*r* 1.01	.....
71		Duluth	Minn.	.....	.....	.....	*r* **1.08**	.....
72		Fosston	Minn.	*q* 1.15	.....	*q* **1.03**	*d* 1.27	.....

* No time stated by L. C. Slavens, jr.; time fixed by Commissioner.

a 25 days. *c* 39 days. *d* 29 days. *e* 20 days. *f* 60 days. *g* 59 days. *h* 30 days. *j* 30 days, to Colorado River only; agency by first boat. *k* As required. *l* 34 days. *m* 40 days. *o* 60 days; as long as roads

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.
at which contracts have been awarded.]

Kansas City, Mo.			Omaha, Nebr.								
N. W. Wells.	De Forest Richards.	D. P. Brown.	Jno. W. Power.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	H. A. Koster.	W. J. Wiley.	R. P. Barron.	N. W. Wells.	De Forest Richards.	D. P. Brown.	Number.
			a 2.80	3.12	*r* 2.65	*e* **2.50**					1
			a 4.50	4.16	*g* 4.59	*h* **4.07**					2
			a **3.95**	4.09	*g* 4.59	*f* 5.10					3
			a **3.35**	3.63	*g* 3.81	*j* 4.10					4
			a 3.35	*e* **3.13**	*l* 3.35	*e* 4.40					5
k 3.11			*a* **2.63**	3.13	*d* 3.19	*e* 4.10					6
k 2.99			*a* 2.90	3.17	*d* 2.89	*h* **2.85**					7
			a 3.25	*m* **2.97**	*g* 3.70	*m* 3.20					8
			a 3.25	3.13	*d* 3.35	*h* **3.00**					9
			h **2.79**		*c* 2.81	*m* 3.40	*e* 3.00				10
			h **3.10**		*l* 3.37	*o* 5.10					11
k 2.54			*h* 2.50		*l* **2.42**	*m* 3.70					12
				3.30	*l* 2.99	*h* **2.84**					13
						o **7.20**					14
k 2.89			*h* 3.35	*h* **3.05**	*l* 3.08	*h* 3.20					15
k 2.99			*h* **2.25**	2.35	*l* 2.42	*m* 3.40					16
			h 3.00		*l* 3.29	*f* 3.80	*e* **2.95**				17
						o **7.40**					18
					l **2.71**	*f* 3.60					19
			h **3.25**			*m* 4.00					20
k 2.69			*a* 2.85	2.70	*l* **2.36**		*w* 2.46	*k* 2.69			21
k 2.34			*a* 2.40	2.00	*l* **1.97**		*w* 2.19	*k* 2.34			22
k 2.69			*a* 2.65	2.60	*l* 2.49		*w* **2.46**	*k* 2.69			23
k 2.39			*a* 2.35	2.30	*l* 2.17		*w* **2.14**	*k* 2.39			24
			q 1.30		*r* **1.18**						25
			q **1.30**	1.42							26
			q **1.66**								27
			q **1.30**	1.42							28
			q 1.15	1.22	*r* **.88**						29
			q **1.21**	1.22	*r* 1.21						30
			q 1.30	*q* **1.22**	*r* 1.22						31
			q **1.10**	1.14							32
k .74	*q* .64		*q* .50	.52	*v* .49		*w* **.45**	*k* .63	*q* .53		33
k .79	*q* .70		*q* .59	.59	*v* .59		*w* **.57**	*k* .72	*q* .62		34
			q **.84**								35
k .87	*q* .77		*q* .70	.72	*v* .99		*w* **.69**	*k* .83	*q* .71		36
k .63	*q* .53		*q* .50	.47	*v* .51		*w* **.40**	*k* .56	*q* .46		37
	q 1.00		*q* .75	.89	*v* .86				*q* **.75**		38
			q **.90**	1.06							39
			q **.84**								40
			q **1.00**	1.05	*v* 1.04						41
k .79	*q* .76		*q* .65	.73	*v* .93		*w* **.63**	*k* .79	*q* .76		42
k .74			*q* .50	.53	*v* .53		*w* **.44**	*k* .62			43
			q **.75**								44
h **1.83**			*h* 1.90	1.99	*l* 2.09		*w* **1.80**	*k* 1.83			45
			h **2.60**			*f* 3.00					46
k 2.64			*h* **2.35**			*f* 2.80		*k* 2.64			47
h **1.77**			*h* 1.90	1.97			*w* 1.80	*h* **1.77**			48
	q .40				*t* **.40**				*q* .40		49
k .96			*e* .90	.93	*r* .89		*w* **.88**	*k* 1.08			50
k 1.04			*e* 1.00	*e* **.83**	*v* .90		*w* 1.03	*k* 1.16			51
k .83			*e* .80	.80	*v* **.80**		*w* .85				52
			e **1.00**		*v* 1.10		*w* 1.15				53
k .76			*e* .65	.68	*v* .69		*w* **.65**				54
k .74			*e* .82	*w* **.73**	*r* .79		*w* .90				55
		y .84			*r* 1.27					*x* .96	56
k .92			*e* .90	*w* **.88**	*r* .91		*w* .96				57
			e .90	*w* **.72**	*r* .79		*w* .80				58
					t **.30**						59
			e .80	.82	*v* **.76**						60
k .69			*e* .60	.57	*r* **.53**						61
			e .80	*e* **.66**	*r* .76						62
					d **.74**						63
k .63			*e* **.60**	.64	*r* .67		*w* .65				64
k .39			*e* .50	*e* **.36**	*r* .38		*w* .37				65
k .29			*e* .40	*w* **.38**	*r* .41		*w* .54				66
			e .40	.38	*r* **.38**		*w* .45				67
			e .40	*w* **.29**	*v* .33		*w* .45				68
			u .80	.73	*v* **.73**						69
			q **.80**	.84	*r* .86						70
					r **1.08**						71
			q 1.10	*q* **1.03**	*r* 1.17						72

are open. *q* 15 days. *r* 24 days. *t* 14 days. *u* 12 days. *v* 19 days. *w* 18 days. *x* 15 days; agrees to employ Indians to haul from railroad to agency. *y* 10 days; agrees to employ Indians to haul from railroad to agency.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From	To—		Kansas City, Mo. John W. Power.	L. C. Slavens, jr.*	H. A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.	R. P. Barron.
1		Lothrop	Minn.	*b* 1.18	*b* **1.07**	*d* 1.29		
2		Pipestone	Minn.	*b* .60	.54	*e* .56	*k* .62	*m* **.45**
3		Park Rapids	Minn.	*b* **.80**	.95	*c* 1.28		
4		Vermillion Lake	Minn.					
5		Kansas City	Mo.					
6		Seneca	Mo.	*b* **.40**	.55	*e* .43		
7		St. Louis	Mo.			*g* **.50**		
8		Arlee	Mont.	*a* **2.15**	2.52			
9		Blackfeet Agency	Mont.	*a* 2.30	*a* **2.07**			
10		Crow Agency	Mont.	*a* 1.48	*a* **1.46**			
11		Durham Station	Mont.	*a* 2.20	*a* **1.93**			
12		Fort Belknap Agency	Mont.	*a* **1.70**				
13		Fort Peck Agency	Mont.	*a* **1.55**				
14		Fort Shaw	Mont.	*a* **2.32**	2.65	*d* 2.48		
15		Great Falls	Mont.	*a* **2.07**	2.30			
16		Harlem	Mont.	*a* **1.60**	1.79			
17		Poplar Station	Mont.	*a* **1.45**	1.45			
18		Red Rock	Mont.	*a* **1.95**			*k* 2.05	
19		Rosebud	Mont.	*a* 1.85	*a* **1.83**			
20		Bloomfield	Nebr.	*b* .80	.85	*e* **.76**		
21		Dakota City	Nebr.	*b* .58		*g* **.56**		
22		Genoa	Nebr.	*b* .60	*b* **.55**	*e* .56		
23		Omaha	Nebr.			*g* .38		
24		Rushville	Nebr.	*b* **.82**	.83		*k* 1.31	*m* .94
25		Santee Agency	Nebr.	*b* **.84**				
26		Stuart	Nebr.	*b* .74	*b* **.66**			
27		Valentine	Nebr.	*b* .74	*b* **.73**		*k* 1.16	*m* .94
28		Verdigris	Nebr.	*b* .85				
29		Carson	Nev.	*a* 3.00	2.88	*d* 2.81	*k* 3.27	
30		Elko	Nev.	*a* 2.75	2.58	*d* 2.56	*k* 2.99	*m* **2.39**
31		Wadsworth	Nev.	*a* 2.75	2.78	*d* 2.56	*k* 2.97	*m* **2.50**
32		Albuquerque School	N. Mex.	*a* 2.00	1.97	*c* 1.97	*k* 2.09	*m* **1.94**
33		Dulce Side Track	N. Mex.	*a* 2.50	*m* **2.25**		*k* 2.69	*m* 2.35
34		Gallup	N. Mex.	*a* **2.40**	3.06	*c* 2.97	*k* 3.04	*m* 3.20
35		Las Cruces	N. Mex.	*a* **1.75**	1.97	*c* 1.87	*k* 1.99	*m* 1.97
36		Mescalero Agency	N. Mex.		*n* **2.67**			
37		Navajo Agency	N. Mex.		3.66	*l* **3.10**		
38		Santa Fe	N. Mex.	*a* 1.42	1.48	*c* **1.39**	*k* 1.54	*m* 1.49
39		Indian School Siding, Carlisle	Pa.		*c* **1.02**	*c* 1.06		
40		Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle	Pa.		*c* **1.02**	*c* 1.06		
41		Ouray Agency	Utah		*n* **3.15**			
42		Price Station	Utah	*a* 1.58	1.62		*k* 1.64	*a* **1.33**
43		Uintah Valley Agency	Utah		*n* **3.15**			
44		Ashland	Wis.	*b* .75	.73	*c* **.69**		
45		Lac du Flambeau	Wis.	*b* .75		*c* **.71**		
46		Oneida	Wis.	*b* .70	.76	*c* **.63**		
47		Shawano	Wis.	*b* .65	.76	**.58**		
48		Tomah	Wis.	*b* .65	.44	*e* .58	*k* .59	*m* **.38**
49		Wittenberg	Wis.	*b* .75	.89	*c* **.68**		
50		Arapahoe Issue Station	Wyo.					
51		Casper	Wyo.	*a* 1.85				
52		Shoshone Agency	Wyo.					
53		Chemawa	Oreg.	*h* **2.70**				*a* 2.80
54		Grande Ronde Agency	Oreg.					
55		Klamath Agency	Oreg.	*h* **4.79**				
56		Pendleton	Oreg.	*h* **2.45**			*k* 2.99	*a* 2.60
57		Sheridan	Oreg.	*h* **2.79**				
58		The Dalles	Oreg.	*h* 2.79			*k* 2.74	*a* **2.60**
59		Toledo (Yaquina Bay)	Oreg.	*h* **3.50**				
60		Warm Springs Agency	Oreg.					
61		Creston	Wash.	*h* **2.55**				*a* 2.60
62		Gate City	Wash.	*h* **2.30**				*a* 2.70
63		Oyhut (Grays Harbor)	Wash.	*h* **4.00**				
64		Neah Bay Agency	Wash.	*h* **4.10**				
65		Reservation	Wash.	*h* 2.75				*a* **2.70**
66		Rockford	Wash.	*h* **2.10**			*k* 2.99	*a* 2.70
67		Wilbur	Wash.	*h* **2.15**				*a* 2.60
68		Tekoa	Wash.	*h* **2.10**				*a* 2.60
69		Toppenish Station	Wash.	*h* **2.15**				*a* 2.60
70		Tulalip	Wash.	*h* **3.00**				
71		Union City	Wash.	*h* **3.50**				
72		Whittier	N. C.		*h* **1.68**	*l* 1.85		*h* 2.20

* No time stated by L. C. Slavens, jr.; time fixed by Commissioner.

a 25 days. *b* 15 days. *c* 24 days. *d* 29 days. *e* 19 days. *f* 60 days. *g* 14 days. *h* 30 days. *i* 27 days.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Kansas City, Mo.			Omaha, Nebr.								
De Forest Richards.	W. J. Wiley.	John C. Davis.	John W. Power.	L. C. Slavens, jr.*	H. A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.	R. P. Barron.	De Forest Richards.	W. J. Wiley.	John C. Davis.	Number.
			b 1.18	*b* **1.07**	*c* 1.24						1
b .52			*b* .60	.49	*c* .57	*k* .61	*m* **.38**	*b* .46			2
			b **.80**	.95	*c* 1.16						3
											4
					g **.38**						5
			b **.50**	.74	*c* .56						6
					e **.50**						7
			a **2.15**	2.49							8
			a 2.20	*a* **2.07**							9
			a 1.36	*a* **1.32**							10
			a 2.10	*a* **1.92**							11
			a **1.70**								12
			a **1.55**								13
			a **2.32**	2.65							14
			a **2.07**	2.32							15
			a **1.60**	1.79							16
			a 1.45	*a* **1.43**							17
			a **1.95**			*k* 2.05					18
			a 1.85	*a* **1.82**							19
			b .48	.66	*e* **.43**	*k* .67					20
			b .38		*g* **.30**						21
			b .50	.37	*g* **.32**	*k* .57					22
b **.30**											23
b .95			*b* **.65**	.72		*k* .99	*m* .71	*b* .70			24
			b **.60**								25
b .84			*b* .58	*b* **.51**				*b* .59			26
b .80			*b* .58	.62		*k* .84	*m* **.55**	*b* .60			27
b **.75**			*b* **.45**			*k* .69		*b* .48			28
	f **2.80**		*a* 3.00	2.98	*d* 2.81	*k* 3.27			*f* **2.80**		29
	a 2.90		*a* 2.75	2.73	*d* 2.56	*k* 2.99	*m* **2.39**		*a* 2.44		30
	a 2.90		*a* 2.75	2.93	*d* 2.56	*k* 2.97	*m* 2.50		*a* **2.30**		31
	i 2.70		*a* **2.00**	2.17	*c* 2.15				*i* 2.70		32
	i 3.10		*a* 2.50	*m* **2.25**			*m* 2.40		*i* 3.10		33
	i 3.20		*a* **2.40**	3.26	*c* 3.15				*i* 3.20		34
	f 2.20		*a* **1.75**	2.17	*c* 2.06				*f* 2.20		35
	f 3.70			*n* **2.87**					*f* 3.70		36
	h 3.80			3.86	*l* **3.27**				*h* 3.80		37
			a 1.59	1.68	*c* **1.56**						38
				c **1.02**	*c* 1.06						39
				c **1.02**	*c* 1.06						40
				n **3.35**							41
			a **1.58**	1.82		*k* 1.64					42
				n **3.35**							43
			b .75	*o* **.69**	*e* .70						44
			b .55		*e* **.53**						45
			b .70	.74	*e* **.60**						46
			b .65	.74	*c* **.56**						47
b .65			*b* .65	.44	*c* .63	*k* .59	*m* **.38**	*b* .78			48
			b .75	.89	*c* **.58**						49
b **2.45**		*j* 2.65						*b* **2.25**		*j* 2.46	50
b **1.55**			*a* 1.65					*b* **1.35**			51
b **2.45**		*j* 2.65						*b* **2.25**		*j* 2.46	52
			h **2.70**				*a* 2.80				53
											54
			h **4.79**								55
			h **2.45**	2.99			*a* 2.60				56
			h **2.79**								57
			h 2.79			*k* 2.74	*a* **2.60**				58
			h **3.50**								59
											60
			h **2.55**				*a* 2.60				61
			h **2.30**				*a* 2.70				62
			h **4.00**								63
			h **4.10**								64
			h 2.75				*a* **2.70**				65
			h **2.10**			*k* 2.99	*a* 2.70				66
			h **2.15**				*a* 2.60				67
			h **2.10**				*a* 2.60				68
			h **2.15**				*a* 2.60				69
			h **3.00**								70
			h **3.50**								71
				h **1.69**	*l* 2.09						72

j 60 days; if Indians haul from Rawlins, deduct $1.25 from above rates. *k* As required. *l* 34 days. *m* 18 days. *n* 40 days. *o* 20 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From	Sioux City, Iowa.				
	To—	Jno. W. Power.	L. C. Slavens, jr.*	H. A. Koster.	W. J. Wilcy.	R. P. Barron.
1	Casa Grande....Ariz..	*a* 2.80	3.22	*c* 2.85	*d* **2.50**	.....
2	Colorado River Agency....Ariz..	*a* 4.50	4.26	*e* 4.79	*f* **4.07**	.....
3	Fort Apache....Ariz..	*a* **3.95**	4.19	*e* 4.59	*g* 5.10	.....
4	Fort Mojave....Ariz..	*a* **3.35**	3.73	*e* 3.99	*h* 4.20	.....
5	Hackberry....Ariz..	*a* 3.35	*d* **3.23**	*b* 3.51	*d* 4.50	.....
6	Holbrook....Ariz..	*a* **2.63**	3.23	*b* 3.19	*d* 4.10	.....
7	Phœnix....Ariz..	*a* 2.90	3.27	*b* 2.99	*f* **2.85**	.....
8	San Carlos Agency....Ariz..	*a* 3.25	*j* **3.07**	*e* 3.90	*j* 3.30	.....
9	Seligman....Ariz..	*a* 3.25	3.23	*b* 3.28	*f* **3.10**	.....
10	Ager....Cal..	*f* **2.79**	.....	*k* 2.81	*j* 3.60	.....
11	Genesee....Cal..	*f* **3.10**	.....	*k* 3.37	*l* 5.10	.....
12	San Jacinto....Cal..	*f* **2.50**	.....	*k* 2.61	*j* 3.80	.....
13	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma....Cal..	.....	3.35	*b* 2.99	*f* **2.94**	.....
14	Hoopa Valley Agency....Cal..	.....	.....	.....	*l* **7.20**	.....
15	Needles....Cal..	*f* 3.35	*f* **3.05**	*k* 3.26	*f* 3.30	.....
16	Perris....Cal..	*f* **2.25**	2.55	*k* 2.62	*j* 3.50	.....
17	Porterville....Cal..	*f* **3.00**	.....	*k* 3.49	*i* 3.90	.....
18	Round Valley Agency....Cal..	.....	.....	.....	*l* **7.50**	.....
19	San Francisco, Cal....Cal..	.....	.....	*b* **2.71**	*i* 3.60	.....
20	Ukiah....Cal..	*f* **3.25**	.....	.....	*j* 4.10	.....
21	Fort Lewis....Colo..	*a* 2.85	2.85	*k* **2.57**	.....	*m* 2.59
22	Grand Junction....Colo..	*a* 2.40	2.15	*k* **2.13**	.....	*m* 2.32
23	Hesperus....Colo..	*a* 2.65	2.75	*k* **2.57**	.....	*m* 2.59
24	Ignacio....Colo..	*a* 2.35	2.45	*k* 2.35	.....	*m* **2.27**
25	Bismarck....N. Dak..	*n* **1.30**	.....	*c* 1.30	.....	.....
26	Devils Lake Agency....N. Dak..	*n* 1.20	*n* **1.18**	.....	.....	.....
27	Fort Berthold Agency....N. Dak..	*n* **1.63**	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Fort Totten....N. Dak..	*n* 1.20	*n* **1.18**	.....	.....	.....
29	Mandan....N. Dak..	*n* 1.05	*n* **.97**	*c* 1.11	.....	.....
30	Minot....N. Dak..	*n* 1.18	*n* **1.14**	*o* 1.21	.....	.....
31	Rolla....N. Dak..	*n* 1.15	*n* **1.14**	*o* 1.22	.....	.....
32	Standing Rock Agency....N. Dak..	*n* **.95**	1.02	.....	.....	.....
33	Armour....S. Dak..	*n* **.27**	.28	*o* .28	.....	*m* .27
34	Chamberlain....S. Dak..	*n* .37	.38	*o* .37	.....	*m* **.36**
35	Crow Creek Agency....S. Dak..	*n* **.62**	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Eureka....S. Dak..	*n* .60	*n* **.58**	*o* .96	.....	*m* .61
37	Flandreau....S. Dak..	*n* .28	.28	*p* .36	.....	*m* **.27**
38	Gettysburg....S. Dak..	*n* **.59**	.71	*p* .86	.....	.....
39	Cheyenne River Agency....S. Dak..	*n* **.74**	.89	.....	.....	.....
40	Lower Brule Agency....S. Dak..	*n* **.62**	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Pierre....S. Dak..	*n* **.80**	1.02	*o* .87	.....	.....
42	Sisseton Station....S. Dak..	*n* .63	.64	*o* .68	.....	*m* .60
43	Springfield....S. Dak..	*n* .28	.29	*p* .33	.....	*m* **.26**
44	Yankton Agency....S. Dak..	*n* **.52**	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	Blackfoot....Idaho..	*f* 1.90	1.97	*b* 2.09	.....	*m* **1.87**
46	Fort Lapwai....Idaho..	*f* **2.60**	.....	.....	*i* 3.00	.....
47	Lewiston....Idaho..	*f* **2.35**	.....	.....	*i* 2.80	.....
48	Ross Fork....Idaho..	*f* 1.90	1.95	.....	.....	*m* 1.87
49	Chicago....Ill..	.....	.....	*q* .45	.....	.....
50	Chickasha....Ind. T..	*d* 1.05	1.03	*c* 1.06	.....	*m* **.98**
51	Marlow....Ind. T..	.....	*d* **.89**	*o* 1.11	.....	*m* 1.18
52	Minco....Ind. T..	.....	*m* **.85**	*o* 1.00	.....	*m* 1.00
53	Muscogee....Ind. T..	*d* 1.15	.....	*o* **1.11**	.....	*m* 1.35
54	Darlington....Okla..	*d* 1.00	.78	*o* .83	.....	*m* **.78**
55	Kildare....Okla..	*d* 1.02	*m* **.85**	*o* .99	.....	*m* 1.15
56	Kiowa Agency....Okla..	.....	.....	*o* **1.47**	.....	.....
57	Shawnee....Okla..	*d* **1.00**	1.03	*o* 1.08	.....	*m* 1.09
58	White Eagle....Okla..	*d* 1.00	*m* **.81**	*o* .96	.....	*m* .98
59	Sioux City....Iowa..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Arkansas City....Kans..	*d* **.85**	.92	*o* .96	.....	.....
61	Baxter Springs....Kans..	*d* .75	.69	*o* **.69**	.....	.....
62	Cale....Kans..	*d* .85	*d* **.78**	*o* .96	.....	.....
63	Cedarvale....Kans..	.....	.....	*b* **.93**	.....	.....
64	Elgin....Kans..	*d* .80	*d* **.74**	*o* .87	.....	*m* .78
65	Hoyt....Kans..	*d* .60	*d* **.46**	*o* .53	.....	*m* .53
66	Lawrence....Kans..	*d* .55	.48	*o* **.48**	.....	*m* .63
67	Netawaka....Kans..	*d* .55	.54	*o* **.48**	.....	*m* .63
68	White Cloud....Kans..	*d* .50	*m* **.45**	*o* .48	.....	*m* .65
69	Mount Pleasant....Mich..	*s* .85	*s* **.73**	*o* .81	.....	*m* .65
70	Detroit....Minn..	*n* .80	*n* **.75**	*o* .90	.....	.....
71	Duluth....Minn..	.....	.....	*p* **.68**	.....	.....
72	Fosston....Minn..	*n* 1.10	*n* **.95**	*o* 1.10	.....	.....

* No time stated by L. C. Slavens, jr.; time fixed by Commissioner.

a 25 days. *b* 34 days. *c* 29 days. *d* 20 days. *e* 59 days. *f* 30 days. *g* 60 days; to Colorado River only; agency by first boat. *h* 30 days; to Colorado River only; agency by first boat. *i* As required.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Sioux City, Iowa.		St. Louis, Mo.								
N. W. Wells.	De Forest Richards.	Jno. W. Power.	L. C. Slavens, jr.*	H. A. Koster.	W. J. Wiley.	N. W. Wells.	R. P. Barron.	De Forest Richards.	D. P. Brown.	Number.
		a 3.05	*d* **3.03**	*b* 3.05	*d* 3.50					1
		a 4.75	*f* **4.26**	*e* 5.00	*f* 4.45					2
		a 4.20	*f* **4.19**	*e* 4.29	*g* 5.00					3
		a **3.60**	4.73	*e* 4.26	*h* 4.70					4
		a 3.60	*d* **3.23**	*b* 3.51	*d* 4.20					5
		a **2.88**	3.23	*b* 3.16	*d* 4.00	*i* 3.54				6
		a 3.15	3.27	*b* **3.08**	*f* 3.20	*i* 3.54				7
		a 3.50	*j* **3.07**	*e* 3.90	*j* 3.90					8
		a 3.50	3.23	*b* **3.20**	*f* 3.50					9
		f **2.99**		*k* 3.10	*j* 4 00					10
		f 3.45		*k* **3.39**	*l* 5.90					11
		f 3.00		*k* **2.98**	*j* 3.40	*i* 3.34				12
			3.59	*k* **3.05**	*f* 3.60					13
					l **7.20**					14
		f 3.60	*f* **3.05**	*k* 3.26	*f* **4.00**	*i* 3.34				15
		f **2.50**	2.82	*k* 2.89	*j* 3.00	*i* 3.54				16
		f **3.25**		*k* 3.59	*t* 3.60					17
					l **6.80**					18
				k **3.25**	*t* 3.70					19
		f 3.50			*j* **3.20**					20
		a 3.00	3.07	*k* 3.40		*i* 3.21	*m* **2.87**			21
		a 2.70	*m* **2.37**	*k* 3.00		*i* 2.97	*m* 2.67			22
		a 2.97	2.97	*k* 3.29		*i* 3.31	*m* **2.87**			23
		a 2.67	2.67	*k* 2.86		*i* 3.01	*m* **2.67**			24
		n 1.34		*c* **1.30**						25
		n **1.40**	1.48							26
		n **1.84**								27
		n **1.40**	1.48							28
		n **1.10**	1.32							29
		n 1.39	1.32	*c* **.96**						30
		n 1.35	*n* **1.32**	*c* 1.41						31
		n **1.20**	1.28							32
i .48	*n* .38	*n* **.85**	.89	*c* .96		*i* 1.63		*n* .88		33
i .57	*n* .47	*n* **.90**	.97	*c* .98		*i* 1.72		*n* .97		34
		n **1.15**								35
i .74	*n* .65	*n* .85	*n* **.85**	*c* 1.11		*i* 1.83		*n* 1.05		36
i .47	*n* .36	*n* .76	*n* **.52**	*c* .87		*i* 1.56		*n* .81		37
	n .75	*n* 1.14	1.12	*c* 1.01				*n* **1.00**		38
		n **1.29**	1.29							39
		n **1.15**								40
		n **1.20**	1.39	*c* 1.31						41
i .74	*n* **.60**	*n* .95	.95	*c* 1.29		*i* 1.79		*n* **.81**		42
i .47		*n* **.80**	.83	*c* .97		*i* 1.62				43
		n **1.10**								44
i 1.93		*f* **2.33**	2.39	*k* 2.65		*i* 2.83				45
		f **2.75**			*t* 3.40					46
i 2.74		*f* **2.75**			*t* 3.00	*i* 3.67				47
f **1.87**		*f* **2.33**	2.39			*i* 2.77				48
	n **.40**			*q* .60				*n* **.35**		49
		d **1.05**	1.19	*c* 1.29			*m* 1.25			50
		d **1.00**	1.09	*o* 1.21		*i* 2.04				51
		d **.99**	1.03	*o* 1.09		*i* 1.83				52
		d 1.25		*o* **1.18**						53
		d 1.00	*d* **.92**	*o* 1.09		*i* 1.82				54
		d .92	*m* **.88**	*o* 1.04		*i* 1.82				55
				o 1.59					*r* 1.11	56
		d 1.00	*m* **.94**	*o* 1.15						57
		d 1.00	*m* **.87**	*o* 1.04						58
				o **.70**						59
		d .90	*d* **.77**	*o* .92						60
		d .70	.69	*o* **.66**						61
		d .90	*d* **.78**	*o* .92						62
				o **.84**						63
		d .80	*d* **.74**	*o* .86						64
		d .75	*d* **.46**	*o* .59						65
		d .55	*m* **.53**	*o* .60						66
		d .60	*d* **.48**	*o* .50						67
		d .50	.51	*o* **.45**						68
		s 1.00	.64	*o* **.61**						69
		n .95	*n* **.49**	*o* 1.01						70
				o **.89**						71
		n **.98**	1.06	*o* 1.20						72

j 40 days. *k* 39 days. *l* 60 days; as long as roads are open. *m* 18 days. *n* 15 days. *o* 24 days. *p* 19 days. *q* 14 days. *r* 10 days; agrees to employ Indians only, to haul from railroad to agency. *s* 12 days. *t* 60 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From		Sioux City, Iowa.				
	To—		John W. Power.	L. C. Slavens, jr.*	H. A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.	R. P. Barron.
1	Lothrop	Minn.	*a*.96	1.02	*b*.**92**		
2	Pipestone	Minn.	*a*.30	.29	*b*.33	*c*.51	*d*.**26**
3	Park Rapids	Minn.	*a*.**80**	.87	*b*.94		
4	Vermillon Lake	Minn.	*a* **1.25**				
5	Kansas City	Mo.			*e*.**68**		
6	Seneca	Mo.	*a*.**53**	.79	*e*.68		
7	St. Louis	Mo.			*b*.**81**		
8	Arlee	Mont.	*g* **1.99**	2.44			
9	Blackfeet Agency	Mont.	*g* 2.03	*g* **2.02**			
10	Crow Agency	Mont.	*g* **1.36**	1.43			
11	Durham Station	Mont.	*g* 1.93	*g* **1.86**			
12	Fort Belknap Agency	Mont.	*g* **1.60**				
13	Fort Peck Agency	Mont.	*g* **1.38**				
14	Fort Shaw	Mont.	*g* **2.23**	2.59			
15	Great Falls	Mont.	*g* **1.98**	2.26			
16	Harlem	Mont.	*g* **1.50**	1.69			
17	Poplar Station	Mont.	*g* **1.28**	1.34			
18	Redrock	Mont.	*g* **1.95**			*c* 2.15	
19	Rosebud	Mont.	*g* **1.65**	1.72			
20	Bloomfield	Nebr.	*a*.48	.68	*f*.**35**		
21	Dakota City	Nebr.	*a*.15		*f*.**11**		
22	Genoa	Nebr.	*a*.60	.45	*f*.**38**		
23	Omaha	Nebr.			*f*.**28**		
24	Rushville	Nebr.	*a*.65	.71		*c* 1.15	*d*.**64**
25	Santee Agency	Nebr.	*a*.**40**				
26	Stuart	Nebr.	*a*.58	*a*.**51**			
27	Valentine	Nebr.	*a*.58	.59		*c* 1.09	*d*.**56**
28	Verdigris	Nebr.	*a*.45				
29	Carson	Nev.	*g* 3.00	2.98	*i* 2.86	*c* 3.47	
30	Elko	Nev.	*g* 2.75	2.73	*i* 2.56		*d* **2.43**
31	Wadsworth	Nev.	*g* 2.75	3.93	*i* 2.56		*d* **2.55**
32	Albuquerque School	N. Mex.	*g* **2.00**	2.27	*i* 2.55		
33	Dulce Side Track	N. Mex.	*g* 2.50	*d* **2.40**			*d* 2.48
34	Gallup	N. Mex.	*g* **2.40**	3.36	*i* 3.33		
35	Lascruces	N. Mex.	*g* **1.75**	2.27	*i* 2.26		
36	Mescalero Agency	N. Mex.		*r* **2.97**			
37	Navajo Agency	N. Mex.		3.96	*m* **3.47**		
38	Santa Fe	N. Mex.	*g* **1.70**	1.78	*i* 1.76		
39	Indian School Siding, Carlisle	Pa.		*b* **1.02**	*b* 1.06		
40	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle	Pa.		*b* **1.02**	*b* 1.06		
41	Ouray Agency	Utah.		*r* **3.45**			
42	Price Station	Utah.	*g* 1.58	1.92		*c* 1.74	*g* **1.55**
43	Unitah Valley Agency	Utah.		*r* **3.45**			
44	Ashland	Wis.	*a*.75	*s*.**59**	*b*.66		
45	Lac du Flambeau	Wis.	*a*.**55**		*b*.58		
46	Oneida	Wis.	*a*.65	.74	*b*.**63**		
47	Shawano	Wis.	*a*.70	.74	*b*.**56**		
48	Tomah	Wis.	*a*.65	.42	*b*.63	*c*.59	*d*.**37**
49	Wittenberg	Wis.	*a*.**53**	.89	*b*.59		
50	Arapahoe Issue Station	Wyo.					
51	Casper	Wyo.	*g* 1.65				
52	Shoshone Agency	Wyo.					
53	Chemawa	Oreg.	*l* **2.70**				*g* 2.90
54	Grande Ronde Agency	Oreg.					
55	Klamath Agency	Oreg.	*l* **4.79**				
56	Pendleton	Oreg.	*l* **2.45**			*c* 3.09	*g* 2.70
57	Sheridan	Oreg.	*l* **2.79**				
58	The Dalles	Oreg.	*l* 2.79			*c* 2.89	*g* **2.70**
59	Toledo (Yaquina Bay)	Oreg.	*l* **3.50**				
60	Warm Springs Agency	Oreg.					
61	Creston	Wash.	*l* **2.55**				*g* 2.70
62	Gate City	Wash.	*l* **2.30**				*g* 2.80
63	Oyhut (Grays Harbor)	Wash.	*l* **4.00**				
64	Neah Bay Agency	Wash.	*l* **4.10**				
65	Reservation	Wash.	*l* **2.75**				*g* 2.80
66	Rockford	Wash.	*l* **2.10**			*c* 3.09	*g* 2.80
67	Wilbur	Wash.	*l* **2.15**				*g* 2.70
68	Tekoa	Wash.	*l* **2.10**				*g* 2.70
69	Toppenish Station	Wash.	*l* **2.15**				*g* 2.70
70	Tulalip	Wash.	*l* **3.00**				
71	Union City	Wash.	*l* **3.50**				
72	Whittier	N. C.		*l* **1.69**	*j* 2.12		

* No time stated by L. C. Slavens, jr. Time fixed by Commissioner.

a 15 days. *b* 24 days. *c* As required. *d* 18 days. *e* 19 days. *f* 14 days. *g* 25 days. *h* 60 days above rates from Rawlins. *o* No time given. *p* 49 days as long as roads are open. *q* 50 days. *r* 40

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

Sioux City, Iowa.			St. Louis, Mo.							
De Forest Richards.	W. J. Wiley.	Jno. C. Davis.	John W. Power.	L. C. Slavens, jr.*	H. A. Koster.	N. W. Wells.	De Forest Richards.	W. J. Wiley.	Jno. C. Davis.	Number.
			a 1.10	**a 1.09**	*b* 1.19					1
a.36			*a*.70	.71	*b*.70	*c* 1.62	**a.64**			2
			a.90	.97	*b* 1.14					3
			a 1.35							4
					f.60					5
			a.45	.46	*e*.63	*c* 1.47				6
										7
			g **2.25**	2.56						8
			g 2.18	*g* **1.99**						9
			g **1.64**	1.69						10
			g **2.08**	2.09						11
			g **1.80**							12
			g **1.65**							13
			g **2.43**	2.76						14
			g **2.18**	2.39						15
			g **1.70**	1.77						16
			g **1.55**	1.56						17
			g **2.25**			*c* 3.05				18
			g **1.73**	1.85						19
			a.85	1.01	*e*.91					20
			a.75		**e.63**					21
			a.90	**a.72**	*b*.81	*c* 1.57				22
a.30					*e*.56		**a.37**			23
a.70			**a 1.09**	1.09		*c* 1.99	*a* 1.16			24
			a.90							25
a.65			*a* 1.15	**a.93**			*a* 1.04			26
a.60			*a* 1.15	**a.93**		*c* 1.84	*a* 1.11			27
a.40			*a*.95				**a.95**			28
	h **2.80**		*g* 3.25	*g* **3.03**	*i* 3.10	*c* 4.27		*h* 3.90		29
	g 2.90		*g* 3.00	*g* **2.88**	*j* 3.40	*c* 3.61		*g* 3.40		30
	g 2.80		*g* **3.00**	3.08	*j* 3.40	*c* 3.59		*g* 3.40		31
	k 2.70		*g* 2.10	3.07	*j* **1.98**	*c* 2.69		*k* 3.10		32
	k 3.10		*g* 2.75	*d* **2.65**		*c* 3.37		*k* 3.20		33
	k 3.20		*g* 2.75	3.42	*j* **2.68**	*c* 3.68		*k* 3.40		34
	h 2.20		*g* 2.25	2.37	*j* **1.87**	*c* 2.53		*h* 2.90		35
	h 3.70			*r* **3.07**				*h* 3.80		36
	l 3.80			4.02	*j* **3.21**			*l* 3.90		37
			g 2.00	*g* **1.78**	*j* 1.91	*c* 2.14				38
				b **.79**	*b*.92					39
				b **.79**	*b*.92					40
				r **3.45**						41
			g 2.25	*g* **1.92**		*c* 2.27				42
				r **3.45**						43
			a.90	.87	*b* **.86**					44
			a.90		*b* **.78**					45
			a.80	**a.72**	*b*.76					46
			a.75	.72	*b* **.71**					47
a.62			*a*.75	.59	*b* **.51**		*a*.65			48
			a.90	.83	*b* **.71**					49
a 2.25		*n* 2.46					**a 2.60**		*n* 2.93	50
a 1.35			*g* 2.10				**a 1.80**			51
a 2.25		*n* 2.46					**a 2.60**		*n* 2.93	52
			l 2.80					*l* 3.50		53
								o 6.70		54
			l 4.99				*p* 6.20			55
			l 2.65			*c* 3.67		*l* 3.40		56
			l 2.99					*l* 3.40		57
			l 2.99			*c* 3.52		*q* 3.40		58
			l 3.70					*l* 3.90		59
								h 6.60		60
			l 2.75					*l* 3.10		61
			l 2.50					*l* 3.40		62
			l 4.00					*h* 5.10		63
			l 4.10					*h* 5.90		64
			l 2.75					*h* 3.20		65
			l 2.35			*c* 3.67		*l* 3.80		66
			l 2.40					*l* 3.70		67
			l 2.35					*h* 3.70		68
			l 2.40					*h* 3.40		69
			l 3.00					*h* 4.10		70
			l 3.50					*h* 4.10		71
				l 1.45	*i* 1.47					72

i 29 days. *j* 34 days. *k* 27 days. *l* 30 days. *m* 39 days. *n* 60 days; if Indians haul, deduct $1.25 from days. *s* 20 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From		St. Paul, Minn.		
	To—		W. J. Wiley.	R. P. Barron.	Jno. W. Power.
1	Casa Grande	Ariz.	*a* **2.10**		
2	Colorado River Agency	Ariz.	*b* **4.90**		
3	Fort Apache	Ariz.	*c* **4.80**		
4	Fort Mojave	Ariz.	*b* **5.20**		
5	Hackberry	Ariz.	*a* **4.40**		
6	Holbrook	Ariz.	*a* **4.60**		
7	Phœnix	Ariz.	*b* **4.90**		
8	San Carlos Agency	Ariz.	*e* **4.80**		
9	Seligman	Ariz.	*b* **4.40**		
10	Ager	Cal.	*e* **3.85**		
11	Genesee	Cal.	*f* **5.80**		
12	San Jacinto	Cal.	*e* **5.80**		
13	Colorado River Spur, Fort Yuma	Cal.	*b* **4.80**		
14	Hoopa Valley Agency	Cal.	*f* **6.80**		
15	Needles	Cal.	*b* **4.40**		
16	Perris	Cal.	*e* **4.80**		
17	Porterville	Cal.	*c* **4.90**		
18	Round Valley Agency	Cal.	*f* **6.80**		
19	San Francisco	Cal.	*c* **4.00**		
20	Ukiah	Cal.	*e* **4.20**		
21	Fort Lewis	Colo.		*g* **2.87**	
22	Grand Junction	Colo.		*g* **2.67**	
23	Hesperus	Colo.		*g* **2.87**	
24	Ignacio	Colo.		*g* **2.60**	
25	Bismarck	N. Dak.			*h* **1.04**
26	Devils Lake Agency	N. Dak.		*g*.99	*h* **.95**
27	Fort Berthold Agency	N. Dak.			*h* 1.29
28	Fort Totten	N. Dak.		*g*.99	*h* **.95**
29	Mandan	N. Dak.		*g*.77	*h*.65
30	Minot	N. Dak.			*h*.84
31	Rolla	N. Dak.			*h*.90
32	Standing Rock Agency	N. Dak.			*h* **.94**
33	Armour	S. Dak.		*g* **.50**	*h*.53
34	Chamberlain	S. Dak.		*g*.57	*h*.58
35	Crow Creek Agency	S. Dak.			*h* **.83**
36	Eureka	S. Dak.		*g* **.57**	*h*.60
37	Flandreau	S. Dak.		*g*.38	*h*.38
38	Gettysburg	S. Dak.			*h*.78
39	Cheyenne River Agency	S. Dak.			*h* **.93**
40	Lower Brule Agency	S. Dak.			*h* **.83**
41	Pierre	S. Dak.			*h* **.95**
42	Sisseton Station	S. Dak.		*g* **.42**	*h*.62
43	Springfield	S. Dak.		*g* **.52**	*h*.55
44	Yankton Agency	S. Dak.			*h* **.78**
45	Blackfoot	Idaho			
46	Fort Lapwai	Idaho	*c* 3.20		*b* **2.25**
47	Lewiston	Idaho	*c* **2.05**		*b* 2.25
48	Ross Fork	Idaho			
49	Chicago	Ill.			
50	Chickasha	Ind. T.		*g* **1.18**	
51	Marlow	Ind. T.		*g* **1.18**	
52	Minco	Ind. T.		*g* **1.15**	
53	Muscogee	Ind. T.			
54	Darlington	Okla.		*g* **.96**	
55	Kildare	Okla.			
56	Kiowa Agency	Okla.			
57	Shawnee	Okla.		*g* **1.15**	
58	White Eagle	Okla.			
59	Sioux City	Iowa			
60	Arkansas City	Kans.			
61	Baxter Springs	Kans.			
62	Cale	Kans.			
63	Elgin	Kans.			
64	Hoyt	Kans.			
65	Lawrence	Kans.			
66	Netawaka	Kans.			
67	White Cloud	Kans.			
68	Mount Pleasant	Mich.			
69	Detroit	Minn.		*g* **.44**	*h*.55
70	Duluth	Minn.			
71	Fosston	Minn.		*g* **.64**	*h*.70

a 20 days. *b* 30 days. *c* 60 days. *d* 30 days to Colorado River only; agency by first boat. *e* 40 days. days. *l* 12 days; agrees to employ Indians only to haul from railroad to agency. *m* 10 days. *n* 45 days.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

St. Paul, Minn.					San Francisco, Cal.		Number.
L. C. Slavens, jr.	N. W. Wells.	DeForest Richards.	H. A. Koster.	D. P. Brown.	W. J. Wiley.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	
							1
							2
							3
							4
							5
							6
							7
							8
							9
					m **1.28**	*n* 1.48	10
					o **3.50**		11
					p **1.04**	*i* 1.35	12
					a **2.20**		13
					f **3.30**	*n* 4.25	14
							15
					q 1.06	*m* **1.03**	16
					q 1.16	*m* **1.15**	17
					f **2.60**		18
							19
					r 1.46	*u* **.58**	20
							21
							22
							23
							24
							25
i .98							26
h **1.23**							27
i .98							28
h **.58**							29
h **.78**							30
h **.83**							31
i 1.02							32
i .51	*j* .69	*h* .59					33
h **.56**	*j* .73	*h* .63					34
							35
i .58	*j* .73	*h* .60					36
h **.35**	*j* .53	*h* .43					37
h **.35**		*h* .95					38
							39
							40
							41
i 45	*j* .59	*h* .43					42
	j .67						43
							44
							45
					c **2.20**		46
					s **1.14**	*t* 1.78	47
							48
							49
							50
							51
							52
							53
							54
							55
				l 1.18			56
							57
							58
							59
							60
							61
							62
							63
							64
							65
							66
							67
							68
							69
							70
i .66							71

f 60 days; as long as roads are open. *g* 18 days. *h* 15 days. *i* No time stated. *j* As required. *k* 29
o 30 days; as long as roads are open. *p* 9 days. *q* 10 days. *r* 5 days. *s* 19 days. *t* 50 days. *u* 12 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

Number.	From	To—	St. Paul, Minn			
			Jno. W. Power.	R. P. Barron.	L.C. Slavens, jr.	N. W. Wells.
1	Lothrop	Minn	*a* .82	*b* **.61**	*c* .71	
2	Pipestone	Minn	*a* .52	*b* **.30**	*c* .32	*d* .49
3	Park Rapids	Minn	*a* .67	*b* **.49**	*c* .59	
4	Vermillion Lake	Minn	*a* **1.00**			
5	Kansas City	Mo				
6	Seneca	Mo				
7	St. Louis	Mo				
8	Arlee	Mont	*e* **1.90**		*c* 2.13	
9	Blackfeet Agency	Mont	*e* **1.59**		*c* 1.62	
10	Crow Agency	Mont	*e* **1.64**		*c* 1.74	
11	Durham Station	Mont	*e* **1.49**	*f* 1.74	*c* 1.53	
12	Fort Belknap Agency	Mont	*e* **1.45**			
13	Fort Peck Agency	Mont	*e* **1.15**			
14	Fort Shaw	Mont	*e* **1.90**		*c* 2.27	
15	Great Falls	Mont	*e* 1.65	*f* **1.64**	*c* 1.94	
16	Harlem	Mont	*e* 1.35	*f* 1.39	*f* **1.32**	
17	Poplar Station	Mont	*e* **1.05**	*f* 1.18	*c* 1.12	
18	Red Rock	Mont	*e* **2.85**			
19	Rosebud	Mont	*e* 1.38	*f* **1.31**	*c* 1.44	
20	Bloomfield	Nebr				
21	Dakota City	Nebr				
22	Genoa	Nebr				
23	Omaha	Nebr				
24	Rushville	Nebr	*a* **1.25**			
25	Santee Agency	Nebr	*a* **1.10**			
26	Stuart	Nebr				
27	Valentine	Nebr				
28	Verdigris	Nebr				
29	Carson	Nev	*e* **3.00**			
30	Elko	Nev				
31	Wadsworth	Nev				
32	Albuquerque School	N. Mex				
33	Dulce Side Track	N. Mex				
34	Gallup	N. Mex				
35	Las Cruces	N. Mex				
36	Mescalero Agency	N. Mex				
37	Navajo Agency	N. Mex				
38	Santa Fe	N. Mex				
39	Indian School Siding, Carlisle	Pa				
40	Gettysburg Junction, Carlisle	Pa				
41	Ouray Agency	Utah				
42	Price Station	Utah				
43	Uintah Valley Agency	Utah				
44	Ashland	Wis	*a* **.50**			
45	Lac du Flambeau	Wis	*a* **.50**			
46	Oneida	Wis	*a* **.50**			
47	Shawano	Wis	*a* **.50**			
48	Tomah	Wis	*a* .50	*b* **.29**	*c* .34	
49	Wittenberg	Wis	*a* **.50**			
50	Arapahoe Issue Station	Wyo				
51	Casper	Wyo				
52	Shoshone Agency	Wyo				
53	Chemawa	Oreg				
54	Grande Ronde Agency	Oreg				
55	Klamath Agency	Oreg				
56	Pendleton	Oreg				
57	Sheridan	Oreg				
58	The Dalles	Oreg				
59	Toledo (Yaquina Bay)	Oreg				
60	Warm Springs Agency	Oreg				
61	Creston	Wash				
62	Gate City	Wash				
63	Oyhut (Grays Harbor)	Wash				
64	Neah Bay Agency	Wash				
65	Reservation	Wash				
66	Rockford	Wash				
67	Wilbur	Wash				
68	Tekoa	Wash				
69	Toppenish Station	Wash				
70	Tulalip	Wash				
71	Union City	Wash				
72	Whittier	N. C				

a 15 days. *b* 18 days. *c* No time stated. *d* As required. *e* 25 days. *f* 20 days. *g* 60 days. *h* 27 days, *i* 30 days. *j* 49 days; as long as roads are open. *k* 50 days. *l* 10 days. *m* 60 days; if Indians haul,

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing transportation, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

St. Paul, Minn.			San Francisco, Cal.				Bismarck, N. Dak.	Casper, Wyo.	
DeForest Richards.	W. J. Wiley.	Jno. C. Davis.	W. J. Wiley.	Jno. C. Davis.	Geo. W. Smith.	L. C. Slavens.	Jno. C. Davis.	DeForest Richards.	Number.
									1
a .40									2
									3
									4
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									16
									17
									18
									19
									20
									21
									22
a **.37**									23
a 1.25									24
									25
a **1.14**									26
a **1.21**									27
a **.97**									28
	g 4.40		*l* **2.30**						29
	e **4.40**		*l* **2.40**						30
	e **4.40**		*l* **2.30**						31
	h **2.50**								32
	h **3.20**								33
	h **3.00**								34
	g **2.80**								35
	g **3.50**								36
	i **4.20**								37
	i **2.80**								38
									39
									40
									41
									42
									43
									44
									45
									46
									47
a .60									48
									49
a **2.92**		*m* 2.80		*m* 4.50			*m* 4.50	*p* **1.75**	50
a **1.72**									51
a **2.92**		*m* 2.80		*m* 4.50			*m* 4.50	*p* **1.75**	52
	i **3.50**		*n* **1.40**						53
	g **6.50**								54
	j **5.65**		*o* 2.92		*g* **2.70**	*g* 3.16			55
	i **4.00**		*f* **1.36**						56
	i **4.00**		*f* **1.08**			*g* 1.64			57
	k **3.00**		*f* **.80**			*g* 1.11			58
	i **3.80**		*l* **.40**			*g* .67			59
	g **6.20**								60
	i **3.20**		*f* **1.58**			*g* 2.95			61
	i **2.70**		*a* .84			*p* **.69**			62
	g **4.80**		*f* **2.92**						63
	g **5.00**		*i* **1.19**						64
	g **2.80**		*a* **.57**			*g* 1.10			65
	i **3.70**		*f* **1.60**			*g* 1.87			66
	i **3.50**		*f* **1.44**			*g* 2.69			67
	g **4.50**		*f* **2.20**						68
	g **2.80**		*i* 2.25			*q* **1.42**			69
	g **3.70**		*i* **1.10**			*g* 1.15			70
	g **3.90**		*i* **1.04**			*g* 1.15			71
									72

deduct $1.25 from above rates from Rawlins. *n* 19 days. *o* 30 days; as long as roads are open. *p* 35 days. *q* 39 days.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under adver

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

Number.	CLASS No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.	Quantity awarded.	Benjamin B. Felix.	E. S. Pierce.	Frank Gould.	Harry B. Lyford.	Smith & Davis Manufacturing Co.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.		St. Louis.
	Baskets:						
1	Clothes, large.....doz..	**61**	**4.75**	4.60	5.00	5.24	.....
2	Measuring, ½ bushel.....do...	**22**	.90	1.55	**1.85**	1.10	
3			1.69	2.25	1.85	1.81	
4					.95	1.76	
5	Measuring, 1 bushel.....do...	**40**	1.69	.85	1.75	1.15	.....
6			.94	1.40	1.35	1.24	
7			1.94	1.65		1.95	
8				**1.75**		1.87	
	Bedsteads, wrought-iron frame, with woven wire mattress:						
9	Double, with casters, 6 feet long inside, 4 feet wide.....No..	**494**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75
10							
11	Single, with castors, 6 feet long inside, 3 feet wide.....No..	**510**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50
12							
13	Blacking, shoe.....boxes..	**7,756**	.01 11/12	.01 81/144	.02	.021	.....
14				.03 43/144	.03½	.021	
15				.03 48/144		.02⅔	
16				.06 81/144			
	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round:						
17	15-inch, packed in cases.....doz..	**18**	1.13	1.00	1.40	1.44	
18			1.09	1.10	**1.35**	1.75	
19	18-inch, packed in cases.....do...	**24**	.....	2.00	2.65	2.75	
20				**2.25**	2.50	2.85	
	Brooms:						
21	To weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of one dozen, matted in burlaps. Samples of one dozen required.....doz..	**992**	.....	1.50	2.00	1.80	.....
22				1.65	1.95	1.99	
23							
24	Whisk.....do...	**179**	.59	.....	1.00	.94	.....
25						1.08	
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31	Bureaus, 3 drawers, burlaped and crated, not over 2 in each crate.....No..	**315**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chairs:						
32	Reed seat, close wove.....doz..	**65**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Wood, bow back, 4 spindles to back.....do...	**485**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34							
35	Wood, office, bow back and arms, with rod.do...	**10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Churns, 5-gallon, barrel pattern, revolving..No..	**16**	1.99	**1.80**	2.16	1.83	.....
37					2.00		
38	Clocks, pendulum or spring lever, 8-day.....do...	**119**	.....	.....	.....	2.40	.....
39						2.65	
40							
	Clotheslines:						
41	Galvanized wire, not smaller than 3/16 inch, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet.....feet..	**29,600**	.....	.....	.18	.25	.....
42					.16⅔	.18¾	
43						.15	
44						.14	
45	Rope.....No..	**175**	.14½	.04 3/12	.21	.06¼	.....
46			.12¼	.06 8/12	.16	.09	
47			.05	.09 7/12		.10	
48						**.12**	
49	Clothespins.....gross..	**465**	.07½	**.07⅖**	.08	.08¼	.....
50						.20	

tisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian Service.
at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

Richard F. Howe.	Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Co.	Frank A. Power.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Valentine Stortz.	Illinois Broom Co.	Henry M. Barron.	Scarritt Fur. Co.	Frank L. Hall.	Frank J. Barnes.	Mcarle and Heany Manufacturing Co.	Geo. Wm. Trout.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Simeon H. Crane.	Harry Channon.	Geo. A. Tripp.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
Chicago.	As stated.	Chicago.		As stated.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Chicago.							
																1
																2
																3
																4
																5
																6
																7
																8
2.55	*a* 3.17	**2.78**														9
2.73	*b* 2.85															10
2.33	*a* 2.87	**2.48**														11
2.49	*b* 2.55															12
			.02¼	*b* .017												13
				b .02⅜												14
				b **.03**												15
																16
																17
																18
																19
																20
			2.00		2.00	2.67										21
			2.19		2.10											22
					1.70											23
				a .67	**.95**											24
				a 1.25	1.20											25
				a 1.34												26
				a 1.00												27
				a 1.38												28
				a 1.38												29
				a 1.30												30
							4.00	**4.50**								31
				a 6.85			5.50		6.50	**6.00** 32/64						32
				a 3.97			3.75	3.85	3.75	**3.37** 1/32			3.65			33
				a 4.22												34
				a 12.72			10.80	10.75	10.80	**10.949**			10.90			35
																36
																37
			3.95										2.88			38
			2.80										2.92			39
													3.25			40
			.30								**.18**	.19	.13½			41
											.16		.15			42
											.21		.18			43
																44
												.15		.09½	*c* .18	45
														.09		46
														.07½		47
														.07		48
															.08¼	49
																50

a Delivered in Chicago. *b* Delivered in New York. *c* Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Matt Larsen.	U. S. School Furniture Co.	Mearle and Heany Mfg. Co.	Anton Peterson.	Frank L. Hall.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.			Chicago, f. o. b.	Kansas City.
1	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated ....No..	**20**	10.00	9.95	15.00	*a* 7.20	9.25
2			8.90		10.00	*b* **9.45**	
3			7.75			*c* 10.80	
4						*d* 8.10	
5						*e* 14.40	
6						*f* 16.20	
7						*g* 18.00	
	Desks, schools, with seats, double:						
8	No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old....do...	**18**	.....	2.64	.....	.....	.....
9	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old....do...	**37**	.....	2.64	.....	.....	.....
10	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old....do...	**51**	.....	2.49	.....	.....	.....
11	No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old....do...	**41**	.....	2.44	.....	.....	.....
12	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old....do...	**52**	.....	2.24	.....	.....	.....
13	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old....do...	**25**	.....	2.24	.....	.....	.....
	Desks, school, back seats for double:						
14	No. 1 ....do...	**44**	.....	2.04	.....	.....	.....
15	No. 2 ....do...	**27**	.....	2.04	.....	.....	.....
16	No. 3 ....do...	**16**	.....	1.99	.....	.....	.....
17	No. 4 ....do...	**16**	.....	1.99	.....	.....	.....
18	No. 5 ....do...	**16**	.....	1.99	.....	.....	.....
	Desks, school, with seats, single:						
19	No. 1, for scholars 18 to 21 years old....do...	**86**	.....	1.99	.....	.....	.....
20	No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old....do...	**91**	.....	1.99	.....	.....	.....
21	No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old....do...	**71**	.....	1.89	.....	.....	.....
22	No. 4, for scholars 18 to 21 years old....do...	**60**	.....	1.89	.....	.....	.....
23	No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old....do...	**55**	.....	1.79	.....	.....	.....
24	No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old....do...	**35**	.....	1.79	.....	.....	.....
	Desks, school, back seats for single:						
25	No. 1 ....do...	**25**	.....	1.59	.....	.....	.....
26	No. 2 ....do...	**33**	.....	1.59	.....	.....	.....
27	No. 3 ....do...	**22**	.....	1.59	.....	.....	.....
28	No. 4 ....do...	**12**	.....	1.59	.....	.....	.....
29	No. 5 ....do...	**9**	.....	1.59	.....	.....	.....
30	Desks, teachers', medium size and quality, burlaped and crated ....No..	**33**	5.00	6.74	8.00	*q* 9.00	.....
31			6.50			*r* **7.20**	
32						*s* 9.45	
33						*t* 10.80	
34						*u* 8.10	
	Machines, sewing:						
35	Family, with cover and accessories....do...	**1.49**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36							
37							
38							
39							
40							
41	Tailor's, with attachments ....do...	**26**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42							
	Mattresses, excelsior, cotton top, packed in burlaps, crated, not over 4 in one crate:						
43	Double, 6 by 4 feet, not less than 45 pounds each, No....	**855**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44							
45							
46	Single, 6 by 3 feet, not less than 35 pounds each, No....	**945**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47							
48							

a Flat top, 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches.
b Flat top, 4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 8 inches.
c Flat top, 5 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.
d Flat top, 4 feet by 2 feet 6 inches.
e Curtain desk, 4 feet by 2 feet 6 inches.
f Curtain desk, 4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 8 inches.
g Curtain desk, 5 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.
h W. & W. No. 9, family.
i Style No. 2, standard vibratory.
j Style No. 2, rotary.
k W. & W. D12015.
l Style 10, standard tailoring.
m Family Reliable, New York delivery.
n Family Reliable, Chicago delivery.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Springfield Furniture Co.	John B. Sherwood.	Thos. Kane & Co.	Scarritt Furniture Co.	The Manitowoc Seating Co.	Edward T. Howard.	Chas. W. Kallett.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Fred Schultz.	The Cold Blast Feather Co.	Valentine Stortz.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
Chicago or St. Louis.	Chicago.		St. Louis	Chicago.		As stated.	Chicago.					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
												2
												3
												4
												5
												6
												7
2.05	2.15	2.18	2.55	2.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
2.05	2.15	2.18	2.53	2.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
1.90	2.00	2.00	2.42	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
1.90	1.95	2.00	2.40	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
1.75	1.80	1.80	2.36	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
1.75	1.70	1.80	2.32	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
1.55	1.50	1.60	1.97	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
1.55	1.50	1.60	1.97	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
1.55	1.45	1.50	1.97	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
1.55	1.45	1.50	1.97	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
1.55	1.45	1.35	1.97	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
1.65	1.70	1.75	1.99	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
1.65	1.70	1.75	1.97	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
1.55	1.60	1.60	1.90	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
1.55	1.60	1.60	1.88	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
1.45	1.50	1.45	1.86	1.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
1.45	1.50	1.45	1.84	1.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
1.35	1.30	1.35	1.65	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
1.35	1.30	1.35	1.65	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
1.35	1.30	1.30	1.65	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
1.35	1.30	1.30	1.65	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
1.35	1.30	1.25	1.65	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
6.50	.....	7.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
												31
												32
												33
												34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*h* **17.90**	*m* 16.49	18.34	*v* 15.19	.....	.....	.....	35
					i 18.00	*n* 17.09		*w* 15.69				36
					j 18.75			*x* 16.69				37
								y 14.69				38
								z 15.44				39
								[1] 19.19				40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*k* **23.00**	*o* 21.49	23.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
					l 22.00	*p* 22.09						42
.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.12	3.03	3.75	43
									2.77	2.48	3.94	44
									2.42			45
.....	.....	.....	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.57	2.78	2.97	46
									2.29	2.28	3.30	47
									1.98			48

o Taylor's No. 10, New York delivery.
p Taylor's No. 10, Chicago delivery.
q Flat top, size 4 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 7 inches.
r Flat top, size 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches.
s Flat top, size 4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 8 inches.
t Flat top, size 5 feet by 2 feet 8 inches.
u Flat top, size 4 feet by 2 feet 6 inches.
v N. E. Queen, 2 drawers.
w N. E. Queen, 4 drawers.
x N. E. Queen, 6 drawers.
y Singer, 2 drawers.
z Singer, 4 drawers.
[1] Drop head, 4 drawers.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Benj. B. Felix.	E. S. Pierce.	Frank Gould.	Harry B. Lyford.	Geo. A. Tripp.	Fred Schultz.	Scarritt Fur. Co.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.				St. Louis.
	Measures, wood, iron-bound, or all iron, cased:								
1	1-peck.....doz..	**9**	1.34	1.40	**1.45**	1.41	.....	.....	.....
2			1.49			1.35			
3			1.73						
4	½-bushel.....do...	**17**	1.49	1.60	**1.60**	1.55	.....	.....	.....
5			1.98			1.72			
6			2.73						
7	Mopsticks.....do...	**214**	.55	**.46**	.55	.61	.59	.....	.....
8			.69			.57			
9	Pails, wood, 3 iron hoops, painted, heavy stable pattern.....doz..	**28**	1.80	1.80	1.78	.....	.....	.....	.....
				4.00					
10				**4.25**					
11									
12	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair or mixed filling, packed in burlaps and crated, not over 20 in one crate.....No..	**2,054**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.06	.65
13								**.84**	
14								.67	
15								.60	
16									
17									
18	Roller-pins, 2¼ by 13 inches, exclusive of handle.....doz..	**33**	.....	.....	.39	**.41**	.....	.....	.....
	Rope, manila:								
19	⅜-inch.....lbs..	**5,981**	.....	.....	.07¼	.0699	.....	.....	.....
20									
21	½-inch .....do...	**7,917**	.....	.....	.06¾	.0649	.....	.....	.....
22									
23	⅝-inch .....do...	**2,370**	.....	.....	.06¾	.0649	.....	.....	.....
24									
25	¾-inch .....do...	**3,495**	.....	.....	.06¾	.0649	.....	.....	.....
26									
27	1-inch .....do...	**2,875**	.....	.....	.06¾	.0649	.....	.....	.....
28									
29	1½-inch .....do...	**315**	.....	.....	.06¾	.0649	.....	.....	.....
30									
31	Stools, wood.....doz..	**250**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Washboards, double zinc, in bundles of 1 dozen, with 2 cleats 2 by ⅜ inch each side of bundle, dozen.....	**274**	1.79	1.90	1.75	1.25	.....	.....	.....
33			1.89	1.65		1.50			
34				1.40		1.75			
35						1.50			
36						**2.00**			
37									
38									
39									
40	Washstands, wood, papered and crated, not over 4 in one crate, No.....	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00
41	Washing machines, No. 3 .....No..	**180**	**1.97**	2.04 2/12	2.15	1.92	.....	.....	.....
42						2.09			
43	Washtubs, cedar, 3 hoops, in nests of the 3 largest sizes.....doz..	**54**	6.56	.....	7.75	4.70	.....	.....	.....
						4.48			
44						5.56			
45						5.35			
46						6.40			
47						5.77			
48						8.10			
49									
	Wringers, clothes, "Universal" or equal:								
50	No. 1 .....No..	**175**	2.99	3.75	3.70	3.74	.....	.....	.....
51					2.97½	2.88			
52	No. 2 .....do...	**99**	**1.45**	1.66	1.92	1.67	.....	.....	.....
53					1.48	1.49			

NOTE.—See also Class 17, Hardware.

* No award.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.
at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

The Cold Blast Feather Co.	Valentine Stortz.	Harry Channon.	Mearle and Heany Mfg. Co.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Geo. C. Finney & Co.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Wm. R. Morgan.			Simeon H. Crane.	Frank L. Hall.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
Chicago.							Chicago.	St. Louis.	Kans. City.	Chicago.	Kans. City.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
												2
												3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
												5
												6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
												8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
												10
												11
.91	1.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.78	1.09											13
.71	.92											14
.64	.79											15
.52	.60											16
	.47½											17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....				.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.07½	.....	.069	.07¼	.0707	(a) 5.75	(a) 5.80	(a) 6.00	.....	.....	19
							6.75	**6.80**	**7.00**			20
.....	.....	.07	.....	.064	.06¾	.0657	5.25	5.30	5.50	.....	.....	21
							6.25	**6.30**	**6.50**			22
.....	.....	.07	.....	.064	.06¾	.0657	5.25	5.30	5.50	.....	.....	23
							6.25	**6.30**	**6.50**			24
.....	.....	.07	.....	.064	.06¾	.0657	5.25	5.30	5.50	.....	.....	25
							6.25	**6.30**	**6.50**			26
.....	.....	.07	.....	.064	.06¾	.0657	5.25	5.30	5.50	.....	.....	27
							6.25	**6.30**	**6.50**			28
.....	.....	.07	.....	.064	.06¾	.0657	5.25	5.30	5.50	.....	.....	29
							6.25	**6.30**	**6.50**			30
.....	4.22	.....	**3.69⅔**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.80	3.75	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
						1.72						33
						2.47						34
						2.23						35
						2.47						36
						2.23						37
						2.23						38
						1.97						39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.15	.....	41
												42
.....	.....	.....	.....	**7.70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
												44
												45
												46
												47
												48
												49
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.87**	.....	50
				3.48								51
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.48	.....	52
				1.73								53

a Per 100 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rate

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	Albert Kuhlmey.	Philip Constam.	Harry B. Lyford.	George Oberne.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Owen Gathright, jr.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.			
	Bits, loose ring, snaffle, malleable iron, X. C.:							
1	2½-inch, jointed ..... doz..	**57**	**.41**	.44	.36	.45	.43½	.46
2	2½-inch, stiff ..... do...	**20**	**.41**	.44	.89	.45	.43½	.46
3					.62			
4	Blankets, horse ..... No...	**265**	**1.24**	.....	.....	.....	1.20	*a* .90
5			1.23				1.20	
6			1.48				1.40	
7			1.65½				1.48	
8			2.03					
9	Bridles, riding ..... doz..	**13**	**7.13**	6.25	.....	.....	.....	7.64
10			9.36	6.60				8.67
11			10.38	7.65				7.85
12								
13								
14	Brushes, horse, leather backs .... do...	**33**	10.19	.....	11.50	6.75	4.49	4.95
15			8.49		5.75	8.50	5.74	5.50
16			7.35		6.50	6.25		8.62
17			5.09		15.00	11.25		
18			3.68		14.00	12.50		
19								
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29	Buckles, breast strap, snaps and buckles, malleable iron, X. C., 1½-inch, gross	**16**	7.42	5.50	.....	**6.74**	.....	7.50
30			7.42	6.00				6.50
31								
	Buckles, bar rein, malleable iron, X. C.:							
32	⅝-inch ..... gross..	**31**	.57	.51	**.43**	.60	.57½	.48
33				.57	.48			
34				.57				
35	¾-inch ..... do...	**44**	.77	.68	**.60**	.69	.77	.63
36				.76	.64			
37				.76				
38	⅞-inch ..... do...	**28**	.89	.87	**.73**	.80	.87½	.80
39				.90	.75			
40				.90				
41	1-inch ..... do...	**41**	1.11	1.00	**.85**	.95	1.12	.93
42				1.10	.94			
43				1.10				
	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron, X. C.:							
44	⅝-inch ..... gross..	**16**	.39	.40	**.33**	.37½	.39½	.36
45	¾-inch ..... do...	**14**	.52	.52	**.43**	.50	.52½	.48
46	⅞-inch ..... do...	**23**	.71	.71	**.59**	.70	.72½	.66
47	1-inch ..... do..	**23**	.91	.91	**.76**	.87½	.92	.84
	Buckles, harness, sensible, malleable iron:							
48	1¼-inch ..... gross..	**13**	1.48	1.48	**1.23**	1.40	1.47½	1.35
49	1½-inch ..... do...	**13**	1.87	1.88	**1.60**	1.75	1.87	1.71
	Buckles, roller, girth, malleable, iron, X. C.:							
50	1¼-inch ..... gross..	**30**	1.18	1.05	.....	**1.11**	1.17	1.20
	Buckles, roller, harness, malleable iron, X. C.:							
51	⅝-inch ..... gross..	**16**	.40	.36	.41	**.37½**	.40½	.41
52	¾-inch ..... do...	**14**	.49	.44	.45	**.45**	.48½	.50
53	⅞-inch ..... do...	**24**	.57	.50	**.52**	.53	.57	.56
54	1-inch ..... do...	**30**	.65	.57	.62	**.58½**	.63½	.65
55	1¼-inch ..... do...	**34**	.94	.83	.89	**.87½**	.94	.95
56	1¾-inch ..... do...	**14**	1.44	1.44	1.36	**1.35**	1.42	1.45

a 100 only.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

W. S. Perkins.	Samuel I. Reed.	Herman Kiper.	Benj. B. Felix.	Frank Gould.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Valentine Stortz.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago, St. Louis, or Carlisle.	Chicago.						
.45½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.45½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
							3
97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1.20							5
2.64							6
1.94							7
							8
8.88	10.25	7.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
9.44	8.75	8.00					10
9.63	7.91	9.00					11
9.75	6.23	10.25					12
		8.40					13
.....	.....	.....	2.00	5.75	6.50	9.00	14
			2.50	4.50	5.50	8.00	15
			3.00	3.50	7.50	7.38	16
			3.50		**4.25**	6.75	17
			6.50		5.25	6.00	18
			7.50		10.50	6.00	19
			10.00		7.00	6.00	20
					9.00	7.00	21
					6.00	6.00	22
						3.00	23
						4.50	24
						5.00	25
						4.50	26
						5.00	27
						6.00	28
7.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
7.74							30
7.74							31
.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
.59							33
							34
.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.80							36
							37
.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.93							39
							40
1.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
1.15							42
							43
.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
1.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
1.96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
1.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Albert Kuhlmey.	Philip Constam.	Herman Kiper.	Harry B. Lyford.	George Oberne.
			Point of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
	Buckles, trace, 3-loop Champion, X. C.:						
1	1½-inch ....pairs..	**200**	**.04⅓**	.05	.....	.32	.04¾
2	1¾-inch ....do...	**906**	.05	.05	.....	.38	.05½
3	1¾-inch ....do...	**190**	**.05⅔**	.06	.....	.42	.06
4	2-inch ....do...	**256**	**.08**	.09	.....	.50	.08
5	Chains, halter, with snap, 4½-foot, No. 0..doz..	**5**	1.34	.....	.....	**1.16**	.....
6						1.15	
7	Cinchas....do...	**32**	4.68	1.15	1.80	.....	.....
8			3.60	1.25	2.45		
9			2.47	2.50	4.70		
10			4.96				
11			2.70				
12			1.76				
13	Clips, trace, polished, 4½-inch, malleable iron, dozen....	**158**	.12	.12	.....	**.09½**	.....
	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned:						
14	1½-inch ....doz..	**39**	**.15**	.16	.....	.14	.16½
15	1¾-inch ....do...	**98**	.17	.19	.....	**.16**	.16½
16	1¾-inch ....do...	**26**	.21	.23	.....	.20	.25
17	2-inch ....do...	**45**	.27	.30	.....	**.26**	.30
	Collars, horse, by half inches:						
18	Medium, 17 to 19 inches....do...	**97**	5.12	10.65	*a* 12.45	.....	.....
19			6.77	12.65	*a* 13.70		
20			8.14	14.25	*a* 15.15		
21			12.70	13.75	*a* 15.30		
22			13.70				
23	Large, 19½ to 21 inches....do...	**32**	5.36	10.65	*a* 14.45	.....	.....
24			6.94	12.65	*a* 15.90		
25			8.34	14.25	*a* 16.10		
26			12.88	13.75			
27			14.10				
28	Collars, mules, 15 to 16½ inches, by half inches, dozen....	**61**	2.54	10.65	*a* 11.45	.....	.....
29			4.58	12.65	*a* 12.70		
30			**11.68**	14.25			
31			12.67	13.75			
32	Currycombs, tinned iron, 8 bars ....doz..	**47**	**.94**	.....	.....	.70	.80
33			.70			.90	.90
34						1.10	
35						1.20	
36	Halters....do...	**82**	7.03	7.00	*c* 7.25	.....	.....
37			5.37	8.30	*c* 8.50		
38			6.03		*c* 8.00		
39			7.03		*c* 9.40		
40			6.03		*d* 5.15		
41			4.58		*d* 6.10		
42					*d* 5.75		
43					*d* 6.65		
44	Hair, gray goat....lbs..	**345**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.05**
45							.05½
46	Hames, Concord, size 18 and 20 inches, wood, high top, clip and breast ring ....pairs...	**242**	**.44**	.....	.....	.....	.....
47							
48	Harness, double, complete, with breeching, Concord hames ....sets...	***930**	13.23	13.65	12.35	.....	.....
49			**15.18**	15.48	14.10		
50			16.09	15.60	17.25		
51			16.61		*e* 16.75		
52			17.25		*e* 18.60		
53			19.31		17.70		

* 780 sets awarded to A. Kuhlmey; 10 sets to Genoa School; 120 sets to Carlisle School; 20 sets to Lawrence School.

a Delivered in Chicago or Kansas City.

b Delivered in Chicago.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—CONTINUED.

Thos. A. Harvey.	Owen Gathright, jr.	W. S. Perkins.	Geo. W. Trout.	Jas. P. Jackson.	Samuel I. Reed.	Benj. B. Felix.	Frank Gould.	Valentine Stortz.	John C. Corcoran.	Haskell Institute.	Number.
Point of delivery.											
Chicago.											
.044	.04	.04½									1
.05¼	.05	.04⅝									2
.057	.06	.06									3
.07	.08	.08½									4
1.32			1.35								5
1.34											6
	1.30	1.89									7
	1.54										8
	1.76										9
	1.98										10
	2.42										11
											12
.12		.12½									13
.16	.14	.15									14
.17½	.17	.18									15
.21¼	**.20**	.22½									16
.26½	.26	.28									17
	15.31	12.70		15.80	14.48						18
	13.20	13.34		13.63	**13.45**						19
		13.89		13.12							20
											21
											22
	15.90	13.86		16.35	15.26						23
		14.31		14.40	**14.89**						24
		14.99		13.90							25
											26
											27
	12.50	9.18		15.23	12.24						28
		12.22		12.98	11.82						29
		12.86		12.48							30
		13.41									31
	.74					.89	.95	*b* .64			32
						1.09	.74	*b* .60			33
						.85		*b* .76			34
											35
6.62	7.88	**7.49**		12.10	10.10						36
7.64		6.68		7.48	8.98						37
		8.75		6.04	8.22						38
		9.70			8.18						39
					6.70						40
											41
											42
											43
											44
											45
.47		.43½									46
		.43¾									47
		13.28		19.53	19.67				22.95	20.00	48
		13.66			18.26				22.87		49
		17.00			17.40				22.71		50
		17.00			16.68				22.67		51
		12.62							20.89		52
		15.80							20.61		53

c With ties.
d Without ties.
e With 1¾-inch traces. Sample, No. 4, $17.25, No. 5, $19.25.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Albert Kuhlmey.	Philip Constam.	Herman Kiper.	Jno. C. Corcoran.	Haskell Institute.	Jas. P. Jackson.	W. S. Perkins.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.		Kans. City.	Chicago.	Chic., St. L., Carlisle.
	Harness, double, Concord hames:								
1	Complete, without breeching .....sets..	**135**	11.64	12.08	11.35	20.22	17.50	17.15	12.28
2			**f13.62**	13.96	13.10	20.14			12.66
3			14.49	14.50	15.35	19.98			15.70
4			15.09		15.50	19.94			15.88
5			15.45		16.35				11.62
6			16.54		16.15				14.50
7	Plow, with backband and collars .....sets..	**421**	6.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.10	6.78
8			**7.46**						8.14
9			8.03						
10			10.03						
	Leather:								
11	Calfskin.....lbs..	**2,148**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12									
13	Harness (15 to 22 pounds per side).....lbs..	**26,961**	.229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.23
14			.22						
15			.23						
16	Kip (about 5 pounds per side).....lbs..	**2,250**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17									
18									
19	Lace, per pound ...sides..	**110**	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Sole, hemlock.....lbs..	**4,935**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Sole, oak .....do...	**12,700**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22									
23									
24									
	Pad hooks:								
25	Band, X. C .....gross..	**1**	5.00	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.31
26			6.45						
27	Pad screws, X. C.....do...	**4 6/12**	.99	.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.03
28	Rivets, hame, Norway, malleable, 7/8-inch .....lbs..	**173**	.06¼	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Rings, halter.....gross..	**24**	.49	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.66½
30									
	Rings, harness, malleable iron, X. C.:								
31	¾-inch .....gross..	**12**	.31	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.32
32	7/8-inch .....do...	**13**	.37	.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.39
33	1-inch .....do...	**13**	.46	.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.48½
34	1¼-inch .....do...	**5**	.60	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.63½
35	1½-inch .....do...	**18**	**.77**	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.80
36	1¾-inch .....do...	**27**	**.84**	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.87
	Rosettes, nickel-plate:								
37	1½-inch .....do..	**2**	1.44	1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.85
38			1.44						1.15
39			1.44						
40			**1.44**						
41	2-inch .....do...	**8**	2.00	1.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25
42			2.00						1.30
43			2.00						
44			**2.00**						
45	Saddles.....No..	**66**	4.31	**6.50**	*d* 5.40	.....	.....	7.50	4.75
46			5.02		*d* 5.85			6.08	6.00
47			6.18		*d* 6.45			5.40	6.85
48			6.96		*d* 7.00			4.95	6.75
49			8.42		*d* 6.70			4.90	7.20
50			9.70		*d* 7.45			4.12	11.40
51					*e* 6.20				
52					*e* 6.65				
53					*e* 7.25				
54					*e* 7.80				
55					*e* 7.50				
56					*e* 8.25				

a With hame like on double harness, $10.51. *b* With hame like on double harness, $9.33.
f 55 sets awarded to Kuhlmey; Lawrence school, 60 sets; Genoa school, 20 sets.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Sam'l. I. Reed.	Max Frank.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Julius Frieberg.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Harry A. Hess.	Charles W. Allen.	Charles Kimbark.	Geo. Oberne.	Valentine Stortz.	Chas. S. Walton.	Henry M. Barron.	Stevenson Bros. & Co.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Harry B. Lyford.	Owen Gathright, jr.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
Chicago.					All points.	Chicago.			Chic., St. L., or Carlisle.	N. Y., Chic., or Carlisle.	Chicago.					
18.92																1
17.59																2
14.33																3
																4
																5
																6
a 11.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
b 10.08																8
																9
																10
.....	.90	.74	.....	.74	.60	.....	.....	**.69**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
	.58				.60											12
.2495	.2698	.....	.25	.31	.....	.23	.32	**.26 5/16**	.24½	.26	.29½	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.2290			.23			.23		.241		.25						14
.2180								.231								15
.....	.52	.42	.....	.44	.37	.....	.....	**.44**	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
					.37											17
					.47											18
.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.399	.....	.....	.....	.48	**.38**	*c*.126	.....	19
.1799	.17	.....	.....	.24	.....	**.17**	.....	.1849	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.2399	.24	.....	.....	.247	.....	.....	.....	.2449	.....	.23½	.269	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
										.22¾						22
										.23¼						23
										.23						24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.62	.....	.....	25
																26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.99	**.92**	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.056	**.05⅓**	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.57	1.09	**.74**	29
													1.87	.76		30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.31½	**.27**	.29	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.37	**.32**	.34	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.46	**.40**	.43	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.59	**.56**	.55	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.88	.80	.80	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.99	1.14	.90	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
																38
																39
																40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
																42
																43
																44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
																46
																47
																48
																49
																50
																51
																52
																53
																54
																55
																56

c Per square feet. *d* Unlined. *e* Wool lined.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 1, 1896; for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Albert Kuhlmey.	Philip Constam.	W. S. Perkins.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Harry A. Hess.	George Oberne.	Harry B. Lyford.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Owen Gathright, jr.	Number.
			Points of delivery.									
			Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chic., St. L., or Carlisle.	Chicago.	All points.	Chicago.				
1	Sheepskins, for shoe linings, doz	**48**				4.20	**5.00**	5.10				1
2						4.95	4.50	4.95				2
3							3.50					3
4							**4.25**					4
	Snaps, harness, X. C.:											
5	⅞-inch gross	**29**	2.97	2.40	1.40				1.58	1.47		5
6			**1.34**	1.60								6
7			2.37	1.80								7
8			1.80									8
9	1-inch do	**44**	2.97	2.40	1.40				1.68	1.48		9
10			**1.34**	1.68								10
11			2.37	1.96								11
12			1.92									12
13	1¼-inch do	**19**	4.09	3.30	2.42				2.88	2.70		13
14			**2.32**	2.86								14
15			3.26	3.12								15
16			3.12									16
17	Spots, silvered, 1-inch do	**16**		.70	**.26**					.98		17
18	Surcingles doz	**20**	.97		2.00					1.24		18
19			1.43		2.30					1.52		19
20			**1.54**		2.76							20
21			1.78		3.91							21
22			2.44									22
23			2.84									23
	Swivels, bridle, X. C., loop:											
24	⅝-inch gross	**1 6/12**	**.81**	1.36	.85				.86			24
25	¾-inch do	**5**	**.81**	1.48	.85				.86			25
	Terrets, band, X. C.:											
26	1½-inch doz	**10**	.30	.31	.32				.32	.28	**.28**	26
27	1⅝-inch do	**14**	.35	.35	.36½				**.32**	.37	.32	27
28	Trace carriers, X. C do	**64**	.20	.20	.20½			21	.21	.21½	**.21**	28
29				.20							.36	29
30											.18	30
31	Trees, self-adjusting, X. C., dozen	**3**	2.64	2.84	2.99				**2.70**	2.62		31
	Wax:											
32	Saddler's lbs	**312**						**.04¾**				32
33	Shoemaker's, small ball, balls	**2,300**	*a* **.31**					.34				33
34	Winkers, ¾-inch, sensible, 2 seams, patent leather doz	**33**	**1.25**	1.50	1.90							34
35					1.95							35

a At per 100.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Albert Kuhlmey.	Philip Constam.	Herman Kiper.	Jas. P. Jackson.	W. S. Perkins.	Harry B. Lyford.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Samuel I. Reed.	Number.
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago.		Chicago, St. Louis, or Carlisle.	Chicago.			
	Additional for training schools.										
1	Breast chains ..... pairs..	**75**	.48	.....	.....	.....	.14¼	.13	.....	.....	1
2			.56					.12			2
3			.62								3
4			**.67**								4
5			.73								5
6	Breast straps, leather, 2-inch. do...	**75**	.90	.85	.81	.....	.83	.....	.80	**.79**	6
7			.78								7
8	Cockeyes, screwed, X. C., 1½-inch, with roller..... doz..	**20**	.....	.24	.....	.....	.22	**.21½**	.....	.....	8
9	Collars, horse, for driving harness ..... doz..	**2**	12.00	12.00	9.90	13.12	12.00	.....	.....	**13.56**	9
10					11.00					12.20	10
11										11.25	11
12	Dressing, harness, Frank Miller's or equal ..... galls..	**3**	**.89**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.88	.....	12
	Hames, Concord:										
13	With bolt, back strap, and breast ring..... pairs..	**40**	**.62**	.....	.....	.....	.69½	.....	.66	.....	13
14			.62						.68		14
15									.71½		15
16									.73½		16
17	High top, with long staple, pairs	**180**	**.43**	.....	.....	.....	.47	.....	.45	.....	17
18									.473		18
19	For driving harness.... pairs..	**24**	.47	**.54**	.....	.....	.43½	.....	.....	.....	19
20			.47				.43½				20
21	Housings, pad, team, patent leather ..... pairs..	**30**	.28	.22	.....	.....	.19	.....	.....	.....	21
22			.32				**.29**				22
23			.36								23
24			.42								24
25	Lines, leather, double, lead, 24 feet ..... pairs..	**100**	1.61	1.83	1.95	1.98	1.82	.....	1.80	1.79	25
26			1.84		2.15		2.09			**1.72**	26
	Snaps, harness, X. C.:										
27	1½-inch..... gross..	**6**	4.45	3.60	.....	.....	3.03	3.20	2.95	.....	27
28			**2.90**	3.15							28
29			3.56	3.50							29
30			3.52								30
31	1⅜-inch..... do...	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.03**	.....	3.20	.....	31
32	2-inch..... do...	**1**	5.94	4.75	.....	.....	**4.19**	.....	4.32	.....	32
33			4.00	8.60							33
34			4.75								34
35			4.09								35

NOTE.—See also Class 17, Hardware.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Number.	CLASS NO. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	Quantity awarded.	Frank Gould.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Harry B. Lyford.	Geo. W. Trout.	Fred K. Maus.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Simeon H. Crane.	Stevenson Bros. & Co.	Edward A. Wadham.
			Point of delivery.								
			Chicago.								
1	Augers, post-hole, 9-inch ..No..	**64**	.....	.38	*a* 4.22	*a* **5.00**	*a* 4.80	*a* 4.47	.36	....	...
2	Axle grease, 2 dozen boxes in a case, per dozen .....doz..	**2,028**	.37½	.....	.36	.....	.....	.....	*b*. 33⅓	1.00	.36
3									*c*. **33⅓**		
4	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½-bushel, not less than 12 pounds per doz .....doz..	**520**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	...
5	Corn planters:										
6	Hand.....No..	**178**	.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	**.44**	....	...
7	2-horse.....do...	**19**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	...
8	Cornshellers, hand, medium size .....No..	**36**	.....	.....	1.12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	...
9	Cradles, grain, 4-finger, with scythes, packed in cases.doz..	**4 9/12**	.....	.....	**12.25**	.....	.....	.....	14.85	....	...
10	Cultivators: 1-horse, iron frame, 5-blade, with wheel.....No..	**125**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	...
11											
12											
13											
14	Walking, 2-horse .....No..	**75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	...
15	Diggers, post-hole, steel blade, iron handle, or 2 steel blades with 2 wooden handles ..No..	**302**	.....	*a* 4.23	.36½	*a* 6.38	*a* 4.40	.36	**.36¼**	....	...
16				*a* 6.75	.54	*a* 6.38			.60		
17	Feed cutters.....do...	**18**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	...
	Forks, hay, c. s., 5½-foot handles, packed in cases:										
18	3 oval tines..... doz..	**130**	.....	.....	**1.99**	.....	.....	2.18	2.00	....	...
19					2.27			2.50	2.10		
20	4 oval tines .....do...	**150**	.....	.....	**2.63**	.....	.....	2.93	2.75	....	...
21					3.13			3.48	2.84		
	Forks, manure, c. s., packed in cases:										
22	4 oval tines, long handles dozen	**27**	.....	.....	**2.64**	.....	.....	2.87	2.65	....	...
23					3.06			3.38	2.77		
24	5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule....doz..	**52**	.....	.....	4.39	.....	.....	4.84	**4.23**	....	...
25					5.14			5.56	4.65		
26	Handles, ax, 36-inch, hickory, all white (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases dozen	**1,275**	1.25	1.28	1.08	.89	1.20	.....	1.28	....	...
27			90			1.25					
28						1.52					

a Per dozen. *b* Light. *c* Dark. *d* Each.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Allerton Lubricant Co.	Fiske Bros. Refining Co.	Melvin J. Nealr.	Wm. J. Johnson.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Jno. A. Johnson.	Jno. W. Good.	Wm. H. Parlin.	Jno. G. Kelley.	Bristol & Gale Co.	Wm. R. Morgan.	Jno. W. Roelker.	Jos. B. Morrison.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Geo. H. Francis.	Benj. W. Marr.	William Butterworth.	Valentine Stortz.	Number.
Points of delivery.																		
Chicago.							All points.	Chicago.		As stated.	All points.	Chicago.				All points.	Chicago.	
																		1
.29	.41																	2
	.39																	3
		d.12	1.54	1.60														4
		d.12¾		1.65														5
																		6
					15.90	17.75	18.50											7
				4.73				4.46	**4.37**									8
																		9
					2.50		2.25		2.40	*e* 2.40	**2.75**			2.75				10
										f 2.45								11
										g 2.55								12
										h 2.50								13
					8.50		10.90				**14.50**	9.50		10.00		11.45		14
											.25							15
								8.70	**8.50**									16
																		17
																		18
																		19
																		20
																		21
																		22
																		23
																		24
																		25
													1.10		1.20		1.09	26
															1.00		**1.19**	27
																		28

e Chicago. *f* St. Louis. *g* Kansas City. *h* St. Paul.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford.	Simeon H. Crane.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Geo. W. Trout.	Fredk. K. Maus.	Benj. W. Marr.	Val. Stortz.	Jno. A. Johnson.	Bristol & Gale Co.
			Point of delivery.									
			Chicago.									
	Handles (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases:											
1	Hay fork, 5½-foot.....doz..	**45**	.55	**.49½**	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....
2	Pick, 36-inch, No. 1.....do...	**88**	.90	.78	.83	**1.10**	.80	.98	1.00	1.52	.....	....
3							.75			1.10		
4							.85					
	Handles, plow:											
5	Left-hand.....do...	**68**	.....	.....	**.86**	1.25	....	1.02	....	.....	.....	....
6	Right-hand.....do...	**67**	.....	.....	**1.09**	1.36	....	1.10	....	.....	.....	....
	Handles (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases:											
7	Shovel, long.....doz..	**31**	**.73**	.75	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....
8	Spade.....do...	**24**	**1.25**	1.00	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....
9	Harrows, 40-tooth, ⅝ by 10 inches, headed, with drawbar and clevises.....No..	**252**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	2.80	3.60
	Hoes, garden, c. s.:											
10	Solid shanks, 8-inch.....doz..	**153**	1.82	1.83	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....
11			**2.05**									
12	Grub, oval eye, No. 2.....do...	**25**	2.34	2.42	3.90	.....	2.88	**2.42**	....	2.80	.....	....
13	Knives, hay.....do...	**22**	5.48	4.80	.....	.....	4.75	.....	....	.....	.....	....
14			4.67									
15	Machines, mowing, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke complete, with two dozen extra sections.....No..	**422**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	20.50	....
16												
17												
18												
19	Machines, thrashing, mounted, cylinder to be not less than 30 inches, with 10-horsepower, stacker, singletrees, doubletrees, neck yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures, complete.....No..	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....
20	Mattocks, ax, c. s.....doz..	**13**	3.13	3.15	3.25	**2.50**	3.68	3.18	....	3.42	.....	....
21							3.56					
22	Oxbow keys, 2-inch.....do...	**8**	.30	**.28**	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....
23			.35									
24	Oxbows, 2-inch.....do...	**6**	.....	2.00	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....
25				2.20								
26	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds.....doz..	**66**	**2.44**	2.54	2.70	2.97	2.85	2.52	....	2.75½	.....	....
27							3.15					

a 4-foot 6-inch cut.
b 5-foot cut.
c New Deering mower, 4½-foot cut.
d Deering Ideal, 4½-foot cut.
e 4½-foot cut.
f 4½-foot cut.
g 5-foot cut.
h Complete, with all necessary tools and oilers, 4 feet 6 inches cut.

advertisement of April, 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Geo. H. Francis.	Wm. Butterworth.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Gerald Hannay.	S. B. Glessner.	Wm. R. Morgan.	James Deering.	John H. Mills.	Acme Harvester Co.	Ossian D. Frary.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Jos. W. French.	Advance Thresher Co.	Aultman and Taylor Manufacturing Co.	
Points of delivery.														
All points.	All points.	Chicago.			As stated.	Chicago.		St. Louis.	Chicago or St. Paul.	Chicago.				Number.
														1
														2
														3
														4
														5
														6
														7
														8
3.75	**3.85**													9
		1.90												10
		2.18												11
		2.55												12
		4.79	**4.61**											13
														14
				a22.50 b23.50	k23.50 m23.80 l25.10 n24.80	c23 d30	25.50	e23.00 f23.50 g24.00	26.45	h**21.20**				15 16 17 18
											303.00	i412.50	j320.00	19
		3.38												20
														21
														22
														23
		2.48												24
														25
		2.58												26
														27

i F. o. b.
j 10-horse Woodbury Power, Dixie 10-inch cylinder separator.
k Chicago.
l Kansas City.
m St. Louis.
n St. Paul.

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Jno. W. Roelker.	Wm. H. Parlin.	Jos. B. Morrison.	Wm. Butterworth.	Hartig Becker Plow Co.	Bristol & Gale Co.	Geo. H. Francis.	Grand Detour Plow Co.	J. J. Parkhurst.
			Points of delivery.								
			All points.	Chicago.	All points.		St. Louis.	Chicago.	All points.	Chicago.	
	Plows, c. s., with extra share:										
1	8-inch, 1-horse.....No..	**106**	3.00	2.90	2.95	**2.75**	....	....	3.00	....	....
2	10-inch, 2-horse .....do...	**288**	**4.50**	4.25	3.75	4.50	....	....	4.00	....	....
3					4.10						
4	12-inch, 2-horse.....do...	**399**	**6.15**	5.90	5.35	6.15	....	....	6.75	....	....
5					5.60						
6	14-inch, 2-horse.....do...	**76**	9.00	6.50	*a* 5.75	**6.75**	....	....	7.50	....	....
7					*b* 6.00						
	Plows, breaking, with rolling coulter, gauge wheel, and extra share:										
8	12-inch .....No..	**80**	.....	6.40	*a* 6.00	7.15	....	....	8.00	5.95	....
9					*b* **6.00**						
10	14-inch.....do...	**36**	.....	6.50	6.40	7.50	....	....	8.25	6.20	....
11					**6.40**						
12	Plows, shovel, double, with iron beam .....No..	**287**	1.50	1.40	1.25	**1.50**	2.65	1.40	1.40	....	....
13					1.48						
	Plow beams, for—										
14	8-inch plow .....do...	**98**	.....	....	.30	.....	....	....	.....	....	.39
15	10-inch plow .....do...	**78**	.....	....	.35	.....	....	....	.....	....	.42
16	12-inch plow .....do...	**178**	.....	....	.45	.....	....	....	.....	....	.44
17	14-inch plow .....do...	**56**	.....	....	.50	.....	....	....	.....	....	.49
18	14-inch breaking plow.....do...	**33**	.....	....	.60	.....	....	....	.....	....	.57
	Pumps:										
19	Iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3 inch cylinder .....No..	**15**	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....
20	Wood.....do...	**21**	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....
21	Pump tubing, wood, with necessary coupling, per foot .....feet..	**458**	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....
22											
	Rakes:										
23	Hay, sulky, not less than 20 teeth .....No..	**406**	.....	....	.....	.....	....	9.50	*u* 10.00	....	....
24									*v* 10.00		
25											
26											
27											
28											
29	Hay, wood, 10 or 12 teeth, 2 bows.....doz..	**34**	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....
30											
31											
32	Malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth.....doz..	**141**	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....
33											
34	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied.....doz..	**13**	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....
35											
36											
37	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inch, packed in cases.....doz..	**63**	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....
38											
39											

a Slip share.
b Bar share.
c Chicago.
d St. Louis.
e Kansas City.
f St. Paul.
g With metal wheels.
h 8½-foot wood or steel wheels.
i Gem, hand dump, wood wheel.
j Gem, hand dump, all-steel rake.
k Taylor No. 4 rake, self-dump.
l Taylor No. 4 rake, all steel, self-dump.
m Dayton Champion, self-dump.
n Gem, all steel, hand dump, 26 teeth.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Val. Stortz.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Fred K. Maus.	Harry B. Lyford.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Gerald Hannay.	Simeon H. Crane.	Raymond M. Welch.	Jno. A. Johnson.	Wm. R. Morgan.	Jno. W. Good.	James Deering.	Acme Harvester Co.	Ossian D. Frary.	Wheel & Seede. Mfg. Co.	The Jno. Dodds Mfg. Co.	Albert M. Ross.	Number.
Points of delivery.																		
Chicago.								All points.	Chicago.	As stated.	All points.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Chicago or St. Paul.	Chicago.	Dayton, Ohio.	New York.	
																		1
																		2
																		3
																		4
																		5
																		6
																		7
																		8
																		9
																		10
																		11
																		12
																		13
	37	**.35**																14
	37	**.35**																15
	37	**.35**																16
	37	**.35**																17
	52	**.45**																18
			.84	1.04	.87		**.80**											19
							1.90											20
							6.00											21
							5.00											22
				9.75				12.00	8.00	*c* **10.00**	9.85	*h* 11.00	*o* 10.87	9.45	15.50	*i* 8.50		23
										d **10.20**	*g* 10.83		*p* 11.87		14.50	*j* 10.50		24
										e **10.90**			*q* 10.10		12.60	*k* 11.00		25
										f **10.75**			*r* 11.00		15.00	*l* 12.25		26
													s 13.37			*m* 12.75		27
													t 14.37			*n* 11.50		28
			.82				.82											29
			.94				.98											30
			1.25															31
			1.29		1.32		1.28											32
			1.24															33
			4.23				5.88										6.20	34
			4.10															35
			4.23															36
3.25			3.30		**3.25**	3.16	3.24											37
			3.12															38
			3.11															39

o 8-foot, 23 teeth. *p* 10-foot, 29 teeth. } Special wood-head hand-dump sulky rake.

q 8-foot. *r* 10-foot. } Ely rake.

s 8-foot. *t* 10-foot. } Maud Muller rakes.

u Bradley steel wheels, hand dump, comb pole and shaft.

v Chicago hand or self-dump, with pole, evener, neckyoke, and steel wheels.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Albert M. Ross.	Harry B. Lyford.	Simeon H. Crane.	Gerald Hannay.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Valentine Stortz.	Geo. W. Trout.	Wheel and Seeder Manufacturing Co.	Bristol and Gale Co.	Clarence E. Durborrow.	J. J. Parkhurst.
			Points of delivery.										
			New York.	Chicago.									
1	Scythe snaths.....doz..	**63**	....	4.65	4.55	...	4.47	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....
2				3.58	**4.38**								
3	Scythestones.....do..	**107**	....	.10	**.11**	...	.....	30½	.17	.....	.....	....	.....
4				.14	.14				.18				
5									.19				
6	Seed drill and cultivator, number.....	(*)	....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	...	*a* 3.00	.....	....	.....
7										*a* 3.50			
8	Seeders, broadcast, for 2-horse wagon.....No..	**11**	....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	...	.....	**6.50**	....	.....
	Shovels, steel, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:												
9	Long-handled, No. 2, round point ...doz..	**179**	4.60	3.85	4.05	...	**3.69**	....	...	.....	.....	4.00	4.40
10					4.57							4.50	
11					5.36								
12					6.15								
13	Short-handled, No. 2, square point ..doz..	**84**	4.60	3.85	4.05	...	**3.69**	....	...	.....	.....	4.00	4.40
14					4.57							4.50	
15					5.36								
16					6.15								
17	Sickles, No. 3, grain.doz..	**116**	....	**1.57**	.....	...	1.78	....	...	.....	.....	....	.....
	Spades, steel, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:												
18	Long-handled ...doz..	**37**	4.90	**4.10**	4.30	...	.....	....	...	.....	.....	....	4.95
19					4.83								
20					5.36								
21					6.42								
22	Short-handled...doz..	**97**	4.95	**4.10**	4.30	...	.....	....	...	.....	.....	....	4.95
23					4.83								
24					5.36								
25					6.42								
26	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled .....doz..	**21**	....	5.04	5.38	...	5.05	....	...	.....	.....	....	.....
27				**5.99**	5.88								
28	Wheelbarrows, all iron, No. 4, tubular or equal, ...No..	**94**	....	3.77	.....	...	3.85	....	...	.....	.....	....	3.90
29													3.50
30													3.90
31													**3.90**
32	Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painted.....No..	**8**	....	.....	.....	...	**3.67**	....	...	.....	.....	....	.....
	Additional articles.												
	Bags, burlap:												
33	4 bushels, for oats. No..	**10,000**	....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	...	.....	.....	....	.....
34													
35													

*No award.

a Each hoe.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Harry Channon.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Fredk. K. Maus.	Melvin J. Neahr.	Wm. J. Johnson.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Jno. W. Roelker.	Jos. B. Morrison.	Geo. H. Francis.	Wm. Butterworth.	S. B. Giessner.	James Deering.	Frank Gould.	Wm. R. Morgan.	Jno. W. Good.	Jno. H. Mills.	Ossian D. Frary.	Jas. W. French.	Aultman & Taylor Manufacturing Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.																			
Chicago.						All points.				Chicago.			As stated.	All points.	Chicago.	Chicago or St. Paul.	Chicago.		
																			1
																			2
																			3
																			4
																			5
																			6
																			7
																			8
																			9
																			10
																			11
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																			20
																			21
																			22
																			23
																			24
																			25
																			26
																			27
3.85	4.30	4.85																	28
																			29
																			30
																			31
																			32
			.053	.07	.06¾														33
			.051	.05⅞	.07¼														34
					.07¾														35

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Albert M. Ross.	Harry B. Lyford.	Simeon H. Crane.	Gerald Hannay.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Valentine Stortz.	Geo. W. Trout.	Wheel and Seeder Manufacturing Co.	Bristol & Gale Co.	Clarence E. Durborrow.	J. J. Parkhurst.
			Points of delivery.										
			New York.	Chicago.									
	Additional articles—Cont'd.												
	Bags, burlap—Continued.												
36	2 bushels, for wheat, dozen	8											
37													
38													
39													
40													
41	Handles, hoe, planter's, dozen	8		.79	.72								
42	Hoes, planter's, c. s., 10-inch, with eye.....doz..	8		2.37									
43	Plows, breaking, rod 12-inch, iron beam, square cut .....No..	100											
44													
45	Twine, binder .....lbs..	4,000											
46													
47													
48													
49	Wheels, steel, for sulky hayrake .....No..	(*)											
50	Machines, harvester and self-binder, 6-foot cut, complete.....No..	7											
51													
52													
53													
54	Machine, thrashing: 8-horse, mounted, with 10-horse power, stacker, singletrees, doubletrees, neck yokes, and all necessary belting and fixtures, complete..No..	1											
55	10-horse, mounted, without power, otherwise complete, as above, number.....	1											
56	Mounted power, 10-horse, complete with 32-inch cylinder, for "Three River Michigan" thrasher.....No..	1											

* No award.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Melvin J. Neahr.	Wm. J. Johnson.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Jno. W. Roelker.	Jos. B. Morrison.	Geo. H. Francis.	Wm. Butterworth.	S. B. Glessner.	James Deering.	Frank Gould.	Wm. R. Morgan.	Jno. W. Good.	Jno. H. Mills.	Ossian D. Frary.	Jos. W. French.	Aultman & Taylor Manufacturing Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
Chicago.			All points.				Chicago.			As stated.	All points.	Chicago.	Chicago or St. Paul.	Chicago.		
.04½	.05⅝	.05¾														36
.04⅞	.05⅝	.06														37
.04¼		.06¼														38
.05																39
.04¾																40
																41
																42
			4.50	*b* 3.20	5.00	4.50										43
				c **3.35**												44
							6.00	5.34	5.50	*d* **5.17**			5.50			45
										e 5.22						46
										f 5.42						47
										g 5.37						48
										d 1.50	2.00					49
							67.50	*h* 95.00		*d* 69.00		75.00	75.00			50
										e 69.90						51
										f 73.50						52
										g 72.60						53
														293.00	*i* 310.00	54
														210.00	210.00	55
														110.00	165.00	56

b 3 rods. *c* 4 rods. *d* Chicago. *e* St. Louis. *f* Kansas City. *g* St. Paul. *h* Deering improved steel or pony binder. *i* 10-horse Woodbury power, with 23-inch cylinder separator.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES.

Number.	CLASS No. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES. [All wood wagon material must be clear, straight grain, free from all imperfections, tough, and thoroughly seasoned. Axletrees, bolsters, eveners, felloes, hounds, reaches, and tongues to be sawed and rough finished on "shaper" to shape and size without boring or mortising. Axletree ends to be tapered but not turned to fit skeins. Narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches; wide track, 5 feet 2 inches.]	Quantity awarded.	Harry Channon.	Westey J. Clizbee.	J. J. Parkhurst.	E. C. Cook & Bro.	H. Leudinghaus, jr.	H. B. Lyford.	C. A. Kimbark.	Fred K. Maus.	Number.
			Points of delivery.								
			Chicago.				St. Louis.	Chicago.			
	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, narrow track:										
1	2½ by 3¼ ....No..	**16**	.....	.....	.34	.....	**.33**	.....	.32	.30	1
2	2½ by 3½ ....do...	**22**	.....	.....	.34	.....	**.33**	.....	.34	.30	2
3	2¾ by 3¾ ....do...	**49**	.....	.....	.34	.....	**.35**	.....	.36	.30	3
4	3 by 4 ....do...	**180**	.....	.....	.45	.....	**.46**	.....	.50	.45	4
5	3¼ by 4¼ ....do...	**92**	.....	.....	.49	.....	**.50**	.....	.55	.50	5
6	3½ by 4½ ....do...	**226**	.....	.....	.60	.....	**.60**	.....	.60	.57	6
7	4 by 5 ....do...	**71**	.....	.....	.71	.....	**.76**	.....	.75	.65	7
8	4½ by 5½ ....do...	**10**	.....	.....	.93	.....	**.82**	.....	.90	.80	8
	Axletrees, hickory, wagon, wide track:										
9	2½ by 3¼ ....No..	**60**	.....	.....	.34	.....	**.33**	.....	.32	.30	9
10	2¾ by 3¾ ....do...	**142**	.....	.....	.34	.....	**.34**	.....	.36	.30	10
11	3 by 4 ....do...	**206**	.....	.....	.45	.....	**.46**	.....	.50	.45	11
12	3¼ by 4¼ ....do...	**258**	.....	.....	.49	.....	**.50**	.....	.55	.45	12
13	3½ by 4½ ....do...	**240**	.....	.....	.60	.....	**.60**	.....	.60	.57	13
14	4 by 5 ....do...	**34**	.....	.....	.71	.....	**.76**	.....	.82	.65	14
15	4½ by 5½ ....do...	**25**	.....	.....	.93	.....	**.82**	.....	.92	.80	15
	Bolsters, white oak, wagon, front, narrow track:										
16	2½ by 3½ ....No..	**93**	.....	.....	.23	.....	.32	.....	.23	**.20**	16
17	2¾ by 4¼ ....do...	**113**	.....	.....	.29	.....	.42	.....	.26	**.26**	17
18	3 by 4¾ ....do...	**166**	.....	.....	**.32**	.....	.53	.....	.37	.34	18
19	3½ by 5 ....do...	**192**	.....	.....	.41	.....	.62	.....	.40	**.34**	19
	Bolsters, white oak, wagon, front, wide track:										
20	2½ by 3½ ....No..	**69**	.....	.....	.27	.....	.32	.....	.25	**.20**	20
21	2¾ by 4¼ ....do...	**143**	.....	.....	.33	.....	.42	.....	.30	**.26**	21
22	3 by 4¾ ....do...	**161**	.....	.....	.41	.....	.53	.....	.40	**.34**	22
23	3½ by 5 ....do...	**208**	.....	.....	.44	.....	.57	.....	.42	**.38**	23
	Bolsters, white oak, wagon, rear, narrow track:										
24	2½ by 3 ....No..	**38**	.....	.....	.21	.....	.23	.....	.23	**.20**	24
25	2¾ by 3½ ....do...	**98**	.....	.....	.28	.....	.27	.....	.26	**.20**	25
26	3 by 4 ....do...	**266**	.....	.....	.31	.....	.32	.....	.30	**.26**	26
27	3½ by 4½ ....do...	**34**	.....	.....	.38	.....	.39	.....	.37	**.34**	27
	Bolsters, white oak, wagon, rear, wide track:										
28	2½ by 3 ....No..	**41**	.....	.....	.21	.....	.23	.....	.26	**.20**	28
29	2¾ by 3½ ....do...	**117**	.....	.....	.23	.....	.29	.....	.28	**.20**	29
30	3 by 4 ....do...	**193**	.....	.....	.30	.....	.32	.....	.30	**.26**	30
31	3½ by 4½ ....do...	**218**	.....	.....	**.37**	.....	.43	.....	.39	.38	31
	Bows, farm wagon, round top, ⅝ by 1⅞ inches, per set of 5:										
32	Narrow track ....sets..	**148**	.....	.....	.36	.....	.....	.....	.45	**.35**	32
33	Wide track ....do...	**188**	.....	.50	.36	.....	.....	.....	.45	**.35**	33
34	Covers, 29-inch, 10-ounce duck, free from sizing, 13 feet 9 inches long, 10 feet wide, full size, with draw rope each end, and three tie ropes (36 inches long) each side. Seams to be with the width and not lengthwise of the cover....No..	**439**	**2.75**	.....	.....	2.95	.....	2.60	.....	.....	34

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	C. A. Kimbark.	Fred K. Maus.	H Leudinghaus, jr.	Number.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
	Eveners, hickory, wagon, 1¾ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3¼ inches wide at ends; full ironed, with ends riveted; top and bottom plate at center with ¾-inch hole and stay-chain eyes:						
1	Narrow track.....No..	**899**	.36	.25	**.25**	.26	1
2	Wide track.....do...	**736**	.36	.25	**.25**	.26	2
	Eveners, hickory, wagon, plain, 1¾ inches thick, 4 inches wide at center, 3¼ inches wide at ends:						
3	Narrow track.....No..	**276**	.12	**.10**	.12	.16	3
4	Wide track.....do...	**146**	.12	**.10**	.12	.16	4
	Felloes, hickory, wagon, bent, XXX quality:						
5	1¼ by 1¼ inches.....sets..	**60**	.58	.53	**.52**	.....	5
6	1⅜ by 1⅜ inches.....do...	**10**	**.61**	.68	.64	.....	6
7	1½ by 1½ inches.....do...	**24**	.72	.75	**.70**	.....	7
8	1⅝ by 1⅝ inches.....do...	**6**	.87	**.86**	.90	.....	8
9	1¾ by 1¾ inches.....do...	**26**	1.06	**1.03**	1.15	.....	9
10	2 by 2 inches.....do...	**13**	1.32	**1.32**	1.36	.....	10
	Felloes, white oak, wagon, bent:						
11	2 by 2 inches.....do...	**8**	1.08	1.02	**.98**	.....	11
12	2¼ by 2¼ inches.....do...	**17**	**1.48**	1.30	1.50	.....	12
13	2½ by 2½ inches.....do...	**62**	**1.64**	1.65	1.82	.....	13
	Felloes, white oak, wagon, sawed true to circle and size, faced, cased:						
14	1½ by 2 inches.....sets..	**211**	.....	**1.00**	1.00	.....	14
15	2 by 2½ inches.....do...	**281**	.....	**1.10**	1.25	.....	15
16	2 by 2¾ inches.....do...	**86**	.....	**1.20**	1.40	.....	16
17	2½ by 3 inches.....do...	**34**	.....	2.00	**1.95**	.....	17
	Hounds, white oak, wagon, cased:						
18	Front, 3 pieces, side pieces 48 inches long, 1¾ inches thick, 2 inches wide; front and rear ends 2¾ inches wide, 18 inches from front end. Sway bar 48 inches long, 1¾ inches thick, 2 inches wide the whole length.....sets..	**441**	.31	.35	**.28**	.....	18
19	Pole, 2 pieces, 34 inches long, 1¾ inches thick, 2⅞ inches wide at rear end of curve, tapering to 2¼ inches wide at rear end, 2¾ inches wide, 13 inches from front end at front of curve, with usual shape and taper to front end.....sets..	**472**	**.18**	.20	.19	.....	19
20	Rear, 2 pieces, 48 inches long and 2 inches thick, 2¼ inches wide at front end, 2⅞ inches wide at rear end, and 2⅞ inches wide 11 inches from front end at curve.....sets..	**464**	.23	.25	**.22**	.....	20
	Hubs, black birch, cupped, crated:						
21	7½ by 9.....do...	(*)	.....	.65	.....	.....	21
22	8 by 10.....do...	(*)	.....	.72	.....	.....	22
23	8½ by 11.....do...	(*)	.....	.77	.....	.....	23
24	9 by 12.....do...	(*)	.....	.90	.....	.....	24
	Reaches, white oak, butt cut, tough, sliding, for—						
25	3-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3⅜ by 1⅞ inches at front end and plate, 2⅜ by 1⅞ inches at rear end.....No..	**1,217**	.36	**.32⅓**	.35	.34	25
26	3¼-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3⅞ by 1⅞ inches at front end and plate, 2⅝ by 1⅞ inches at rear end.....No..	**1,246**	.36	**.32⅓**	.35	.....	26
27	3½-inch wagon, 9 feet 6 inches long, 3⅞ by 1⅞ inches at front end and plate, 2⅝ by 1⅞ inches at rear end.....No..	**495**	.36	**.32⅓**	.35	.....	27

* No award.

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGON AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued. ☞Samples of 1 set hickory, 1½-inch, and 1 set of white oak spokes, 2½-inch, required to show grade and finish.	Quantity awarded.	C. A. Kimbark.	Fred K. Maus.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Harry H. Flint.	Wm. H. Tuthill.	H. B. Lyford.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.						
	Skeins, wagons, packed in cases or barrels:								
1	2½ by 7½ inches, not less than 34 pounds per set ....sets..	**6**	**.76**	.80	.....	.....	.....	....	1
2	2¾ by 8 inches, not less than 44 pounds per set ....sets..	**33**	**.89**	.93	.....	.....	.....	....	2
3	3 by 9 inches, not less than 54 pounds per set ....sets..	**55**	**1.00**	1.07	.....	.....	.....	....	3
4	3¼ by 10 inches, not less than 68 pounds per set ....sets..	**75**	**1.25**	1.33	.....	.....	.....	....	4
5	3½ by 11 inches, not less than 82 pounds per set ....sets..	**19**	**1.40**	1.48	.....	.....	.....	....	5
6	Spokes, hickory, buggy, 1¼-inch, "A" quality, cased....sets..	**48**	1.65	1.65	**1.43**	.....	.....	....	6
	Spokes, white oak, wagon, "B select" quality, tough, cased:								
7	1½-inch....sets..	**25**	**1.10**	1.10	1.17	.....	.....	....	7
8	1¾-inch....do...	**57**	**1.10**	1.10	1.19	.....	.....	....	8
9	2-inch....do...	**192**	**1.20**	1.35	1.43	.....	.....	....	9
10	2¼-inch....do...	**338**	**1.50**	1.65	1.74	.....	.....	....	10
11	2½-inch....do...	**140**	**1.50**	1.65	1.78	.....	.....	....	11
12	2⅝-inch....do...	**30**	**1.75**	1.75	1.94	.....	.....	....	12
13	2¾-inch....do...	**14**	1.90	**1.75**	1.97	.....	.....	....	13
14	3-inch....do...	**1**	2.15	**1.90**	2.14	.....	.....	....	14
15	3¼-inch....do...	**3**	2.40	**2.25**	2.37	.....	.....	....	15
16	3½-inch....do...	**6**	2.50	**2.50**	2.63	.....	.....	....	16
	Springs:								
17	For wagon seats, 2-leaf, 26 by 1½ inches, per pair ....No..	**943**	.35	*b*.17¾	*a*.34½	*o*.38½	***a*.33**	.17¼	17
18	Wagon, elliptic, per pound....do...	**282**	*e*.042	***g*.0365**	*c*.039	.....	*d*.03¾	....	18
19			*f*.04	*h*.04					19
	Tongues, white oak or ash, butt cut, tough, for—								
20	3-inch wagon, 12 feet long, 3¾ inches wide, and 3½ inches thick at hounds, with gradual taper to 2 inches full round at front end, and back of hounds tapering to 2¼ inches square, No	**876**	.61	*j*.61	***i*.72**	.....	.....	....	20
21			.66	*i*.70					21
22	3¼-inch wagon, same as for 3-inch..No..	**542**	.61	*j*.61	***i*.72**	.....	.....	....	22
23			.66	*i*.70					23
24	3½-inch wagon, same as for 3-inch..do...	**611**	.61	*j*.61	***i*.72**	.....	.....	....	24
25			.66	*i*.70					25

a Per pair. *b* Painted. *c* Per pound. *e* Bright. *f* Black. *g* Half bright
d If not under 34 inches long and made of steel not under No. 3 guage. *h* Full bright. *i* Ash. *j* Oak.
o Per pair, f. o. b.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	H. B. Lyford.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Fred K. Maus.	Wm. H. Weber.	H. Leudinghaus, jr.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.					St. Louis.	
	Whiffletrees, hickory, wagon, oval, 2½-inch center, 36 inches long, cased:								
1	Full-ironed, with wrought strap irons and hooks at ends, and clamp iron with rings at center .....No..	**2,899**	**.20**	*a*. 16½	.25⅛	.24	.....	.....	1
2				*b*. 17					2
3	Plain .....do...	**820**	.05½	*a*. 05⅜	.06	**.05½**	.....	.....	3
4				*b*. 06⅛					4
	Yokes, neck, hickory, wagon, 2½-inch center, 38 inches long, cased:								
5	Full-iron .....No..	**1,505**	.25¼	*a*. 24½	.29	.26	.....	.....	5
6				*b* **.24¾**					6
7	Plain, turned to shape and size .....No..	**186**	.06¾	*a*. 06⅛	.07½	**.06**	.....	.....	7
8				*b*. 07					8
	Additional for training schools.								
9	Bobsleds .....No..	**40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	9
10							*c* 10.50		10
11							11.50		11
12							**12.50**		12
13							14.25		13
14							16.50		14
15	Axletrees, hickory, for log wagons, 5 by 6 inches wide.....No..	**12**	.....	.....	**1.07**	.....	.....	1.30	15
16	Brakes, wagon, 1¼-inch, Hurlbut's or equal.....No..	**60**	.....	.....	.....	**.28½**	.....	.35	16
	Felloes, white oak, wagon:								
17	Sawed, 1¾ by 2 inches .....sets..	**12**	.....	.....	1.10	**1.00**	.....	.....	17
18	Sawed, 1½ by 2½ inches.....do...	**74**	.....	.....	**1.10**	1.20	.....	.....	18
19	Bent, 1¾ by 2¼ inches.....do...	**6**	1.07	.....	**1.05**	1.25	.....	.....	19
20	Hounds, white oak, wagon, front, bent.....sets..	**92**	.37	.....	.38	**.36**	.....	.....	20
21	Lead bars and chains.....No..	(*)	2.10	.....	.....	2.18	.....	.....	21
	Skeins, wagon, packed in cases or barrels:								
22	3¼ by 9 inches.....sets..	**15**	.....	.....	**1.02**	*d* 1.24	.....	.....	22
23	2 by 6 inches.....do...	**10**	.....	.....	**.55**	*d*. 58	.....	.....	23
24	Spokes, hickory, buggy, 6 sets of 1-inch, 6 sets of 1⅛-inch, and 12 sets of 1¼-inch .....sets..	**24**	**1.43**	.....	1.65	1.65	.....	.....	24
	Spokes, wagon, white oak:								
25	2⅛-inch .....do...	**10**	1.45	.....	1.50	**1.35**	.....	.....	25
26	2⅜-inch .....do...	**10**	1.76	.....	1.50	**1.35**	.....	.....	26
	Tongues:								
27	Hickory, 2 by 2½ inches, double bend, for spring wagon...No..	**25**	.41	.....	.45	**.65**	.....	.....	27
28	White oak, for 2¾-inch wagon.....No..	**50**	.....	.....	.61	**.60**	.....	.....	28

NOTE.—See also Class 17, Hardware.
* No award.
a In bundles.
b Cased.
c No box or seat.
d D. V. pattern.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 13. WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Wesley J. Clizbe.	Harry H. Flint.	Jno. F. Bible.	Jno. M. Studebaker.	Wm. E. McCrea.	
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.				Chicago or St. Louis.	St. Paul Kans. C., or Omaha.
	Wagons, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches, inches, hickory axletrees, bent front hounds:*		(a)		(f)		(b)	(b)
1	2¾ by 8 inch thimble skein.....No..	(†)	29.50	30.60	30.75	34.27	30.00	**31.00**
2	3 by 9 inch thimble skein.....do...	.....	**31.00**	30.60	32.00	36.84	31.40	**32.50**
3	3¼ by 10 inch thimble skein.....do...	.....	**32.50**	31.00	33.00	38.12	32.60	**33.75**
4	3½ by 11 inch thimble skein.....do...	.....	35.00	31.00	35.50	40.69	34.75	**36.00**
	Wagons, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches, hickory axletrees, bent front hounds:*							
5	2¾ by 8 inch thimble skein.....No..	.....	29.50	30.60	30.75	34.27	30.00	**31.00**
6	3 by 9 inch thimble skein.....do...	.....	**31.00**	30.60	37.00	36.84	31.40	**32.50**
	Wagons, 3½ by 11 inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches, hickory axletrees, bent front hounds:							
7	3½-inch tire.....No..	.....	40.00	36.00	40.50	45.32	40.75	42.00
8	6-inch tire.....do..	.....	47.00	40.00	45.50	.....	.....	.....
	Wagons, complete, wide track, 5 feet 2 inches, hickory axletrees, bent front hounds:*							
9	3¼ by 10 inch thimble skein.....No..	.....	**32.50**	31.15	33.00	38.12	32.60	**33.75**
10	3½ by 11 inch thimble skein.....do...	.....	**35.00**	31.15	35.50	40.69	c 34.75	c**36.00**
11			35.00					
12	Wagons, log (or log trucks), hickory axles, 5-inch thimble skein, complete, narrow track, 4 feet 8 inches.....No..	.....	.....	60.00	55.00	h96.00	.....	.....
13						i9.75		
	Prices of wagons must include body or box brake, evener, lower box, neck yoke, singletrees, stay chains, and tongue, and flat-iron strengthening bar under the whole length of axles. Separate prices must be given for:							
14	Bows.....	.....	**.50**	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....
15	Covers (according to specification on page 98).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
							(n)	(n)
16	Spring seats.....	.....	**1.40**	1.40	1.40	1.71	1.50	**1.60**
17			1.40					
18	Top boxes.....	.....	**1.50**	1.30	1.40	2.14	1.70	**1.75**
	Bidders are requested to quote prices for wagons with California brakes; for wagons with clipped gear and California brakes, and also for wagons adapted to the Pacific Coast climate, with California brakes, delivered at San Francisco.							
	Bids will also be considered for wagons with steel tubular axles of the following sizes, with and without self-oiling attachment, with body or box brakes; also with California brake, viz:						(c)	(c)
19	2½ by 8 inches.....	.....	31.50	.....	.....	.....	33.00	34.00
20								
21	2¾ by 9 inches.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	34.40	35.50
22								
23	2⅞ by 10 inches.....	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	36.60	37.75
24								
25	2⅞ by 11 inches.....	.....	39.00	.....	.....	.....	39.75	41.00
26								

* Sizes of bodies to be as follows: 2¾-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 12-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3-inch wagons, 10 feet 6 inches long, 13-inch lower box, 8-inch upper box; 3¼-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 14-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box; 3½-inch wagon, 10 feet 6 inches long, 15-inch lower box, 10-inch upper box. All boxes to have bow staples. Wagons to have one priming coat and two heavy coats of paint before varnishing, and to be subject to two inspections: First, in the white, when ready for painting; second when painted and ready for shipment.

† 126 wagons awarded to W. J. Clizbe; 678 wagons awarded to W. E. McCrea; 69 wagons awarded to John M. Studebaker; 55 wagons awarded to Haskell Institute.

‡ Offered by Carlisle School, 4 wagons Concord springs and 2 platform spring, 3 elliptic 3-spring.

a Standard Milburn wagons.

b Standard Moline wagons.

c For wagons with clipped gears add $1.25 and for wagons with California brakes add $1.50 to prices.

d First price is for cast thimble-skein wagons with truss bar underneath axle. Second price is for steel skeins. Wagons of character described, San Francisco delivery, with national self-oiling, with wrought-steel tubular axles of sizes as fol-

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded].

WAGONS AND WAGON FIXTURES—Continued.

Wm. E. McCrea.	Jno. F. Bible.	Jno. M. Studebaker.	H. Leudinghaus, jr.	Jno. F. Bible.	Haskell Institute.	Jno. F. Bible.		Wm. E. McCrea.	Jno. M. Studebaker.		Carlisle School		
Points of delivery.													
Sioux City.		St. Louis.		Kansas City.		St. Paul or New York.	Omaha.	San Francisco.			Omaha or Sioux City.	St. Paul or Kans. City.	N. York or Chic.	Number.
(b)	(f)	(f)		(f)		(f)	(f)	(f)		(g)				
31.30	32.25	31.00	35.27	.....	32.25	*k* **40.00**	32.00	32.25	50.75	.....	55.00	36.02	36.02	(n)	1
32.85	33.50	32.25	37.84	.....	33.50	*l* **40.00**	33.00	33.50	52.00	.....	57.50	38.69	38.69	....	2
34.15	34.75	33.25	39.12	.....	34.75	*m* **40.00**	34.25	34.75	54.00	.....	**60.00**	40.12	40.12	....	3
36.50	37.50	36.00	41.69	.....	37.50	.....	37.00	37.50	57.50	.....	**63.00**	42.94	42.94	....	4
31.30	32.25	31.00	35.27	.....	32.25	.....	32.00	32.25	50.75	.....	**55.00**	36.02	36.02	....	5
32.85	38.50	37.25	37.84	.....	38.50	.....	38.00	38.50	58.00	.....	57.50	38.69	38.69	....	6
42.50	42.50	41.00	46.32	52.00	42.50	.....	42.00	42.50	65 50	.....	.....	47.57	47.57	....	7
.....	47.50	46.00	.....	62.00	47.50	.....	47.00	47.50	75.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	8
34.15	34.75	33.25	39.12	.....	34.75	.....	34.25	34.75	54.00	.....	**60.00**	40.12	40.12	....	9
e **36.50**	37.50	36.00	41.69	.....	37.50	.....	37.00	37.50	57.50	.....	**63.00**	42.94	42.94	....	10
															11
.....	60.00	57.00	*h* 97.50	*j* 105.00	60.00	.....	60.00	60.00	75.00	.....	.....	*h* 99.50	*h* 99.50	....	12
			i 9.75									*i* 9.75	*i* 9.75	....	13
.....	.35	.35	.....	.....	.35	.....	.35	.35	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	15
(n)															
1.60	1.50	1.40	1.71	.....	1.50	.....	1.50	1.50	2.50	.....	**2.08**	1.71	1.71	....	16
															17
1.75	1.50	1.40	2.14	.....	1.50	.....	1.50	1.50	2.50	.....	**2.95**	2.14	2.14	....	18
(c)									(g)	(e)					
34.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* 53.00	.....	.....	.....	....	19
										d 56.00					20
35.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* 55.00	.....	.....	.....	....	21
										d 58.00					22
38.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* 58.00	.....	.....	.....	....	23
										d 61.00					24
41.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* 61.00	.....	.....	.....	....	25
										d 64.00					26

lows, viz: $2\frac{1}{8}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$, at $57; $2\frac{3}{8}$ by 9, at $60; $2\frac{5}{8}$ by 10, at $63; $2\frac{7}{8}$ by 11, at $66. Spring seats, with wagons only, each $2. Top boxes, with wagons only, each $2.25. All of the above for wagons suitable for the Pacific Coast climate, with lower box, California brake, clipped gears, California tires complete with double and single trees, neck yokes, stay chains, and clevises.

e $2\frac{3}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$.

f Bows and top boxes understood to be with wagons only. Spring seats to have lazybacks. Gear brakes instead of box brakes $1.35 additional. California brakes instead of box brakes, $1.45 additional. Clipped gears, $1 per wagon more than regular. Wagons claimed to be superior to any other made. Tires of $2\frac{3}{4}$ by 8, and for all narrow track and in wide track $2\frac{3}{4}$ by 8 to be $1\frac{1}{2}$.

g Prices quoted for San Francisco delivery are for the celebrated Studebaker steel skein wagons as made for the Pacific Coast climate. Does not include California brake by special mention.

h Tire 4 inches by 1 inch.

i For rear-break extra.

j 5 by $\frac{5}{8}$ tires, suitable for either oxen or horses, 5-inch malleable skeins.

k 10 wagons awarded. *l* 20 wagons awarded.

m 25 wagons awarded. *n* With wagons only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS. [All glass must be Eastern or New York classification, "A" quality. Bidders are requested to quote prices for single-thick and also for double-thick.]	Quantity awarded.	Wm. Sprague.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Francis A. Drew.	Adolph Drey.	Valentine Stortz.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.		St. Louis.	Carlisle.	As stated
1	Borax.....lbs..	**1,275**	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....
2	Chrome yellow, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased .....lbs..	**1,665**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3							
4	Coal tar.....galls..	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Glass, window:						
5	8 by 10.....boxes..	**112**	†**1.62**	†1.64	†1.67	†1.54	†1.67⅞
6			2.12	2.15	2.18	2.01	2.18⅞
7	9 by 12 .....do...	**31**	**1.62**	1.64	1.67	1.54	1.67⅞
8			2.12	2.15	2.18	2.01	2.18⅞
9	9 by 14 .....do...	**35**	**1.62**	1.64	1.67	1.54	1.67⅞
10			2.12	2.15	2.18	2.01	2.18⅞
11	10 by 12 .....do...	**128**	**1.62**	1.64	1.67	1.54	1.67⅞
12			2.12	2.15	2.18	2.01	2.18⅞
13	10 by 14 .....do...	**65**	**1.62**	1.64	1.67	1.54	1.67⅞
14			2.12	2.15	2.18	2.01	2.18⅞
15	10 by 16 .....do...	**46**	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87
16			2.43	2.46	2.50	2.29	2.51
17	10 by 18 .....do...	**26**	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87
18			2.43	2.46	2.50	2.29	2.51
19	12 by 14 .....do...	**40**	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87
20			2.43	2.46	2.50	2.29	2.51
21	12 by 16 .....do...	**66**	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87
22			2.43	2.46	2.50	2.29	2.51
23	12 by 18 .....do...	**44**	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87
24			2.43	2.46	2.50	2.29	2.51
25	12 by 22 .....do...	**25**	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87
26			2.43	2.46	2.50	2.29	2.51
27	12 by 28 .....do...	**48**	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87
28			2.43	2.46	2.50	2.29	2.51
29	12 by 30 .....do...	**24**	**2.37**	2.40	2.44	2.25	2.44⅝
30			3.18	3.22	3.27	3.03	3.29
31	12 by 36 .....do...	**23**	**2.37**	2.40	2.44	2.25	2.44⅝
32			3.18	3.22	3.27	3.03	3.29
33	14 by 20 .....do...	**33**	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87
34			2.43	2.46	2.50	2.29	2.51
35	16 by 20 .....do...	**14**	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87
36			2.43	2.46	2.50	2.29	2.51
37	16 by 22 .....do...	**9**	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87
38			2.43	2.46	2.50	2.29	2.51
39	16 by 24 .....do...	**20**	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87
40			2.43	2.46	2.50	2.29	2.51
41	Glazier's glass cutters.....No..	**52**	2.90	.....	.....	2.50	.....
42			3.75				
43							
44							
45	Glue, carpenter's, medium quality .....lbs..	**840**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46							
47							
48							
49							
50	Japan, in cans, cased .....galls..	**370**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51							
52							
53							
54	Lampblack, in 1-pound papers.....lbs..	**350**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lead:						
55	Red, standard quality, dry, not over 100 pounds in a keg or box.....lbs..	**7,400**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	White, in oil, pure and best, not over 100 pounds in a keg.....lbs..	**72,500**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*No bid. †First bid is for single-thick; second bid is for double thick.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

Thos. A. Harvey.	Geo. W. Betts.	D. W. Hutchinson.	Gorham B. Coffin.	Pratt & Lambert.	National Lead Co.	H. B. Lyford.	Jas. E. Patton, jr.	Amariah G. Cox.	Acme White Lead and Color Co.	Fred. K. Maus.	Simeon H. Crane.	Geo. Wm. Trout.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Alston Manufacturing Co.	Geo. Oberne.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
Chicago.									Chicago.							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.06¼**	.....	.....	.....	.05¾	.....	.....	.07¼	.....	.....	1
.....	.07	.08	**.07½**	.....	.....	.....	.12	*c* 11½	.07¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08½	.....	2
							.08	*c*. 07¾								3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
																6
1.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
																8
1.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
																10
1.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
																12
1.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
																14
1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
																16
1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
																18
1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
																20
1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
																22
1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
																24
1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
																26
1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
																28
2.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
																30
2.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
																32
1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
																34
1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
																36
1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
																38
1.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
																40
.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	**2.20**	.....	.....	2.75	.....	.10	.07	.....	.....	.....	41
						2.75						.27				42
						2.90										43
						2.47										44
.....	.06⅞	.06½	**.07**	.....	.....	.06⅝	.....	.....	.....	.10½	.06½	.....	.....	.....	.07	45
											.09½				.07	46
															.06½	47
															.06¾	48
															.08	49
.....	*a*. 46	.50	.45	.32	.....	.....	.....	*c*. 50	.47½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* **.32½**	.....	50
				.42				*c*. 35								51
				.48												52
				.55												53
.....	.....	**.07**	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
4.87	.....	.....	**.04⅞**	.....	*b* 4.90	.....	.....	.....	.04⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
4.87	.....	*f*. 04½	.04½	.....	*b* 4.90	.....	.....	*d* **4.49**	.04⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56

a Per pound. *b* Per hundredweight. *c* Chicago delivery. *d* Chicago and Omaha delivery. *e* Jacket cans. *f* 12½, 25, and 50 pound kegs, gross weight.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Harry Channon.	Thos. A. Harvey.	George W. Betts.	Gorham B. Coffin.	D. W. Hutchinson.	Jas. E. Patton, jr.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.					
1	Oakum ..... lbs..	**527**	.10	.06¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
2			.07					
3			**.06⅓**					
4			.06					
5			.04					
6	Ocher, rochelle, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased ..... lbs..	**1,460**	.....	.....	.05	**.04¾**	.04½	.04¾
	Oil:							
7	Harness, in cans, cased (sample of at least 8 ounces required) ..... galls..	**195**	.....	.....	.39	.....	.....	.....
8								
9	Kerosene, water white, flashing point above 115° F. by the standard instruments of the State boards of health of Michigan and New York, in 5-gallon tin cans, cased (sample of 1 gallon required) ..... galls..	**47,800**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oil, in cans, cased (sample of least 8 ounces required):							
10	Lard, good quality ..... galls..	**2,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11								
12								
13	Linseed, boiled ..... do...	**6,500**	.....	.....	.....	**.41**	*c*.44	.....
14	Linseed, raw ..... do...	**970**	.....	.....	.....	**.40**	*c*.42	.....
15	Lubricating, mineral, crude ..... do...	**3,500**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16								
17								
18	Oil, sewing machine ..... bottles..	**1,600**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Paint, roof, in cans, cased ..... galls..	**7,700**	.....	.39	.37¾	**.40**	.37	.40
	Paper:							
20	Building ..... lbs..	**33,000**	.....	.71½	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Tarred, packed in crates, strapped. do..	**15,000**	.....	.99	.....	.....	.....	.....
22								
23	Pitch ..... do...	**780**	**.03**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Putty, in 5 and 10 pound tins, cased.. do...	**6,500**	.....	.....	.02¼	**.02¼**	.02	.02
25	Resin ..... do...	**600**	.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Turpentine, in cans, cased ..... galls..	**2,270**	.....	.....	.....	**.38½**	.....	.....
27	Umber, burnt in oil, ground, in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased ..... lbs..	**1,625**	.....	.....	.06¼	**.06**	.06	.06½
28								
	Varnish, copal, cased (sample of at least 8 ounces required):							
29	1-gallon cans ..... galls..	**340**	.....	.....	.62	.55	.60	.....
30								
31								
32								
33	5-gallon cans ..... do...	**60**	.....	.....	.54	.49	.55	.....
34								
35								
36								
37	Whiting ..... lbs..	**2,700**	.....	.....	.....	*k*.**70**	.007	.....
	Additional for training schools.							
38	Chrome green, in oil ..... lbs..	**25**	.....	.....	.....	**.08**	.08	.....
39	Drop black, in oil ..... do...	**45**	.....	.....	.....	**.08**	.....	.....

a Chicago delivery. *b* Chicago or Omaha. *c* In 5-gallon jacket cans.
d 2,000 gallons only. *e* 6,500 gallons only. *f* 970 gallons only.
g No check with this bid.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

H. B. Lyford.	Edward A. Wadhams.	Stevenson Bros. & Co.	Amariah G. Cox.	Acme White Lead and Color Co.	Magie Bros.	S. H. Crane.	Alston Mfg. Co.	Fiske Bros. Refining Co.	P. M. Millspaugh.	Wm. R. Morgan.	Valentine Stortz.	E. S. Pierce.	Pratt & Lambert.	Geo. A. Tripp.	Number.
Points of delivery.															
Chicago.			Chicago or Omaha.	Chicago.					New York.	Chicago.	New York.	St. Louis.	Chicago.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
															2
															3
															4
															5
.....	.....	.....	*a*. 04¾	.04⅞	.....	.....	.04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.33	.38	*g*.85	*b*. 34	.....	.43	**.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
					.35										8
.13¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.13**	.....	.1447	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
d.49½	.50	*g*.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.54	.55½	.....	.61	.....	.....	.....	10
d. 38	.44								.53½		.55				11
											.53				12
e. 43½	.....	.....	.....	.50	.....	.51	*j*. 44	.....	.48½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
f. 41½	.....	.....	.....	.48	.....	.49	*j*. 42	.....	.45½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.13	.17	*g*.40	.....	.....	.17	**.17**	.....	.16¼	.16½	*h*. 20	.21	.....	.....	.....	15
									.15½	*i*. 27	.19				16
											.20				17
.....	.....	*g*.15	.....	.....	.....	**.02½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	*a*. 41	.39½	.....	.....	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	20
l. 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
m. **83**															22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	*a*.01⅞	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.01¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01¼	25
n. 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.38	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	*a*. 06½	.06¼	.....	.....	06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
			a. 05¾												28
.....	.....	.....	*a*. 62½	.59	.....	**.65**	*j*. 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.57	.....	29
													.65		30
													.75		31
													.85		32
.....	.....	.....	*a*. 57	.53	.....	**.57**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.55	.....	33
													.65		34
													.75		35
													.85		36
.....	.....	.....	*ak*. 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	*a*. 08	.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	*a*. 11	.07¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39

h In 5-gallon cans.
k Per hundredweight.
n 2,270 gallons only.
i In 1-gallon cans.
l Cased.
j In jacket cans.
m Not cased.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued. [All glass must be Eastern or New York classification, "A" quality.]	Quantity awarded.	Wm. Sprague.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Francis A. Drew.	Adolph Drey.	Valentine Stortz.	T. A. Harvey.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.		St. Louis.	Carlisle.	Chicago.		
	Additional for training schools—Continued.								
	Glass, window:		(*)	(*)	(a)	(*)	(a)	(a)	
1	8 by 14 .....boxes..	2	**1.62**	1.64	1.67	1.54	1.67⅞	1.56	1
2			2.12	2.15		2.01			2
3	9 by 13.....box..	1	**1.62**	1.64	1.67	1.54	1.67⅞	1.56	3
4			2.12	2.15		2.01			4
5	9 by 14.....do...	1	**1.62**	1.64	1.67	1.54	1.67⅞	1.56	5
6			2.12	2.15		2.01			6
7	9 by 15 .....boxes..	4	**1.62**	1.64	1.67	1.54	1.67⅞	1.56	7
8			2.12	2.15		2.01			8
9	9 by 16.....do...	16	**1.62**	1.64	1.67	1.54	1.67⅞	1.56	9
10			2.12	2.15		2.01			10
11	9 by 18.....do...	2	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	11
12			2.43	2.46		2.29			12
13	10 by 10.....box..	1	**1.62**	1.83	1.67	1.54	1.67⅞	1.56	13
14			2.12	2.46		2.01			14
15	10 by 16 .....boxes..	2	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	15
16			2.43	2.46		2.29			16
17	10 by 20.....do...	13	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	17
18			2.43	2.46		2.29			18
19	10 by 22.....do...	4	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	19
20			2.43	2.46		2.29			20
21	10 by 24.....do...	5	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	21
22			2.43	2.46		2.29			22
23	10 by 28.....do...	3	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	23
24			2.43	2.46		2.29			24
25	10¾ by 28.....do...	3	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	25
26			2.43	2.46		2.29			26
27	11 by 17.....do...	3	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	27
28			2.43	2.46		2.29			28
29	12 by 20.....do...	12	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	29
30			2.43	2.46		2.29			30
31	12 by 24.....do...	12	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	31
32			2.43	2.46		2.29			32
33	12 by 26.....do...	3	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	33
34			2.43	2.46		2.29			34
35	12 by 28.....box..	1	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	35
36			2.43	2.46		2.29			36
37	12 by 30 .....boxes..	7	**2.37**	2.40	2.44	2.25	2.44⅝	2.29	37
38			3.18	3.22		3.03			38
39	12 by 34.....do...	3	**2.37**	2.40	2.44	2.25	2.44⅝	2.29	39
40			3.18	3.22		3.03			40
41	13 by 15 .....box..	1	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	41
42			2.43	2.46		2.29			42
43	13½ by 24 .....boxes..	2	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	43
44			2.43	2.46		2.29			44
45	14 by 14.....do...	2	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	45
46			2.43	2.46		2.29			46
47	14 by 16.....do...	3	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	47
48			2.43	2.46		2.29			48

* First bid is for single thick; second bid is for double thick.
a Single thick.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. Sprague.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Francis A. Drew.	Adolph Drey.	Valentine Stortz.	T. A. Harvey.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.		St. Louis.	Carlisle.	Chicago.		
	Additional for training schools—Continued.								
	Glass, window:		(*)	(*)	(a)	(*)	(a)	(a)	
1	14 by 18.....boxes..	9	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	1
2			2.43	2.46		2.29			2
3	14 by 22.....do...	2	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	3
4			2.43	2.46		2.29			4
5	14 by 26.....do...	2	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	5
6			2.43	2.46		2.29			6
7	14 by 28.....box..	1	**2.37**	2.40	2.44	2.25	2.44⅝	2.29	7
8			3.18	3.22		3.03			8
9	14 by 30.....boxes..	5	**2.37**	2.40	2.44	2.25	2.44⅝	2.29	9
10			3.18	3.22		3.03			10
11	14 by 32.....do...	8	**2.37**	2.40	2.44	2.25	2.44⅝	2.29	11
12			3.18	3.22		3.03			12
13	14 by 34.....do...	12	**2.37**	2.40	2.44	2.23	2.44⅝	2.29	13
14			3.18	3.22		3.03			14
15	14 by 36.....do...	15	**2.37**	2.40	2.44	2.25	2.44⅝	2.29	15
16			3.18	3.22		3.03			16
17	14 by 38.....do...	4	**2.50**	2.52	2.56	2.37	2.57½	2.41	17
18			3.43	3.47		3.26			18
19	14 by 40.....box..	1	**2.50**	2.52	2.56	2.37	2.57½	2.41	19
20			3.43	3.47		3.26			20
21	14 by 42.....boxes..	5	**2.60**	2.65	2.70	2.49	2.70⅜	2.53	21
22			3.60	3.66		3.44			22
23	14 by 48.....box..	1	**2.60**	2.97	3.01	2.78	3.03	2.53	23
24			3.60	3.91		3.68			24
25	15 by 18.....boxes..	4	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	25
26			2.43	2.46		2.29			26
27	15 by 26.....do...	3	**2.37**	2.40	2.44	2.25	2.44⅝	2.29	27
28			3.18	3.22		3.03			28
29	15 by 28.....do...	7	**2.37**	2.40	2.44	2.25	2.44⅝	2.29	29
30			3.18	3.22		3.03			30
31	15 by 31.....do...	2	**2.37**	2.40	2.44	2.25	2.44⅝	2.29	31
32			3.18	3.22		3.03			32
33	15 by 32.....do...	5	**2.37**	2.40	2.44	2.25	2.44⅝	2.29	33
34			3.18	3.22		3.03			34
35	15 by 34.....box..	1	**2.37**	2.40	2.44	2.25	2.44⅝	2.29	35
36			3.18	3.22		3.03			36
37	15 by 36.....boxes..	17	**2.50**	2.52	2.56	2.37	2.57½	2.41	37
38			3.43	3.47		3.26			38
39	15 by 40.....do...	7	**2.60**	2.69	2.70	2.49	2.70⅜	2.53	39
40			3.60	3.66		3.44			40
41	16 by 18.....do...	11	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	41
42			2.43	2.46		2.29			42
43	16 by 19½.....box..	1	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	43
44			2.43	2.46		2.29			44
45	16 by 20.....boxes..	3	**1.81**	1.83	1.86	1.72	1.87	1.74	45
46			2.43	2.46		2.29			46
47	16 by 26.....do...	3	**2.37**	2.40	2.44	2.25	2.44⅝	2.29	47
48			3.18	3.22		3.03			48

* First bid is for single thick; second bid is for double thick.
a Single thick.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. Sprague.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Francis A. Drew.	Adolph Drey.	Valentine Stortz.	T. A. Harvey.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.		St. Louis.	Carlisle.	Chicago.		
	Additional for training schools—Continued.								
	Glass, window:		(*)	(*)	(a)	(*)	(a)	(a)	
1	16 by 30 .....box..	1	2.37	2.40	3.27	2.25	3.29	3.07	1
2			**3.18**	3.22		3.03			2
3	16 by 32 .....boxes..	2	2.37	2.40	3.27	2.25	3.29	3.07	3
4			**3.18**	3.22		3.03			4
5	16 by 34.....do...	2	2.37	2.40	3.27	2.25	3.29	3.07	5
6			**3.18**	3.22		3.03			6
7	16 by 36.....do...	4	2.50	2.52	3.53	2.37	3.54	3.33	7
8			**3.43**	3.47		3.26			8
9	16 by 44.....do...	4	2.60	2.65	3.72	2.49	3.72	3.49	9
10			**3.60**	3.66		3.44			10
11	16 by 46.....do...	2	2.90	2.97	3.97	2.78	3.98	3.74	11
12			**3.85**	3.91		3.68			12
13	18 by 18.....do...	7	1.81	1.83	2.50	1.72	2.51	2.34	13
14			**2.43**	2.46		2.29			14
15	18 by 20.....do...	3	1.81	1.83	2.50	1.72	2.51	2.34	15
16			**2.43**	2.46		2.29			16
17	18 by 24.....do...	3	2.37	2.40	3.27	2.25	3.29	2.34	17
18			**3.18**	3.22		3.03			18
19	18 by 26 .....box..	1	2.37	2.40	3.27	2.25	3.29	3.07	19
20			**3.18**	3.22		3.03			20
21	18 by 30.....do...	1	2.37	2.40	3.27	2.25	3.29	3.07	21
22			**3.18**	3.22		3.03			22
23	18 by 32.....do...	1	2.37	2.40	3.27	2.25	3.29	3.07	23
24			**3.18**	3.22		3.03			24
25	18 by 34.....do...	1	2.50	2.52	3.53	2.37	3.54	3.33	25
26			**3.43**	3.47		3.26			26
27	18 by 42 .....boxes..	3	2.60	2.65	3.72	2.49	3.72	3.49	27
28			**3.60**	3.66		3.44			28
29	18 by 46..... ....do...	2	2.90	2.97	3.97	2.78	3.98	3.74	29
30			**3.85**	3.92		3.68			30
31	20 by 22 .....box..	1	2.37	2.40	3.27	2.25	3.29	3.07	31
32			**3.18**	3.22		3.03			32
33	20 by 24 .....boxes..	4	2.37	2.40	3.27	2.25	3.29	3.07	33
34			**3.18**	3.22		3.03			34
35	20 by 26.....do...	4	2.37	2.40	3.27	2.25	3.29	3.07	35
36			**3.18**	3.22		3.03			36
37	20 by 30.....do...	2	2.37	2.40	3.27	2.25	3.29	3.07	37
38			**3.18**	3.22		3.03			38
39	20 by 32.....do...	2	2.50	2.52	3.53	2.37	3.54	3.33	39
40			**3.43**	3.47		3.26			40
41	20 by 36 .....box..	1	2.60	2.65	3.72	2.49	3.72	3.49	41
42			**3.60**	3.66		3.44			42
43	20½ by 24½.....do...	1	2.37	2.40	3.27	2.25	3.29	3.07	43
44			**3.18**	3.22		3.03			44
45	21 by 42 .....boxes..	2	2.90	2.97	3.97	2.78	3.98	3.74	45
46			**3.85**	3.92		3.68			46
47	22 by 28 .....box..	1	2.37	2.40	3.27	2.25	3.29	3.07	47
48			**3.18**	3.22		3.03			48

* First bid is for single thick; second bid is for double thick.
a Double thick.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Wm. Sprague.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Francis A. Drew.	Adolph Drey.	Valentine Stortz.	T. A. Harvey.	Number.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.		St. Louis.	Carlisle.	Chicago.		
	Additional for training schools—Continued.								
	Glass, window:		(*)	(*)	(a)	(*)	(a)	(a)	
1	23 by 42.....boxes..	2	2.90	2.97	3.97	2.78	3.98	3.74	1
2			**3.85**	3.92		3.68			2
3	24 by 30.....box..	1	2.50	2.52	3.53	2.37	3.54	3.33	3
4			**3.43**	3.47		3.26			4
5	24 by 34.....boxes..	3	2.60	2.65	3.72	2.49	3.72	3.49	5
6			**3.60**	3.66		3.44			6
7	24 by 36.....do...	8	2.60	2.65	3.72	2.49	3.72	3.49	7
8			**3.60**	3.66		3.44			8
9	24 by 38.....box..	1	2.90	2.97	3.97	2.78	3.98	3.74	9
10			**3.85**	3.92		3.68			10
11	24 by 41½.....boxes..	2	2.90	2.97	3.97	2.78	3.98	3.74	11
12			**3.85**	3.92		3.68			12
13	24 by 46.....do...	2	2.90	2.97	3.97	2.78	3.98	3.74	13
14			**3.85**	3.92		3.68			14
15	26 by 34.....do...	4	2.90	2.97	3.94	2.78	3.98	3.74	15
16			**3.85**	3.92		3.68			16
17	26 by 36.....box..	1	2.90	2.97	3.97	2.78	3.98	3.74	17
18			**3.85**	3.92		3.68			18
19	26 by 38.....do...	1	2.90	2.97	3.97	2.78	3.98	3.74	19
20			**3.85**	3.92		3.68			20
21	26 by 39.....do...	1	2.90	2.97	3.97	2.78	3.98	3.74	21
22			**3.85**	3.92		3.68			22
23	26 by 46.....do...	1	3.35	3.41	4.62	3.20	4.63	4.34	23
24			**4.48**	4.54		4.27			24
25	28 by 28.....boxes..	2	2.60	2.65	3.72	2.49	3.72	3.49	25
26			**3.60**	3.66		3.44			26
27	28 by 34.....do...	4	2.90	2.97	3.97	2.78	3.98	3.74	27
28			**3.85**	3.92		3.68			28
29	28 by 36.....box..	1	2.90	2.97	3.97	2.78	3.98	3.74	29
30			**3.85**	3.92		3.68			30
31	28 by 38.....do...	1	2.90	2.97	3.97	2.78	3.98	3.74	31
32			**3.85**	3.92		3.68			32
33	29 by 33.....do...	1	2.90	2.97	3.97	2.78	3.98	3.74	33
34			**3.85**	3.92		3.68			34
35	30 by 32.....do...	1	2.90	2.97	3.97	2.78	3.98	3.74	35
36			**3.85**	3.92		3.68			36
37	30 by 42.....boxes..	2	3.37	3.41	4.62	3.20	4.63	4.34	37
38			**4.50**	4.54		4.27			38
39	30 by 46.....do...	2	3.37	3.41	4.62	3.20	4.63	4.34	39
40			**4.50**	4.54		4.27			40
41	36 by 42.....do...	2	*a* **4.50**	4.54	4.62	3.20	4.63	4.34	41
42						4.27			42
43	36 by 48.....do...	2	*a* **4.60**	4.68	4.74	4.35	4.75	4.46	43
44	40 by 42.....box..	1	*a* **4.60**	4.68	4.74	4.35	4.75	4.46	44

* First bid is for single thick; second bid is for double thick.
a Double thick.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	P. M. Millspaugh.	Gorham B. Coffin.	D. W. Hutchinson.	H. B. Lyford.
			Points of delivery.			
			New York.	Chicago.		
1	Glue, liquid, fish ..... galls..	**2**	.....	.....	.....	1.25
2	Grease, lubricating, "Albany," or equal ..... lbs..	**50**	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Green, French, in oil ..... do...	**10**	.....	**.10**	.09½	.....
4	Ivory, black, in japan, in 1 and 2 pound tins ..... do...	**20**	.....	**.15**	.15	.....
	Oil, 5-gallon cans, cased:					
5	Cylinder, "Capital," or equal ..... galls..	**175**	.24	.....	.....	.34
6						
7	Lubricating, "Eldorado," or equal ..... do...	**50**	.20	.....	.....	.18
8	Paint, in oil:					
9	Light blue ..... do...	**50**	.....	**.65**	.49	.....
10	Red, for wagons ..... lbs..	**50**	.....	**.12**	.10	.....
11	Prussian blue, in oil ..... do...	**110**	.....	**.20**	.20	.....
12	Sienna, burnt, in oil ..... do...	**15**	.....	**.07**	.06	.....
13	Ultramarine blue, in oil ..... do...	**25**	.....	**.15**	.12	.....
	Venetian red:					
14	Dry ..... do...	**100**	.....	**.02**	.....	.....
15	In oil ..... do...	**25**	.....	**.04¾**	.....	.....

NOTE.—See also Class 17, Hardware.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

E. A. Wadhams.	Stevenson Bros. & Co.	Amariah G. Cox.	Acme White Lead and Color Co.	Fred K. Maus.	Magie Bros.	Harry Channon.	S. H. Crane.	Fiske Bros. Refining Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.									
.....	.....	.....	1.35	1.30	.....	.....	**1.00**	.....	1
.12	*a* .20	.....	.....	.....	.11	.15	**.10**	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.15	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.35	*a* .55	.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	**.44**	.35	5
.38									6
.20	*a* .65	.....	.....	.....	.19	.....	**.25**	.....	7
.20									8
.....	.....	.74	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.06	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.20	.19½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.07	.06¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.08	.09¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.01½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15

a No check with this bid.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.

Number.	CLASS No. 15.* BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	H. B. Lyford.	S. H. Crane.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8 ....doz..	**117**	7.50	7.40
2			8.50	
3	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, corrugated bottoms, 4-gallon, full size....doz..	**300**	3.00	**2.48**
4	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch....do...	**7**	**.39**	.....
5	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top....do...	**46**	1.40	.....
6	Coffee boilers, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle:			
7	2-quart....doz..	**127**	1.25	*b*1.37
8			1.73	
9	4-quart....do...	**205**	1.67	*b*1.65
10			2.37	
11	6-quart....do...	**123**	2.25	*b*2.34
12			2.70	
	Coffee mills:			
13	Iron hopper box ....do...	**57**	2.90	2.06
14			2.65	2.15
15				2.38
16				2.96
17				3.38
18				3.50
19	Side, No. 1, large ....do...	**39**	3.25	3.35
20				
21	With wheel, capacity of hopper 6 pounds....No..	**5**	.....	.....
	Cups, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle:			
22	Pint ....doz..	**600**	**.40**	.34
23			.45	.95
24	Quart....do...	**110**	.45	.80
25			.96	1.14
26	Dippers, water, 1-quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted ....doz..	**294**	**.72**	.83⅓
	Funnels, full size, plain tin:			
27	1-quart ....do...	**13**	.29	.26
28	2-quart ....do...	**10**	.40	.41

*Bids for steel hollow ware will also be received; also for enameled ware.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.

Henry M. Barron.	Frank F. Claymier.	Manhattan Supply Co.	George A. Tripp.	Frank Gould.	Carlisle School.	E. S. Pierce.	Eric A. Erricsson.	Valentine Stortz.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.					Chicago or N. Y.	St. Louis.	Chicago.		
8.20	**7.60**	8.90	7.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	7.20								2
2.90	.....	3.20	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1.40	**1.40**	.....	1.35	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	1.28		1.75	1.47½					6
.97	**1.65**	1.20	1.70	.....	(*c*)	.....	.....	.....	7
									8
1.10	**2.25**	1.95	2.24	.....	(*d*)	.....	.....	.....	9
									10
2.73	**2.75**	2.70	3.40	.....	(*e*)	.....	.....	.....	11
									12
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	4.00	1.92	2.95	13
						3.15	**3.45**	2.40	14
								2.80	15
									16
									17
									18
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	3.30	2.60	19
				3.05				**3.10**	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	**14.67**	.....	14.00	.....	11.00	21
.50	.....	.52	.....	.....	(*f*)	.....	.....	.....	22
									23
1.24	.....	.64	.....	.....	(*g*)	.....	.....	.....	24
									25
.50	.....	1.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.34	**.32**	.60	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.54	.42	**.90**	.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28

b Patent riveted.
c 47 dozen awarded to Carlisle School.
d 25 dozen awarded to Carlisle School.
e 14 dozen awarded to Carlisle School.
f 170 dozen awarded to Carlisle School.
g 110 dozen awarded to Carlisle School at 64 cents per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Henry M. Barron. Points of delivery. Chicago.	D. W. Sprague. Points of delivery. All points.
	Kettles, galvanized iron:			
1	7-quart ..... doz..	**33**	.....	.....
2				
3	11-quart ..... do...	**160**	.....	.....
4				
5	14-quart ..... do...	**54**	.....	.....
6				
	Pails, water, heavy tin, retinned, full size:			
7	10-quart ..... do...	**147**	2.24	.....
8				
9	14-quart ..... do...	**234**	2.44	.....
10				
	Pans, dish, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned:			
11	12-quart ..... do...	**130**	1.95	.....
12				
13				
14				
15	18-quart ..... do...	**170**	2.67	.....
16				
	Pans:			
17	Dust, japanned, heavy ..... do...	**149**	1.60	.....
18			.97	
19	Fry, No. 4, full size, wrought iron, polished or wrought steel, not less than 14 Stubb's gauge ..... doz..	**245**	.98	*a* 2.28
20				
21				
	Pans, tin, full size, stamped tin, retinned:			
22	1-quart ..... do...	**27**	.36	.....
23				
24	2-quart ..... do...	**190**	.50	.....
25				
26	4-quart ..... do...	**268**	.78	.....
27				
28	6-quart ..... do...	**175**	1.05	.....
29				
30	8-quart ..... do...	**128**	**1.20**	.....
31				
	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch:			
32	Jelly, baking, deep ..... do...	**160**	.28	.....
33				
34	Pie ..... do...	**649**	.21	.....
35				
	Scoops, grocer's, hand:			
36	No. 20 ..... do...	**7**	1.25	.....
37				
38	No. 40 ..... do...	**11**	1.67	.....
	Shears, tinner's:			
39	Bench, No. 4, Wilcox's ..... No...	**6**	.....	.....
40	Hand, No. 7 ..... do...	**22**	.....	.....
41	Hand, No. 9 ..... do...	**15**	.....	.....
42	Solder, medium quality ..... lbs...	**1,200**	.....	.....
43				
44				

a "Never break."

b 10 dozen.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

Frank Gould.	Frank F. Claymier.	Manhattan Supply Co.	H. B. Lyford.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Carlisle School.	George W. Trout.	Simeon H. Crane.	George A. Tripp.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
Chicago.					Chicago or New York.	Chicago.			
.....	.....	1.50	1.50	.....	.....	.....	1.52	.....	1
							1.80		2
.....	.....	1.80	1.75	.....	.....	.....	1.72	.....	3
			1.85				**2.18**		4
.....	.....	2.02	2.00	.....	.....	.....	1.90	.....	5
							2.50		6
.....	2.20	5.27	2.06	.....	(*b*)	.....	2.00	2.20	7
	2.35		3.00				**2.50**		8
.....	2.35	6.70	2.40	.....	(*b*)	.....	2.45	2.40	9
	2.55		3.50				**2.90**	3.75	10
.....	.....	1.95	1.88	.....	.....	.....	**1.72**	1.90	11
			2.40					2.28	12
			2.30						13
			2.85						14
.....	.....	2.78	2.65	.....	.....	.....	2.47	2.69	15
			3.15					3.00	16
.55	.....	.65	.60	.....	.....	.....	.54	**.55**	17
		.74							18
.....	.....	3.10	.95	.....	.....	1.77	.99	.96	19
						1.74		1.24	20
						1.92			21
.....	.....	.38	.35	.....	.....	.....	**.32**	.36	22
			.38						23
.....	.....	.54	.45	.....	(*c*)	.....	**.44**	.47	24
			.57						25
.....	.....	.74	.57	.....	(*d*)	.....	**.69**	.84	26
			.75						27
.....	.....	1.08	.85	.....	(*c*)	.....	.80	.90	28
			.99					**1.15**	29
.....	.....	.....	.99	.....	.....	.....	.95	.....	30
			1.12						31
.....	.....	.35	.29	.....	.....	.....	.27½	**.30**	32
			.33					.28	33
.....	.....	.27	**.19**	.....	.....	.....	.19	.19	34
			.27					.23	35
1.20	.....	1.30	1.15	.....	.....	.....	**1.03**	1.19	36
			1.26						37
1.70	.....	1.90	1.65	.....	.....	.....	1.55	**1.65**	38
.....	.....	.....	2.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.95**	39
.....	.....	.....	1.25	1.23	.....	.96	**1.22**	1.50	40
.....	.....	.....	.75	.73	.....	.68	**.73**	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.0845	.13½	.....	.....	.09	.08¾	42
			.09½				.09¼		43
							.09½		44

c 20 dozen. *d* 40 dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.
	Soldering irons, each, per pair:	
1	1½ pounds ..... pairs	**23**
2	2 pounds ..... do	**8**
	Spoons, tinned iron, heavy:	
3	Basting, 14-inch, forged ..... doz	**128**
4		
5		
6	Table ..... do	**813**
7		
8		
9	Tea ..... do	**1,040**
10		
11		
12	Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint, round, copper bottom ..... do	**39**
13		
	Tin, sheet, IC, charcoal, bright:	
14	10 by 14 inches ..... boxes	**13**
15		
16	12 by 12 inches ..... box	**1**
17		
18	14 by 14 inches ..... do	**1**
19		
20	14 by 20 inches ..... boxes	**35**
21		
22	10 by 14 inches, ix, charcoal, bright ..... do	**8**
23		
24	12 by 12 inches ..... do	**3**
25		
26	14 by 14 inches ..... do	**6**
27		
28	14 by 20 inches ..... do	**45**
29		
30	12 by 24 inches ..... do	**22**
31	14 by 60 inches, boiler ..... do	**7**
32	20 by 28 inches, boiler ..... do	**2**
33		
34	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches ..... doz	**452**
35		
36		
37		
38	Washtubs, galvanized iron, in nests of three sizes, 1 each, 19½ inches, 21½ inches, and 23½ inches in diameter, by 10¼ inches deep, inside measure; with corrugated bottom, heavy wire in top and bottom rims, and heavy drop handles ..... doz	**293**
39		
40		
41	Zinc, sheet, 36 by 84 inches, No. 9 ..... lbs	**21,850**
	Additional for training schools.	
42	Teakettles, iron, for No. 8 stove ..... No	**100**
43		

a Small.
b Medium.
c Large.
d Equal quantities each size.
e Per dozen nests.
f Loose.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

Frank Gould.	H. B. Lyford.	Simeon H. Crane.	Geo. A. Tripp.	Henry M. Barron.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Frank F. Claymier.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.							
.....	**.44**	.46	.45	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	**.59**	.62	.59	.....	.....	.....	2
.45	**.48**	.48	.49	.....	.....	.....	3
	.30		.43				4
	.25						5
.....	.12½	**.18**	.10	.....	.....	.....	6
	.14½		.50				7
	.24½						8
.....	**.08⅓**	.09¼	.07	.....	.....	.....	9
	.07		.15				10
	.12½						11
.....	1.99	**1.88**	2.25	.....	.....	2.00	12
	1.80						13
.....	*k* **4.80**	.....	4.85	.....	.....	.....	14
	k 4.50						15
.....	*k* **4.80**	.....	4.85	.....	.....	.....	16
	k 4.50						17
.....	*k* **6.62**	.....	7.05	.....	.....	.....	18
	k 6.30						19
.....	*k* **4.80**	.....	4.85	.....	.....	.....	20
	k 4.50						21
.....	*k* **6.40**	.....	6.45	.....	.....	.....	22
	k 5.25						23
.....	*k* **6.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
	k 6.25						25
.....	*k* **8.96**	.....	9.30	.....	.....	.....	26
	k 7.35						27
.....	*k* **6.40**	.....	6.45	.....	.....	.....	28
	k 5.25						29
.....	*k* **5.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	*i k* **19.00**	.....	*j* 12.00	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	*k* **12.80**	.....	12.90	.....	.....	.....	32
	k 10.50						33
.....	.72	.58	.77	.67	.67	.....	34
	.61		**.84**		.84		35
			.58				36
			.68				37
.....	*e* **15.00**	*a* 4.55	*a* 4.49	*a* 4.70	*d* 5.70	.....	38
		b 5.05	*b* 4.98	*b* 5.25			39
		c 5.55	*c* 5.72	*c* 5.75			40
.....	**.0523**	.05¼	.0545	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	*f* .22	**.22½**	.27	.....	.....	.....	42
	g .25						43

g Packed.
j 56 sheets.
i Case 100 sheets.
k Provided it is Calland tin.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.

Number.	CLASS No. 16. STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	Harry B. Lyford. Point of delivery. Chicago.	
	Caldrons, iron, portable, with furnace:			
1	20 gallons actual capacity ..... No..	**3**	10.95	.....
2	40 gallons actual capacity ..... do...	**10**	16.45	.....
3	90 gallons actual capacity ..... do...	**7**	**21.95**	.....
4	Coal scuttles, 16-inch, galvanized ..... do...	**510**	1.84	.....
5				
6	Furnaces, for—			
7	20-gallon portable caldron ..... do...	**1**	**2.50**	.....
8	40-gallon portable caldron ..... do...	**12**	**4.45**	.....
9	90-gallon portable caldron ..... do...	**10**	**10.95**	.....
	n Elbows, stovepipe, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases:			
10	Size 6-inch ..... No..	**2,300**	*a*. 69	*b*. 51
11			*a*. 63	*b*. 45
12			*a*. 84	*b*. 66
13			*a*. 78	*b*. 60
14	Size 7-inch ..... do...	**160**	*a*. 88	*b*. 70
15			*a* 1.17	*b*. 99
16			*a* 1.11	*b*. 93
17	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 10 inches diameter inside, crated ..... No..	**395**	.33	.....
	Pipes, stove, patent, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated:			
18	6-inch ..... joints..	**17,200**	**.0774**	.....
19				
20				
21				
22	7-inch ..... do...	**1,300**	**.0964**	.....
23				
24				
25				
26	Polish, stove ..... gross..	**38**	3.90	.....
27			5.25	
	Stoves, box, heating, wood:			
28	24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds.... No..	**413**	.....	.....
29				
30	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds.... do...	**381**	.....	.....
31	32 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds.... do...	**245**	.....	.....
32				
33	37 inches long, to weigh not less than 190 pounds.... do...	**53**	.....	.....
34				

* 2 per cent reduction on prices for St. Louis delivery; 10 per cent further reduction at either point for carload lots.

† Deduct 5 per cent from all prices, if all are made Chicago delivery.

‡ Crating, 20 cents each; crating furniture, 10 cents per set.

a Per dozen.

b Wired in bundles, per dozen.

c 2,300 only.

d 160 only.

e Crating, 15 cents.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.

Simeon H. Crane.	George A. Tripp.	Frank F. Claymier.	Chauncy H. Castle.	Wm. H. Sard.	August Brentano.	Sherman S. Jewett	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.			All points.†	Chicago.	Chicago or St. Louis.*	Chicago.‡	
10.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
16.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.19	*a* **1.95**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.20							5
.22							6
8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
11.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
14.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.04	.05	*c*. 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
		c. 05					11
		c. 08					12
		c. 06					13
.06	.10	*d*. 05¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
		d. 06¾					15
		d. 11½					16
.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.08¼	.....	.0785	.08¼	.....	.....	.....	18
		.0875	.08¼				19
		.0785					20
		.0875					21
.10	.....	.0985	.10¼	.....	.....	.....	22
		.1075	.10¼				23
		.0985					24
		.1075					25
5.05	5.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
							27
.....	.....	.....	*e* **2.40**	*e* 2.40	*f* 2.65	*h* 2.95	28
					g 2.50		29
.....	.....	.....	*e* **2.85**	*j* 2.95	.....	*i* 3.90	30
.....	.....	.....	*e* **3.25**	*k* 3.65	*g* 3.65	4.55	31
					f 3.90		32
.....	.....	.....	*l* **4.40**	*l* 4.50	*g* 4.65	*m* 5.65	33
					f 4.85		34

f Crated.
g Not crated.
h 25-inch, 110 pounds.
i 30-inch, 130 pounds.
j Crating, 18 cents.
k Crating, 20 cents.
l Crating, 25 cents.
m 36-inch, 190 pounds.
n Bids for corrugated elbows will also be considered.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 16. STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.
	* Stoves, cooking, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete:	
1	Coal, 7-inch, ovens not less than 16 by 16 by 10 inches; to weigh not less than 200 pounds without furniture.....No..	**75**
2		
3		
4		
5	Coal, 8-inch, ovens not less than 18 by 18 by 11 inches; to weigh not less than 240 pounds without furniture.....No..	**34**
6		
7		
8		
9	Coal, 9-inch, ovens not less than 19 by 19 by 12 inches; to weigh not less than 280 pounds without furniture.....No..	**24**
10		
11		
12		
13	Wood, 6-inch, length of wood 20 inches, oven not less than 14 by 16 by 11 inches; to weigh not less than 180 pounds without furniture.....No..	**311**
14	Wood, 7-inch, length of wood 22 inches; oven not less than 14 by 18 by 12 inches; to weigh not less than 225 pounds without furniture.....No..	**356**
15		
16		
17		
18	Wood, 8-inch, length of wood 24 inches, oven not less than 19 by 20 by 13 inches; to weigh not less than 270 pounds without furniture.....No..	**733**
19		
20		
21		
22	Wood, 9-inch, length of wood 26 inches, oven not less than 21 by 22 by 14 inches; to weigh not less than 310 pounds without furniture.....No..	**91**
23		
	Stoves, heating:	
24	Coal, 14-inch cylinder; to weigh not less than 135 pounds.....do...	**68**
25		
26	Coal, 16-inch cylinder; to weigh not less than 175 pounds.....do...	**142**
27		
28	Wood, sheet iron, 32-inch, with outside rods.....do...	**34**
29	Wood. sheet iron, 37-inch, with outside rods.....do...	**9**
30	Coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 375 pounds.....do...	**38**
31	Combined coal and wood, 22 inches diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum; to weigh not less than 285 pounds.....No..	**28**

* NOTE.—Furniture for 8-*inch* cook stove to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron or steel pot and cover; 1 iron or steel kettle and cover; 1 iron or steel spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted; 1 coffee boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin teakettle, copper botton, 8-inch; 1 tin water dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ by 12, 1 round pan, stamped *each* 1½ and 3 quarts; 2 iron or steel dripping pans, 12 by 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook stoves to be in proportion. All tin furniture to be made of IX tin. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.

† 2 per cent reduction on prices for St. Louis delivery; 10 per cent further reduction at other point, for carload lots.

‡ Crating, 20 cents each; crating furniture, 10 cents per set.

a Crating, 25 cents extra.

b Crating, 15 cents extra.

c Not crated.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.—Continued.

Wm. H. Sard.	August Brentano.	Bonnet Nance Stove Co.	Chauncy H. Castle.	Sherman S. Jewett.	Wm. T. Bussy.	Number.
Points of delivery.						
Chicago.	Chicago or St. Louis.	All points.	All points.	All points.	Chicago.	
	(†)	(*d*)	(*r*)	(‡)		
a 8.95	*c* 9.00	861	*e* 8.50	9.75	*l* 9.00	1
a 11.50	*q* 9.20	**8.49**			*m* 9.35	2
					n 9.25	3
					o 9.60	4
a 10.80	*c* 12.00	10.96	*f* 11.00	11.70	*l* 11.50	5
a 10.00	*q* 12.20	**10.39**			*m* 11.85	6
a 12.40					*n* 11.75	7
					o 12.10	8
a 11.50	*c* 12.00	**12.30**	*g* 13.00	13.30	*l* 14.25	9
a 13.50	*q* 12.20				*m* 14.75	10
					n 14.50	11
					o 15.00	12
a 8.00	.....	**7.43**	*a* 7.90	7.63	.....	13
a 11.00	*c* 10.00	9.98	*e* **10.00**	11.00	*l* 10.15	14
a 9.80	*q* 10.20	9.00			*m* 10.40	15
					n 10.40	16
					o 10.65	17
a 11.79	*c* 11.00	10.90	*f* **11.30**	12.60	*l* 12.10	18
a 10.60	*q* 11.20				*m* 12.50	19
					n 12.35	20
					o 12.75	21
a 13.25	.....	**12.97**	*h* 13.00	17.25	.....	22
a 12.00						23
b 4.05	*c* 4.10	.....	*i* **4.00**	4.70	.....	24
b 3.90	*q* 4.25					25
b 4.90	*c* 5.00	.....	*i* **5.00**	6.00	.....	26
b 5.05	*q* 5.15					27
a 9.00	.....	.....	*j* **10.00**	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	*j* **11.00**	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	*k* **13.50**	13.50	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	*i* **12.00**	*p* 16.65	.....	31

d Crating on all, 20 cents extra.
e Crating, 25 cents; steel ware, 75 cents extra.
f Crating, 30 cents; steel ware, $1 extra.
g Crating, 30 cents; steel ware, $1.25 extra.
h Crating, 40 cents; steel ware, $1.25 extra.
i Bottoms crated.
j No charge for crating.
k Shipped in 3 parts.
l Delivered in Chicago, packed as they usually ship.
m Delivered at all points, packed as they usually ship.
n Delivered in Chicago, crated.
o Delivered at all points, crated.
p Without foot rail, 75 cents less.
q Crated.
r Deduct 5 per cent from all prices, if all are made Chicago delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE.	Quantity awarded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Fred K. Maus.	J. M. Soper.	Roy C. Martin.	Gerald Hannay.	S. H. Crane.
			Points of delivery.					
			As stated.	Chicago.				
1	Adzes, c. s, house carpenters' 4½-inch, square head.....doz..	3	*f* 6.98	.....	.....	.....	10.48	9.50
2								
3	Anvils, wrought-iron, steel face, per pound:							
4	100-pound.....No..	6	*e* .08¼	.09	.08⅜	.0835	.....	.....
5				**.09¼**	.067			
6	140-pound.....do...	12	*e* .08¼	.09	.08⅜	.0835	.....	.....
7				**.09¼**	.067			
8	200-pound.....do...	6	*e* .08¼	.09	.08⅜	.0835	.....	.....
9				**.09¼**	.067			
	Augers, cast steel, cut, with nut:							
10	1-inch.....doz..	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90
11								
12	1¼-inch.....do...	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.30
13								
14	1½-inch.....do...	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.80
15								
16	2-inch.....do...	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00
	Augers, c. s., hollow:							
17	½-inch.....do...	2 7/12	*f* **5.39**	5.45	.....	.....	.....	7.19
18	¾-inch.....do...	3	*f* **6.08**	6.15	.....	.....	.....	8.50
19	⅞-inch.....do...	2	*f* 8.63	8.70	.....	.....	.....	9.72
	Awls, c. s., assorted, patent:							
20	Saddler's.....do...	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06
21	Shoemaker's, shouldered, peg.....doz..	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05½
22	Shoemaker's, sewing.....do...	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06
23	Axes, assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern, inserted steel, dozen.....	835	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.44	4.15
24								3.80
25								4.20
26								4.50
27								
28								
29								
30								
31								
32								
	Axes, c. s.:							
33	Broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel, steel head.....doz..	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.97	12.26
34								12.50
35	Hunter's, inserted steel, handled.....doz..	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.64**	3.44
36								4.25
37								
38								
39	Babbitt metal, medium quality.lbs..	495	*f* .04¼	**.03¾**	.....	.....	.....	.04
40				.05½				.07
41								.05
42								
43								
	Bellows, blacksmith's, standard:							
44	34-inch.....No..	15	*g* 4.07	4.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	38-inch.....do...	17	*g* 5.08	5.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bells:							
46	Cow, wrought.....doz..	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.35
47								3.08
48								2.67
49								
50	Hand, No. 8, polished.....do...	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.60

* Check not on national bank.
a No sample.
b Helmet.
c XX carbon.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

HARDWARE.

M. M. Buck Mfg. Co.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Geo. Wm. Trout.	Harry Channon.	Thos. A. Harvey.	H. B. Lyford.	Geo. G. Standart.*	Valentine Stortz.	Eric A. Erricsson.	Chas. H. Besley.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Chicago, St. Louis, Kans. C.	As stated.	Chicago.								
12.50	.....	9.95	13.20	.....	**8.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
		9.95								2
		6.95								3
.....	*f*.08½	.....	.05½	.0918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	e.08⅛									5
.....	*f*.08½	.....	.05½	.0918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
	e.08⅛									7
.....	*f*.08½	.....	.05½	.0918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	e.08⅛									9
.....	.....	2.01	.....	**1.88**	1.97	2.37	1.93¼	.....	.....	10
							1.93½			11
.....	.....	2.42	.....	**2.28**	2.39	2.88	2.34½	.....	.....	12
							2.34½			13
.....	.....	2.98	.....	**2.77**	2.91	3.50	2.85½	.....	.....	14
							2.85½			15
.....	.....	4.15	.....	**3.96**	4.16	5.00	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	6.22	6.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25	7.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	**8.30**	8.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.05½	**.06**	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.04½	**.05**	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.05½	**.06**	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	4.19	.....	4.23	3.96	4.50	4.32	.....	.....	23
		4.09			**4.35**					24
					4.00					25
					4.00					26
					3.99					27
					3.99					28
					4.05					29
					4.05					30
					3.75					31
					3.85					32
.....	.....	**13.50**	.....	14.50	13.90	*a* 19.00	.....	.....	.....	33
		13.50								34
.....	.....	3.80	.....	.....	3.29	4.50	.....	3.85	.....	35
		4.35			3.41			4.40		36
		4.25			3.65					37
		4.70			3.29					38
.08½	*f*.04⅛	.....	.17	.0417	.0399	.....	.....	.....	*b*.20	39
			.13½		.04¼				*c*.12	40
			.09							41
			.06							42
			.05							43
.....	*f* 4.10	.....	4.50	**3.97**	*a* 3.98	*a* 5.66⅔	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	*f* 5.15	.....	5.70	**5.03**	*d* 4.97	*a* 6.76⅔	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	**2.24**	*a* 2.00	.....	.....	.....	46
					1.90					47
					1.50					48
					1.20					49
.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.45**	4.50	.....	4.62	.....	.....	50

d Bullock's best; no sample.
e Delivered in New York.
f Delivered in Chicago.
g Delivered in Chicago; no sample.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Robt. M. Burton.	Manhattan Supply Co.	John A. Brown.	Grant M. McNeal.	Wm. D. Allen.
			Point of delivery.					
			Chicago.				N. Y. or Chic.	Chic.
	Bells, school, with fixtures for hanging:							
1	Bell to weigh 240 to 260 pounds ...No..	3	**17.90**	.....	21.20	.....	.....	.....
2	Bell to weigh 300 to 350 pounds ...do...	3	**23.50**	.....	25 90	.....	.....	.....
3	Bell to weigh 400 to 425 pounds ...do...	1	35.30	.....	36.90	.....	.....	.....
	Belting, leather:							
4	2-inch .....feet..	722	.07¾	.07¾	.10	.....	.08	**.07½**
5								
6	3-inch.....do...	610	.12⅛	**.118**	.15	.....	.13	.12
7								
8	3½-inch.....do...	200	.14⅓	**.14**	.18	.....	.15	.14
9								
10	4-inch.....do...	671	.16½	.162	.21	.....	.17¾	**.16**
11								
12	5-inch.....do...	320	.21	**.20½**	.25	.....	.22¼	.20½
13								
14	6-inch.....do...	640	.25	.248	.31	.....	.27¼	**.24¾**
15								
	Belting, rubber:							
16	3-ply, 3-inch.....do...	160	.....	**.057**	.07½	.081	.....	.057
17	3-ply, 4-inch.....do...	90	.....	**.074**	.10	.098	.....	.07½
18	3-ply, 6-inch.....do...	566	.....	**.114**	.12½	.163	.....	.114
19	4-ply, 8-inch.....do...	240	.....	**.184**	.19	.264	.....	.18½
20	4-ply, 10-inch.....do...	100	.....	.23½	.....	.337	.....	.23¾
21	4-ply, 12-inch.....do...	175	.....	**.286**	.....	.409	.....	.286
	Bits, auger, c. s., Jennings's pattern, extension lip:							
22	¼-inch.....doz..	45	2.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23								
24	5/16-inch.....do...	38	2.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25								
26	⅜-inch.....do...	44	2.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27								
28	7/16-inch.....do...	34	2.97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29								
30	½-inch.....do...	42	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31								
32	9/16-inch.....do...	29	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33								
34	⅝-inch.....do...	38	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35								
36	11/16-inch.....do...	27	4.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37								
38	¾-inch.....do...	34	4.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39								
40	13/16-inch.....do...	25	4.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41								
42	⅞-inch.....do...	33	5.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43								
44	1-inch.....do...	31	6.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45								
	Bits, twist-drill, for metal:							
46	For brace, square shank, assorted, 1/16 to ⅜ inch, by 32ds.....sets..	66	1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, assorted, ⅛ to ½ inch, by 32ds, sets	25	1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Bits, gimlet, double-cut, assorted, ⅛ to ⅜ inch .....doz..	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49								
50	Bolt cutters .....No..	38	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51								
52								

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Chas. Munson Belting Co.	Geo. Oberne.	Thos. A. Harvey.	Geo. G. Standart.	Valentine Stortz.	S. H. Crane.	M. M. Buck Mfg. Co.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Fred. K. Maus.	Geo. Wm. Trout.	H. B. Lyford.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.						Chic., St. L., Kans. City.	Chicago.				
.....	.....	.....	23.33	*a* 17.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	25.00	*a* 25.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	40.00	*a* **33.67**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.08	.08½	.082	.0924	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
	.07½										5
.13	.15	.13	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
	.13										7
.15	.18¼	.148	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	.1509										9
.18	.20	.17¾	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
	.17										11
.22	.26¼	.22½	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
	.2189										13
.27	.31	.27	.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
	.268										15
.....	.08½	.074	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.10¾	.091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.16½	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.26½	.22½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.33¾	**.28¾**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.41	.34⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.86	3.00	**.91½**	.75	.....	.....	.....	.77	.87	22
		.692		.91½						.97	23
.....	.....	.97	3.40	**1.04**	.75	.....	.....	.....	.85	.87	24
		.692		.104						1.10	25
.....	.....	1.09	3.80	**1.16¼**	.81	.....	.....	.....	.93	.94	26
		.743		1.16¼						1.23	27
.....	.....	1.25	4.40	**1.34½**	.81	.....	.....	.....	1.09	.94	28
		.743		1.34½						1.42	29
.....	.....	1.43	4.80	**1.46¾**	.88	.....	.....	.....	1.19	1.00	30
		.78		1.46¾						1.55	31
.....	.....	1.49	5.20	**1.59**	1.00	.....	.....	.....	1.27	1.06	32
		.84		1.59						1.68	33
.....	.....	1.61	5.60	**1.71⅓**	1.12½	.....	.....	.....	1.42	1.12	34
		.88		1.71⅓						1.81	35
.....	.....	1.75	6.10	**1.86½**	1.25	.....	.....	.....	1.49	1.25	36
		.98		1.86½						1.97	37
.....	.....	1.90	6.60	**2.02**	1.37½	.....	.....	.....	1.65	1.37	38
		1.08		2.02						2.13	39
.....	.....	2.17	7.20	**2.20⅓**	1.50	.....	.....	.....	1.81	1.50	40
		1.18		2.20⅓						2.33	41
.....	.....	2.26	7.80	**2.38⅜**	1.62½	.....	.....	.....	1.99	1.62	42
		1.28		2.38⅜						2.52	43
.....	.....	2.58	9.00	**2.75¼**	2.00	.....	.....	.....	2.21	2.00	44
		1.58		2.75¼						2.91	45
.....	.....	.69	.....	**.68**	.80	1.37	.....	.....	1.12	.73	46
.....	.....	1.58	.....	**1.47**	1.70	2.50	.....	.....	1.76	1.65	47
.....	.....	.21	.....	.38	**.20**	.....	.....	.....	.38	.20	48
										.40	49
.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	2.20	.....	.....	50
							3.75	**3.40**			51
							4.25				52

a F. o. b. 50 cents extra if delivered in warehouse.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Fred K. Maus.	S. H. Crane.
			Point of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:				
1	¼ by 1 ... No.	**4,600**	.25¾	**.243**	.25
2	¼ by 1½ ... do.	**7,500**	.25¾	**.243**	.25
3	¼ by 2 ... do.	**8,800**	.28	**.26½**	.27
4	¼ by 2½ ... do.	**7,300**	.30	**.282**	.29
5	¼ by 3 ... do.	**6,900**	.32	**.311**	.31
6	¼ by 3½ ... do.	**5,400**	.34	**.32**	.34
7	¼ by 4 ... do.	**5,400**	.36	**.34**	.35
8	⅜ by 2 ... do.	**5,900**	.38½	**.364**	.37
9	⅜ by 2½ ... do.	**6,600**	.42	**.398**	.41
10	⅜ by 3 ... do.	**9,300**	.45½	**.43¾**	.44
11	⅜ by 4 ... do.	**9,400**	.53	**.50**	.51
12	⅜ by 5 ... do.	**7,000**	.60	**.568**	.58
13	⅜ by 6 ... do.	**4,800**	.68	**.633**	.65
14	⅜ by 7 ... do.	**3,500**	.74½	**.704**	.72
15	⅜ by 8 ... do.	**3,000**	.82	**.77¼**	.79
16	⅜ by 9 ... do.	**2,000**	.89	**.84**	.86
17	½ by 4 ... do.	**4,400**	.88	**.826**	.82
18	½ by 5 ... do.	**3,600**	.97	**.923**	.92
19	½ by 6 ... do.	**4,400**	1.08	**1.02**	1.05
20	½ by 7 ... do.	**3,100**	1.18	**1.117**	1.15
21	½ by 8 ... do.	**3,400**	1.28	**1.21½**	1.25
22	½ by 10 ... do.	**3,200**	1.50	**1.41**	1.45
23	½ by 11 ... do.	**2,900**	1.60	**1.506**	1.55
24	½ by 12 ... do.	**4,600**	1.70	**1.603**	1.65
	Bolts, door, wrought-iron barrel:				
25	5-inch ... doz.	**15**	.....	.....	.46
26					.55
27	8 inch ... do.	**8**	.....	.....	**1.20**
28					
29	Bolts, shutter, wrought iron, 10-inch ... do.	**4**	.....	.....	.....
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:				
30	¼ by 1 ... No.	**1,800**	.40	.373	.39
31	¼ by 1½ ... do.	**1,500**	.40	.373	.39
32	¼ by 2 ... do.	**2,100**	.42½	.39	.49
33	¼ by 2½ ... do.	**2,000**	.44	.408	.43
34	¼ by 3 ... do.	**1,700**	.46	.42½	.44
35	¼ by 3½ ... do.	**1,600**	.48	.443	.46
36	5/16 by 1 ... do.	**1,800**	.47½	.439	.44
37	5/16 by 1½ ... do.	**2,900**	.47½	.439	.44
38	5/16 by 2 ... do.	**4,400**	.50	.46	.48
39	5/16 by 2½ ... do.	**4,200**	.52	.48½	.51
40	5/16 by 3 ... do.	**4,700**	.55	.504	.53
41	5/16 by 3½ ... do.	**4,000**	.57	.52¾	.55
42	5/16 by 4 ... do.	**4,700**	.59½	.549	.58
43	5/16 by 4½ ... do.	**3,400**	.62	.57	.60
44	5/16 by 5 ... do.	**3,100**	.64	.59½	.62
45	⅜ by 2 ... do.	**2,000**	.60	.55¼	.59
46	⅜ by 2½ ... do.	**2,700**	.63	.579	.61
47	⅜ by 3 ... do.	**2,800**	.65	.60½	.64
48	⅜ by 3½ ... do.	**3,200**	.68½	.63⅛	.67

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Geo. Wm. Trout.	Thos. A. Harvey.	H. B. Lyford.	Geo. G. Standart.	Eric A. Erricsson.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City.	Chicago.						
.36	.26	.....	.25	.23¾	1.00	.....	1
.36	.26	.....	.25	.23¾	1.00	.....	2
.38⅞	.28	.....	.27	.256	1.08	.....	3
.41¾	.30	.....	.29	.274	1.16	.....	4
.4464	.32	.....	.31	.29½	1.24	.....	5
.4752	.34½	.....	.33	.31¼	1.32	.....	6
.504	.36½	.....	.35	.33¼	1.40	.....	7
.54	.39¼	.....	.375	.356	1.50	.....	8
.59	.43	.....	.41	.39	1.64	.....	9
.65	.46½	.....	.445	.42¼	1.78	.....	10
.72	.54	.....	.515	.49	2.06	.....	11
.84¼	.61	.....	.585	.55½	2.34	.....	12
.943	.69	.....	.655	.62¼	2.62	.....	13
1.044	.76	.....	.743	.689	.....	.....	14
1.14½	.83	.....	.792	.75½	.....	.....	15
1.24½	.91	.....	.86½	.82½	.....	.....	16
1.22[illegible]	.89	.....	.85	.80¾	.....	.....	17
1.368	.99½	.....	.95	.90¼	.....	.....	18
1.512	1.10	.....	1.05	.99	.....	.....	19
1.656	1.20	.....	1.15	1.09	.....	.....	20
1.80	1.31	.....	1.25	1.18	.....	.....	21
2.088	1.53	.....	1.45	1.37	.....	.....	22
2.232	1.62	.....	1.55	1.47	.....	.....	23
2.376	1.73	.....	1.65	1.56	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	**.42**	.47	.....	.46	25
						.57	26
.....	.....	.52	1.05	1.23	.....	1.23	27
		.61					28
.....	.....	.....	1.12	**1.35**	.....	.....	29
.51	.40	.....	.39	**.34**	.....	.....	30
.51	.40	.....	.39	**.34½**	.....	.....	31
.534	.42	.....	.41½	**.36**	.....	.....	32
.558	.44	.....	.42¼	**.376**	.....	.....	33
.582	.46	.....	.44½	**.39¼**	.....	.....	34
.606	.47¾	.....	.47½	**.409**	.....	.....	35
.60	.47	.....	.46½	**.40½**	.....	.....	36
.60	.47	.....	.46½	**.40½**	.....	.....	37
.63	.49½	.....	.48	**.42½**	.....	.....	38
.66	.52	.....	.50	**.44½**	.....	.....	39
.69	.54½	.....	.526	**.46½**	.....	.....	40
.72	.57	.....	.55	**.486**	.....	.....	41
.75	.59	.....	.58	**.506**	.....	.....	42
.78	.61½	.....	.60	**.526**	.....	.....	43
.81	.64	.....	.63	**.546**	.....	.....	44
.756	.59½	.....	.58	**.51**	.....	.....	45
.792	.62	.....	.61	**.534**	.....	.....	46
.828	.65	.....	.643	**.558**	.....	.....	47
.864	.68	.....	.66½	**.583**	.....	.....	48

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.		Quantity awarded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Fred K. Maus.	S. H. Crane.
				Points of delivery.		
				Chicago.		
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:					
1	⅜ by 4	No.	**3,100**	.71⅛	.658	.69
2	⅜ by 4½	do.	**2,100**	.74	.684	.72
3	⅜ by 5	do.	**2,000**	.77	.71	.75
4	⅜ by 5½	do.	**1,200**	.80	.737	.78
5	⅜ by 6	do.	**1,100**	.82⅛	.763	.80
6	⅜ by 6½	do.	**900**	.85⅛	.78¾	.83
7	⅜ by 7	do.	**800**	.88⅓	.816	.86
8	⅜ by 7½	do.	**400**	.91⅛	.84¼	.89
9	⅜ by 8	do.	**800**	.94	.86⅞	.92
10	7/16 by 3	do.	**1,900**	.78	.72	.76
11	7/16 by 3½	do.	**1,600**	.82	.754	.80
12	7/16 by 4	do.	**2,100**	.85½	.78¾	.83
13	7/16 by 4½	do.	**1,000**	.90	.82½	.86
14	7/16 by 5	do.	**1,700**	.93	.86	.91
15	7/16 by 6	do.	**1,200**	1.01	.93	.96
16	7/16 by 7	do.	**1,000**	1.07	1.00	1.05
17	½ by 3½	do.	**1,700**	1.05	.96½	1.02
18	½ by 4	do.	**2,100**	1.09	1.009	1.06
19	½ by 4½	do.	**1,000**	1.14	1.053	1.11
20	½ by 5	do.	**1,600**	1.19	1.097	1.15
21	½ by 5½	do.	**800**	1.24	1.13	1.20
22	½ by 6	do.	**1,200**	1.29	1.184	1.25
23	½ by 7	do.	**600**	1.38	1.27¼	1.34
24	½ by 8	do.	**1,000**	1.48	1.36	1.43
25	½ by 9	do.	**700**	1.57	1.44¾	1.52
26	½ by 10	do.	**1,100**	1.67	1.53½	1.62
	Bolts, tire, per 100:					
27	3/16 by 1½	do.	**5,700**	.15½	.15	.1436
28	3/16 by 1¾	do.	**6,100**	.16½	.162	.1555
29	3/16 by 2	do.	**4,800**	.18	.174	.16¾
30	¼ by 1½	do.	**3,600**	.21	.198	.1814
31	¼ by 2	do.	**5,500**	.23	.223	.2154
32	¼ by 2½	do.	**4,000**	.26	.249	.2357
33	¼ by 3	do.	**2,300**	.29	.274	.2632
34	5/16 by 2	do.	**1,800**	.30	.29	**.28**
35	5/16 by 2½	do.	**800**	.34	.327	.3136
36	5/16 by 3	do.	**1,400**	.37	.36	.347
37	5/16 by 3½	do.	**1,300**	.41	.39¾	**.38**
38	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob	Doz.	**203**	.....	.....	**.05⅛**
39						.11½
	Braces, iron, 10-inch sweep, steel jaws, No. 12, or equal:					
40	Grip	do.	**15**	.....	.....	2.40
41						**3.80**
42						4.20
43						5.50
44	Ratchet	do.	**25**	.....	.....	5.75
45						7.15
46						8.50

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—**Continued.**

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

M. M. Buck Manufacturing Company.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Geo. Wm. Trout.	Thos. A. Harvey.	H. B. Lyford.	Eric A. Ericsson.	Valentine Stortz.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City.	Chicago.						
.90	.71	.....	.69	**.60¼**	.....	.....	1
.936	.74	.....	.72	**.63**	.....	.....	2
.972	.76	.....	.75	**.656**	.....	.....	3
1.008	.79¾	.....	.78	**.68**	.....	.....	4
1.044	.82	.....	.81	**.70½**	.....	.....	5
1.08	.85	.....	.83	**.729**	.....	.....	6
1.116	.88	.....	.85	**.75½**	.....	.....	7
1.152	.91	.....	.88	**.77¾**	.....	.....	8
1.188	.94	.....	.91	**.80**	.....	.....	9
.984	.77½	.....	.75	**.664**	.....	.....	10
1.032	.81	.....	.79	**.696**	.....	.....	11
1.08	.85	.....	.83	**.729**	.....	.....	12
1.128	.89	.....	.86	**.761**	.....	.....	13
1.176	.93	.....	.90	**.794**	.....	.....	14
1.272	1.00	.....	.98	**.858**	.....	.....	15
1.368	1.08	.....	1.05	**.923**	.....	.....	16
1.32	1.04	.....	1.02	**.891**	.....	.....	17
1.38	1.08	.....	1.06	**.931**	.....	.....	18
1.44	1.12	.....	1.10	**.97⅕**	.....	.....	19
1.50	1.17	.....	1.15	**1.01**	.....	.....	20
1.56	1.22	.....	1.19	**1.05**	.....	.....	21
1.62	1.27	.....	1.24	**1.09**	.....	.....	22
1.74	1.36	.....	1.35	**1.17**	.....	.....	23
1.86	1.46	.....	1.42	**1.25**	.....	.....	24
1.98	1.55	.....	1.52	**1.33**	.....	.....	25
2.10	1.65	.....	1.60	**1.41**	.....	.....	26
.45	.14½	.15	.15	**.143**	.....	.....	27
.45	.16	.17	.164	**.15½**	.....	.....	28
.48	.17	.18	.17½	**.167**	.....	.....	29
.60	.19½	.21	.20	**.191**	.....	.....	30
.67	.22	.23	.224	**.21½**	.....	.....	31
75	.24	.25	.25	**.239**	.....	.....	32
.82	.26½	.28	.27½	**.26½**	.....	.....	33
.90	.28½	.32	.293	.28	.....	.....	34
1.00	.31½	.46	.327	**.313**	.....	.....	35
1.09	.35½	.43	.363	**.346**	.....	.....	36
1.18	.39	.45	.398	.38	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.10	.05½	.05½	.05¾	.....	38
				.08½			39
.....	.....	**4.65**	8.05	3.96	3.02	5.40	40
				7.85			41
				3.60			42
							43
.....	.....	**7.60**	11.80	5.69	7.56	6.34	44
		5.35		7.00	13.39		45
		5.85		11.20			46

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.
	Brushes:	
1	Dust ..... doz..	**111**
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7	Marking, assorted ..... do...	**35**
8		
	Brushes, paint, all bristles, full size:	
9	No. ⅓ ..... do...	**33**
10		
11		
12		
13		
14	No. ⅔ ..... do...	**32**
15		
16		
17		
18		
19	No. ⅚ ..... do...	**44**
20		
21		
22		
23		
24	No. 2 ..... do...	**43**
25		
26		
27		
28		
	Brushes:	
29	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch ..... do...	**187**
30		
31		
32		
33		
34		
35	Shoe ..... do...	**137**
36		
37		
38		
39		
40		
41		
42		
43		
44		
45	Stove, 5-row, 10-inch ..... do...	**41**
46		
47		
48		
49		
50		
51	Varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size ..... do...	**38**
52		
53		
54		
55	Whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handles ..... do...	**55**
56		
57		
58		
59		
60		
61		

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Benjamin B. Felix.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Frank Gould.	Gorham B. Coffin.	H. B. Lyford.	Valentine Stortz.	Douglas W. Hutchinson.	Number.
Point of delivery.							
Chicago.							
2.50	2.50	2.95	2.25	1.90	3.75	2.75	1
3.50	**2.90**	2.45	2.90	2.10	4.76		2
4.00	2.00	1.90	3.40	2.50	3.00		3
6.00	2.70		4.25		2.25		4
8.00					4.75		5
					2.75		6
.40	.....	.....	**.16**	.16	.16	.15	7
			.20				8
3.25	2.97	.....	2.35	2.40	2.75	4.00	9
7.00			2.85	2.85	3.00		10
			3.50		4.00		11
			4.00		6.50		12
					5.50		13
4.25	4.80	.....	3.00	3.15	3.75	4.60	14
10.50			4.00	4.05	4.63		15
			4.50		6.00		16
			6.00		8.50		17
					7.50		18
6.00	5.24	.....	4.15	4.23	5.25	4.20	19
14.00			5.75	5.85	6.00		20
			6.25		7.75		21
			7.10		10.50		22
					10.50		23
2.00	1.90	.....	1.80	1.83	2.00	1.80	24
			2.15	2.16	2.25		25
			2.55		3.00		26
			2.85		4.50		27
					3.00		28
1.00	.90	1.00	.75	.85	1.00	.....	29
1.15	.99	.85	1.00	1.00	1.63		30
1.25	**1.10**		1.60	1.20	1.00		31
.90				1.25	1.50		32
1.00							33
1.15							34
1.65	1.25	1.50	1.25	1.00	1.38	.....	35
1.75	1.20	1.15	1.60	1.50	1.63		36
2.00		1.00	2.00	1.65	2.00		37
2.00				2.75	2.13		38
2.25					3.75		39
2.75					3.25		40
					1.75		41
					1.88		42
					2.50		43
					2.00		44
1.00	1.10	1.24	1.50	.80	3.00	.....	45
1.10	1.20	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.35		46
1.25	1.35	.85	2.40	1.45	2.75		47
1.00				1.50	1.25		48
1.40				2.60	1.50		49
2.00							50
2.00	1.60	.....	1.50	1.75	1.13	2.00	51
			1.75	1.95	1.50		52
			2.25	3.00	2.38		53
			2.75		2.75		54
.....	4.70	.....	9.50	.....	3.50	5.50	55
	6.20		12.50		4.50		56
	12.40				6.50		57
					6.00		58
					8.00		59
					6.75		60
					9.50		61

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Eric A. Erricson.	Fred K. Maus.	S. H. Crane.	Chas. H. Besley.
			Point of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
	Butts, brass, narrow:						
1	1½-inch ....doz..	**52**	.....	.....	.....	**.09¼**	.....
2	2-inch ....do...	**84**	.....	.....	.....	.20	.....
3	2½-inch ....do...	**112**	.....	.....	.....	.31	.....
	Butts, door, loose pin, wrought iron:						
4	2½ by 2 inches ....do...	**58**	.36	.....	.....	.30	.....
5	3 by 2½ inches ....do...	**65**	.51	.....	.....	.45	.....
6	3 by 3 inches ....do...	**134**	.55	.....	.....	.49	.....
7	3½ by 3 inches ....do...	**110**	.76	.....	.....	.68	.....
8	3½ by 3½ inches ....do...	**89**	.80	.....	.....	.72	.....
9	4 by 3½ inches ....do...	**11**	.98	.....	.....	.87	.....
10	4 by 4 inches ....do...	**60**	1.01	.....	.....	.89	.....
11	Calipers, inside and outside, 8 inches ....do...	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.60
12	Cards, cattle ....do...	**10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13							
14							
15	Catches, iron, cupboard ....do...	**132**	.....	.25	.....	.29	.....
16							
17	Chain, log, ⅝-inch, 13 feet, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab-hook, per pound ....No..	**202**	2.95	.....	.03086	.....	.....
	Chains, trace:						
18	No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot, full size ....pairs..	**142**	.28⅓	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	43 inches long, with hook and swivel ....do...	**40**	.21	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chalk:						
20	Carpenter's, assorted colors ....lbs..	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Lines, medium size ....doz..	**94**	.....	.....	.....	.09	.....
22						.11	
23						.14	
24						.16	
	Chisels, c. s.:						
25	Cold, octagon, ⅝ by 6 inches ....do...	**15**	.63	.99	*a* .10	.99	.....
26				1.18			
27	Socket, corner, 1-inch, handled ....do...	**4 6/12**	.....	5.70	.....	5.20	.....
	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, handled:						
28	¼-inch ....do...	**15**	.....	1.43	.....	1.30	.....
29	⅜-inch ....do...	**15**	.....	1.43	.....	1.30	.....
30	½-inch ....do...	**16**	.....	1.60	.....	1.46	.....
31	¾-inch ....do...	**17**	.....	1.98	.....	1.78	.....
32	1-inch ....do...	**22**	.....	2.14	.....	1.94	.....
33	1¼-inch ....do...	**14**	.....	2.31	.....	2.10	.....
34	1½-inch ....do...	**14**	.....	2.50	.....	2.26	.....
35	2-inch ....do...	**15**	.....	2.86	.....	2.59	.....
	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, handled:						
36	¼-inch ....do...	**4**	.....	2.14	.....	1.94	.....
37	⅜-inch ....do...	**4**	.....	2.14	.....	1.94	.....
38	½-inch ....do...	**7**	.....	2.14	.....	1.94	.....
39	¾-inch ....do...	**6**	.....	2.49	.....	2.26	.....
40	1-inch ....do...	**7**	.....	2.86	.....	2.59	.....
41	1¼-inch ....do...	**6**	.....	3.21	.....	2.90	.....
42	1½-inch ....do...	**8**	.....	3.56	.....	3.24	.....
43	2-inch ....do...	**9**	.....	4.27	.....	3.88	.....
44	Clamps, carpenter's, iron, to open 6 inches ....do...	**18**	.....	2.58	1.90	**2.33**	.....
45							
46	Cleavers, butcher's, 12-inch ....do...	**3**	.....	.....	.....	12.95	.....
47							
	Compasses, carpenter's, cast steel:						
48	6-inch ....do...	**7**	.....	1.10	.....	.78	.....
49	8-inch ....do...	**11**	.....	1.52	.....	1.08	.....
50	Crowbars, solid steel, assorted sizes, per pound, number	**126**	**.0194**	.....	.0198	.02	.....
51							

a Per pound. *b* No sample. * No bids.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Thos. A. Harvey.	H. B. Lyford.	Valentine Stortz.	Frank Gould.	Geo. W. Trout.	Harry Channon.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City.	Chicago.							
.....	.....	.....	.11½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	**.18**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	**.25½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.29	.28¾	**.25½**	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.45	.43	**.36**	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.49	.46½	**.39¾**	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.68	.64½	**.51½**	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.72	.68	**.57¾**	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.87	.82¾	**.64**	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.89	.84½	**.70½**	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	1.24	1.12	**1.11**	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
			.50					13
			.65					14
.....	.....	**.29**	.29¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
			.29¾					16
.04¾	.031	2.98	**.0279**	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.65	.....	.....	**.30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
b.75	.....	.....	**.18½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.25	.....	.....	.15	.....	.14½	.....	.....	21
			.14					22
			.11					23
								24
1.00	.....	.63	.64½	.....	.....	**.78**	.....	25
								26
.....	.....	5.73	**4.80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	1.43	**1.20**	1.33	.....	1.41	.....	28
.....	.....	1.43	**1.20**	1.33	.....	1.41	.....	29
.....	.....	1.59	**1.35**	1.50	.....	1.58	.....	30
.....	.....	1.96	**1.65**	1.83	.....	1.93	.....	31
.....	.....	2.13	**1.80**	2.00	.....	2.11	.....	32
.....	.....	2.31	**1.95**	2.16½	.....	2.28	.....	33
.....	.....	2.59	**2.10**	2.33	.....	2.46	.....	34
.....	.....	2.86	**2.40**	2.66½	.....	2.81	.....	35
.....	.....	2.12	**1.80**	2.00	.....	2.11	.....	36
.....	.....	2.12	**1.80**	2.00	.....	2.11	.....	37
.....	.....	2.12	**1.80**	2.00	.....	2.11	.....	38
.....	.....	2.59	**2.10**	2.33	.....	2.46	.....	39
.....	.....	2.86	**2.40**	2.66½	.....	2.81	.....	40
.....	.....	3.29	**2.70**	3.00	.....	3.16	.....	41
.....	.....	3.54	**3.00**	3.33	.....	3.51	.....	42
.....	.....	4.27	**3.60**	4.00	.....	4.21	.....	43
*b*4.75	.....	2.28	2.57	.....	.....	2.45	.....	44
						2.25	.....	45
.....	.....	13.35	**12.90**	.....	.....	13.90	.....	46
						15.90		47
2.50	.....	.86	**.83**	.83	.....	.....	.....	48
3.50	.....	1.11	**1.00**	1.14	.....	.....	.....	49
.06½	.021	.0194	.0195	.021	.....	.02	.02¾	50
			.0195			.02		51

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Eric A. Erricsson.	Fred K. Maus.	Frank Gould.	S. H. Crane.
			Point of delivery.				
			Chicago.				
	Dividers, c. s., wing:						
1	8 inches long.....doz..	**10**	.....	1.65	.....	.....	1.58
2	10 inches long.....do...	**5**	.....	2.20	.....	.....	2.10
	Drills:						
3	Blacksmith's.....No..	**6**	1.00	.....	1.20	.....	.....
4	Breast.....do...	**29**	.....	1.84	.....	.....	1.84
5							
6	Hand, light, for metal.....do...	**6**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.12
7							
	Faucets:						
8	Brass, racking, ½-inch, loose key.....doz..	**9**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.94
9	Wood, cork-lined, No. 2.....do...	**6**	.....	.....	.....	.35	.45
	Files, flat, bastard:						
10	10-inch.....do...	**33**	1.12	.....	1.00	.....	.888
11					.94		
12	12-inch.....do...	**53**	1.60	.....	1.432	.....	1.26½
13					1.34		
	Files, flat, wood:						
14	12-inch.....do...	**25**	1.60	.....	1.432	.....	1.26½
15					1.34		
16	14-inch.....do...	**41**	2.27	.....	2.03	.....	1.79
17					1.90		
	Files, half-round, bastard:						
18	10-inch.....do...	**22**	1.38	.....	1.24	.....	1.09½
19					1.16		
20	12-inch.....do...	**42**	1.80	.....	1.664	.....	1.474
21					1.56		
	Files, mill-saw:						
22	8-inch.....do...	**88**	.69	.....	.619	.....	.54¾
23					.58		
24	10-inch.....do...	**67**	.90	.....	.812	.....	.71¾
25					.76		
26	12-inch.....do...	**111**	1.29	.....	1.154	.....	1.02
27					1.08		
28	14-inch.....do...	**78**	1.86	.....	1.667	.....	1.47¼
29					1.56		
	Files, round, bastard:						
30	6-inch.....do...	**22**	.53	.....	.479	.....	.42½
31					.45		
32	8-inch.....do...	**12**	.70	.....	.619	.....	.54¾
33					.58		
34	10-inch.....do...	**16**	.90	.....	.812	.....	.71¾
35					.76		
36	12-inch.....do...	**16**	1.29	.....	1.154	.....	1.02
37					1.08		
38	14-inch.....do...	**12**	1.86	.....	1.667	.....	1.47¼
39					1.56		
	Files, square, bastard:						
40	12-inch.....do...	**18**	1.61	.....	1.437	.....	1.26½
41					1.34		
	Files, taper, saw:						
42	3-inch.....do...	**103**	.27	.....	.23½	.....	.20¾
43					.22		
44	3½-inch.....do...	**93**	.27	.....	.23½	.....	.20¾
45					.22		
46	4-inch.....do...	**146**	.28½	.....	.256	.....	.226
47					.24		
48	4½-inch.....do...	**78**	.33	.....	.299	.....	.264
49					.28		
50	5-inch.....do...	**124**	.40	.....	.362	.....	.32
51					.34		
52	6-inch.....do...	**135**	.57	.....	.513	.....	.453
53					.48		

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Chas. H. Besley.	M. M. Buck Mfg. Co.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Geo. W. Trout.	Harry Channon.	Thos. A. Harvey.	H. B. Lyford.	Valentine Stortz.	J. M. Soper.	C. E. Durborrow.	Mayer Landis & Co.	
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.	Chicago, St. Louis, Kans. C.	Chicago.								All points.	Number.
3.55	4.25	.....	.....	.....	1.50	**1.47**	1,48½	.....	.....	.....	1
4.25	4.75	.....	.....	.....	1.98	1.97	**1.88**	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	1.15	.....	.....	.....	**1.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1.85	2.15	.....	1.90	.....	.....	**1.74**	3.15	.....	.....	.....	4
						1.76					5
.90	.....	.....	.98	.....	.....	**.83**	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
						1.03					7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.96	**2.93**	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.58	.....	.35	**.38**	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.98	1.17	.98	.77	.....	.93	.893	.....	.98	**.89**	1.34	10
						1.17					11
1.40	1.67	1.40	1.09	.....	1.33	1.27	.....	1.38	**1.27**	1.91	12
						1.67					13
.....	2.75	1.40	.77	.....	1.33	1.27	.....	1.38	**1.27**	1.91	14
						1.67					15
.....	3.75	1.98	1.54	.....	1.89	1.80	.....	1.96	**1.80**	2.71	16
						2.37					17
1.21	1.45	1.20	.95	.....	1.15	1.10	.....	1.20	**1.10**	1.65	18
						1.45					19
1.63	1.95	1.63	1.27	.....	1.55	1.48	.....	1.62	**1.48**	2.22	20
						1.95					21
.60	.73	.60	.48	.....	.57	.55	.....	.59	**.55**	.83	22
						.72½					23
.80	.95	.79	.63	.....	.75	.72	.....	.78	**.72**	1.08	24
						.95					25
1.13	1.35	1.13	.89	.....	1.07	1.02	.....	1.12	**1.02**	1.54	26
						1.35					27
1.63	1.95	1.63	1.27	.....	1.55	1.48	.....	1.61	**1.48**	2.22	28
						1.95					29
.47	.56	.47	.37	.....	.44	.42¾	.....	.46	**.42**	.65	30
						.56					31
.60	.73	.60	.48	.....	.57	.55	.....	.59	**.55**	.83	32
						.72					33
.80	.95	.79	.63	.....	.75	.72	.....	.78	**.72**	1.08	34
						.95					35
1.13	1.35	1.12	.89	.....	1.07	1.02	.....	1.12	**1.02**	1.54	36
						1.35					37
1.63	1.95	1.63	1.27	.....	1.55	1.48	.....	1.61	**1.48**	2.22	38
						1.95					39
1.40	1.68	1.40	1.09	.....	1.33	1.27	.....	1.38	**1.27**	1.91	40
						1.67					41
.23	.28	.23	.18	.....	.22	.209	.....	.23	**.21**	.31	42
						.27½					43
.23	.28	.23	.18	.....	.22	.209	.....	.23	**.21**	.31	44
						.27½					45
.25	.30	.25	.20	.....	.24	.228	.....	.25	**.23**	.34	46
						.30					47
.29	.35	.29	.24	.....	.28	.266	.....	.28½	**.25**	.40	48
						.35					49
.36	.42	.35½	.28	.....	.34	.323	.....	.34	**.32**	.48	50
						.42½					51
.50	.60	.50	.40	.....	.48	.45½	.....	.50	**.43**	.68	52
						.60					53

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denotes rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Erio A. Erricsson.	S. H. Crane.	Geo. W. Trout.	Thos. A. Harvey.
			Point of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
1	Flatirons, 5 to 8 pounds, per pound.....pairs..	**322**	.....	.021	.....	.....
2						
3	Gates, molasses, 2-iron.....doz..	**7-12**	.....	1.12	.....	.....
	Gauges:					
4	Marking.....do...	**20**	.....	.28½	.....	.....
5				.36		
6				**.56**		
7	Mortise, screw slide.....do...	**14**	.....	**2.71**	.....	.....
8						
9						
10	Slitting, with handle.....do...	**7**	.....	**2.71**	.....	.....
11	Glue pots No. 1, tinned.....No..	**67**	.....	.22½	.....	**.22½**
	Gouges, c'. s., firmer, handled:					
12	⅜-inch socket.....doz..	**3**	3.30	3.00	3.45	3.30
13	½-inch socket.....do...	**5**	3.85	3.50	4.03	3.85
14	⅝-inch socket.....do...	**4**	4.40	4.00	4.60	4.40
15	¾-inch socket.....do...	**3**	4.67	4.25	4.89	4.67
16	⅞-inch socket.....do...	**2**	4.95	4.50	5.18	4.95
17	1-inch socket.....do...	**16**	5.22	4.85	5.46	5.12
	Grindstones, per pound:					
18	Weighing 50 pounds.....No..	**447**	.....	.044	.....	.46
19	Weighing 100 pounds.....do...	**84**	.....	.044	.....	.46
20	Weighing 150 pounds.....do...	**7**	.....	.044	.....	.46
21	Weighing 250 pounds.....do...	**8**	.....	.07	.....	.74
22	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy.....No..	**537**	.....	**.40½**	.....	.....
23						
	Hammers:					
24	Claw, solid, c. s., adz-eye, forged, No. 1½.....doz..	**159**	2.58	3.15	3.35	2.58
25			3.66		3.35	3.23
26					2.40	
27					2.40	
28					3.15	
29	Farrier's, shoeing, c. s.....do...	**14**	2.82	**3.15**	3.35	2.69
30					3.15	
31					3.35	
32					3.15	
33	Farrier's, turning, half-bright, assorted, 2 to 2½ pounds.....doz..	**2**	.....	11.00	11.25	.....
34					11.25	
	Hammers, riveting, solid c. s.:					
35	1-inch.....do...	**4**	2.34	2.27	2.55	2.41
36					3.89	
37	1½-inch.....do...	**4**	2.75	2.55	2.73	2.54
38					4.05	
39	1¼-inch.....do...	**5**	3.30	2.73	2.92	2.73
40					4.37	
41	Hammers, shoemaker's, c. s., No. 1.....do...	**4**	.....	**2.24**	2.25	.....
	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s.:					
42	2-pound.....No..	**27**	.....	.17	.16¼	**.12½**
43	3-pound.....do...	**21**	.....	.20	.19	.18¾
44	6-pound.....do...	**27**	.....	.32	.34	.31
45	8-pound.....do...	**22**	.....	.43	.40	.42
46	10-pound.....do...	**22**	.....	.54	.51	.52½
	Hammers, stone, solid c. s.:					
47	Size 5-pound.....do...	**25**	.....	.29	.34	.31½
48	Size 8-pound.....do...	**2**	.....	.55	.49	.50
49	Size 12-pound.....do...	**13**	.....	.65	.73	.75
50	Hammers, tack, upholsterer's pattern, malleable iron, dozen.....	**11**	.....	**1.07**	1.79	.....
51					.70	
52						

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

H. B. Lyford.	Valentine Stortz.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Fred K. Maus.	J. W. Soper.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.				New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City.	
.0174	.....	*a* .01¾ *b* .021	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2
1.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.57 .22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 5 6
1.57 2.92 2.34 2.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 8 9 10
.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
2.99 **3.49** **3.99** **4.24** **4.49** **4.74**	3.07 3.58 4.08 4.33½ 4.59 4.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 13 14 15 16 17
.41¼ **.41¼** **.41¼** **.67½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 19 20 21
.42½ .55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 23
2.35 3.37 3.37	.....	2.53	2.88 2.40	2.68 2.68 3.22 3.22	2.64	.....	24 25 26 27 28
2.25 2.85 3.35	.....	2.68	2.43 2.92	3.37 3.38 3.90	3.35	.....	29 30 31 32
.....	.....	2.85	**10.21** 10.21	11.55	12.75	.....	33 34
2.21	.....	2.15	2.34	2.73	3.00	.....	35 36
2.46	.....	2.60	2.50	2.92	3.20	.....	37 38
2.52	.....	3.05	2.68	3.10	3.40	.....	39 40
2.29	.....	2.55	2.37	.....	.....	.....	41
.15 .181 .30 .40 .50	.13½ .23¼ .31¼ .41½ .52	.15 .23 .34 .46 .57	.15 **.18** **.29** **.39** **.48**	.17 .21 .33 .44 .55	.18 .22 .36 .48 .60	.27½ .27½ .09 .09 .09	42 43 44 45 46
.25 .40 .60	.31½ .49¾ .74½	.29 .46 .69	**.24** **.39** **.58**	.27 .44 .65	.36 .58 .87	.12½ .12½ .12½	47 48 49
1.10 2.90 .47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 51 52

a 1893 pattern. *b* Geneva pattern.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Eric A. Ericsson.	Gerald Hannay.	S. H. Crane.
			Point of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
	Handles, awl:					
1	Patent peg ..... doz..	**148**	.....	.....	.....	.32
2						**.35**
3	Patent sewing ..... do...	**56**	.....	.....	.....	**.35**
	Hatchets, c. s.:					
4	Broad, 6-inch cut, steel head, single bevel, handled ..... doz...	**30**	7.00	.....	6.85	**6.25**
5						6.28
6						
7						
8	Shingling, No. 2 ..... do...	**84**	2.90	3.30	3.53	3.00
9						3.23
10						3.25
11						
12						
	Hinges, extra heavy, T:					
13	8-inch ..... do...	**67**	*a* .03¾	.....	.....	1.11
14						
15	10-inch ..... do...	**36**	*a* .03½	.....	.....	1.61
16						
17	12-inch ..... do...	**31**	*a* .03½	.....	.....	2.27
	Hinges, heavy, strap:					
18	8-inch ..... do...	**63**	*a* .05½	.....	.....	.96
19						
20	10-inch ..... do...	**37**	*a* .03¾	.....	.....	1.44
21						
22	12-inch ..... do...	**26**	*a* .03¼	.....	.....	2.03
23						
	Hinges, light, strap:					
24	6-inch ..... do...	**137**	.53	.....	.....	.44
25	8-inch ..... do...	**58**	.85	.....	.....	.62
26	10-inch ..... do...	**19**	1.05	.....	.....	.87
27	12-inch ..... do...	**11**	1.50	.....	.....	1.25
	Hinges, light, T:					
28	6-inch ..... do...	**57**	.52	.....	.....	.38
29	8-inch ..... do...	**36**	.60	.....	.....	.50
30	10-inch ..... do...	**6**	.88	.....	.....	.73
31	Hooks, hat and coat, schoolhouse pattern, heavy. do...	**726**	.....	.14	.....	.15
32						.13¼
	Iron, band, per 100 pounds:					
33	⅛ by ¾ ..... lbs..	**500**	1.94	.....	.....	.....
34	⅛ by 1 ..... do...	**1,200**	1.79	.....	.....	.....
35	⅛ by 1¼ ..... do...	**1,200**	1.74	.....	.....	.....
36	⅛ by 1½ ..... do...	**2,200**	1.74	.....	.....	.....
37	⅛ by 1¾ ..... do...	**3,200**	1.74	.....	.....	.....
38	⅛ by 2 ..... do...	**3,900**	1.74	.....	.....	.....
39	⅛ by 3 ..... do...	**1,700**	1.74	.....	.....	.....
40	⅛ by 3½ ..... do...	**700**	1.74	.....	.....	.....
41	3/16 by 1 ..... do...	**800**	1.74	.....	.....	.....
42	3/16 by 2 ..... do...	**1,300**	1.69	.....	.....	.....
43	3/16 by 3 ..... do...	**300**	1.69	.....	.....	.....
44	3/16 by 3¼ ..... do...	**50**	1.69	.....	.....	.....
45	3/16 by 3½ ..... do...	**100**	1.69	.....	.....	.....
46	Iron, boiler, ¼-inch, per 100 pounds ..... do...	**300**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds:					
47	¼ by ½ ..... do...	**150**	1.99	.....	.....	.....
48	¼ by ¾ ..... do...	**1,700**	1.74	.....	.....	.....
49	¼ by 1 ..... do...	**6,000**	1.64	.....	.....	.....

a Per pound.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Geo. W. Trout.	Thos. A. Harvey.	H. B. Lyford.	Valentine Stortz.	Fred K. Maus.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City.	Chicago.						
.....	.....	.11	.35	.....	.....	.....	1
			.38				2
.....	.....	.11	.38	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	6.50	5.49	4.42	.....	.....	.....	4
	5.85		6.47				5
	4.85		7.43				6
			8.05				7
.....	3.25	**3.06**	**3.53**	.....	.....	.....	8
	3.00		2.58				9
	2.57		2.65				10
			3.32				11
			3.83				12
a.04¾	1.02	1.12	.96	**.75½**	.....	.....	13
			1.05				14
a.04½	1.55	1.62	1.46	**1.11¾**	.....	.....	15
			1.41				16
a.04½	2.25	2.34	2.06	**1.57½**	.....	.....	17
a.04½	.93	.96	.86	**.64½**	.....	.....	18
			.92				19
a.042	1.38	1.54	1.32	**.96½**	.....	.....	20
			1.33				21
a.042	2.01	2.07	1.96	**1.38**	.....	.....	22
			1.95				23
.69	.46	.46	.40½	**.30**	.....	.....	24
.97½	.....	.65	.57	**.42¾**	.....	.....	25
1.35	.....	.90	.79⅔	**.57**	.....	.....	26
1.95	.....	1.30	1.14	**.92½**	.....	.....	27
.60	.39	.40	.353	**.27**	.....	.....	28
.78	.....	.52	.46	**.35½**	.....	.....	29
1.14	.....	.76	.67	**.45½**	.....	.....	30
.....	.07	**.11⅞**	.13¼	.....	.....	.....	31
	.15		.154				32
.....	.....	1.77	.....	.....	**1.74**	1.85	33
.....	.....	1.62	.....	.....	**1.59**	1.70	34
.....	.....	1.57	.....	.....	**1.54**	1.65	35
.....	.....	1.57	.....	.....	**1.54**	1.65	36
.....	.....	1.57	.....	.....	**1.54**	1.65	37
.....	.....	1.57	.....	.....	**1.54**	1.65	38
.....	.....	1.57	.....	.....	**1.54**	1.65	39
.....	.....	1.57	.....	.....	**1.54**	1.65	40
.....	.....	1.57	.....	.....	**1.54**	1.65	41
.....	.....	1.52	.....	.....	**1.50**	1.60	42
.....	.....	1.52	.....	.....	**1.50**	1.60	43
.....	.....	**1.52**	.....	.....	1.54	1.60	44
.....	.....	**1.52**	.....	.....	1.54	1.60	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.75**	.....	46
.....	.....	1.82	.....	.....	**1.80**	1.90	47
.....	.....	1.57	.....	.....	**1.55**	1.65	48
.....	.....	1.47	.....	.....	**1.44**	1.55	49

a Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.
	Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds:	
1	$\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ ....lbs..	**3,500**
2	$\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	**2,500**
3	$\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ ....do...	**1,000**
4	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 ....do...	**2,500**
5	$\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ ....do...	**200**
6	$\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	**200**
7	$\frac{1}{4}$ by 4 ....do...	**500**
8	$\frac{5}{16}$ by 2 ....do...	**1,400**
9	$\frac{5}{16}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ ....do...	**500**
10	$\frac{5}{16}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ ....do...	**300**
11	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	**700**
12	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{5}{8}$ ....do...	**100**
13	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ ....do...	**700**
14	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 1 ....do...	**3,100**
15	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ ....do...	**2,500**
16	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	**2,900**
17	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 2 ....do...	**2,300**
18	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	**700**
19	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 3 ....do...	**400**
20	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	**250**
21	$\frac{7}{16}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ ....do...	**225**
22	$\frac{7}{16}$ by $1\frac{5}{8}$ ....do...	**550**
23	$\frac{7}{16}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ ....do...	**1,000**
24	$\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ ....do...	**900**
25	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 ....do...	**1,700**
26	$\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	**4,100**
27	$\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ ....do...	**1,400**
28	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 ....do...	**4,300**
29	$\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ ....do...	**1,700**
30	$\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	**800**
31	$\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ ....do...	**800**
32	$\frac{5}{8}$ by 2 ....do...	**2,300**
33	$\frac{5}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ....do...	**1,500**
	Iron, half round, per 100 pounds:	
34	$\frac{3}{8}$-inch ....do...	**900**
35	$\frac{1}{2}$-inch ....do...	**1,000**
36	$\frac{5}{8}$-inch ....do...	**800**
37	1-inch ....do...	**600**
38	$1\frac{1}{4}$-inch ....do...	**500**
	Iron, Juniata, per 100 pounds:	
39	$\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ ....do...	**200**
40	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 ....do...	**300**
41	Sheet, galvanized, 28-inch, No. 25, per 100 pounds ....do...	**800**
42	Iron, nail-rod, ordinary size, per 100 pounds ....do...	**500**
	Iron, Norway, per 100 pounds:	
43	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 1 ....do...	**2,800**
44	1 inch square ....do...	**1,800**
	Iron, per 100 pounds:	
45	Oval, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch, assorted ....do...	**900**
46	Round, $\frac{1}{4}$-inch ....do...	**3,200**
47	Round, $\frac{5}{16}$-inch ....do...	**4,300**

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

J. J. Parkhurst.	Fred K. Maus.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Thos. A. Harvey.	S. H. Crane.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	H. B. Lyford.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.					Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City.	Chicago.	
1.64	**1.44**	1.55	1.47	.....	.....	.....	1
1.59	**1.39**	1.50	1.42	.....	.....	.....	2
1.59	**1.39**	1.50	1.42	.....	.....	.....	3
1.59	**1.39**	1.50	1.42	.....	.....	.....	4
1.59	**1.39**	1.50	1.42	.....	.....	.....	5
1.59	**1.39**	1.50	1.42	.....	.....	.....	6
1.59	**1.39**	1.50	1.42	.....	.....	.....	7
1.59	**1.39**	1.50	1.42	.....	.....	.....	8
1.59	**1.39**	1.50	1.42	.....	.....	.....	8
1.59	**1.39**	1.50	1.42	.....	.....	.....	10
1.94	1.75	1.85	**1.42**	.....	.....	.....	11
1.74	**1.55**	1.65	1.57	.....	.....	.....	12
1.69	**1.50**	1.60	1.52	.....	.....	.....	13
1.59	**1.39**	1.50	1.42	.....	.....	.....	14
1.54	**1.34**	1.45	1.37	.....	.....	.....	15
1.49	**1.30**	1.40	1.32	.....	.....	.....	16
1.49	**1.30**	1.40	1.32	.....	.....	.....	17
1.49	**1.30**	1.40	1.32	.....	.....	.....	18
1.49	**1.30**	1.40	1.32	.....	.....	.....	19
1.49	**1.30**	1.40	1.32	.....	.....	.....	20
1.69	**1.50**	1.60	1.52	.....	.....	.....	21
1.49	**1.30**	1.40	1.32	.....	.....	.....	22
1.49	**1.30**	1.40	1.32	.....	.....	.....	23
1.69	**1.50**	1.60	1.52	.....	.....	.....	24
1.59	**1.39**	1.50	1.42	.....	.....	.....	25
1.49	**1.30**	1.40	1.32	.....	.....	.....	26
1.49	**1.30**	1.40	1.32	.....	.....	.....	27
1.49	**1.30**	1.40	1.32	.....	.....	.....	28
1.49	**1.30**	1.40	1.32	.....	.....	.....	29
1.49	**1.30**	1.40	1.32	.....	.....	.....	30
1.49	**1.30**	1.40	1.32	.....	.....	.....	31
1.49	**1.30**	1.40	1.32	.....	.....	.....	32
1.49	**1.30**	1.40	1.32	.....	.....	.....	33
1.94	**1.74**	1.85	1.77	.....	.....	.....	34
1.84	**1.64**	1.75	1.67	.....	.....	.....	35
1.74	**1.55**	1.65	1.57	.....	.....	.....	36
1.74	**1.55**	1.65	1.57	.....	.....	.....	37
1.74	**1.55**	1.65	1.57	.....	.....	.....	38
1.89	**1.70**	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
1.79	**1.60**	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	3.37½	.....	.....	3.30	4.75	**3.12½**	41
.....	**3.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
2.95	2.75	**2.74**	.....	.....	3.45	.....	43
2.75	2.75	**2.74**	.....	.....	3.40	.....	44
1.84	**1.80**	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
1.94	**1.74**	1.85	1.77	.....	.....	.....	46
1.84	**1.64**	1.75	1.67	.....	.....	.....	47

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Fred. K. Maus.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Eric A. Ericsson.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			
	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:					
1	⅜-inch ..... lbs..	**9,300**	1.74	**1.54**	.....	.....
2	7/16-inch ..... do...	**8,000**	1.69	**1.49**	.....	.....
3	½-inch ..... do...	**12,000**	1.64	**1.44**	.....	.....
4	9/16-inch ..... do...	**6,200**	1.64	**1.44**	.....	.....
5	⅝-inch ..... do...	**10,000**	1.59	**1.39**	.....	.....
6	¾-inch ..... do...	**7,100**	1.54	**1.34**	.....	.....
7	⅞-inch ..... do...	**4,500**	1.54	**1.34**	.....	.....
8	1-inch ..... do...	**7,100**	1.49	**1.30**	.....	.....
	Iron, sheet, per 100 pounds:					
9	1/16-inch thick ..... do...	**2,200**	.....	**2.15**	.....	.....
10	⅛-inch thick ..... do...	**550**	.....	**1.80**	.....	.....
11	No. 26 ..... do...	**1,150**	.....	**2.40**	.....	.....
12						
	Iron, square, per 100 pounds:					
13	⅜-inch ..... do...	**200**	1.74	**1.55**	.....	.....
14	½-inch ..... do...	**1,000**	1.64	**1.44**	.....	.....
15	⅝-inch ..... do...	**2,800**	1.59	**1.40**	.....	.....
16	¾-inch ..... do...	**1,800**	1.54	**1.35**	.....	.....
17	1-inch ..... do...	**1,100**	1.49	**1.30**	.....	.....
	Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds:					
18	⅜ by 1 inch ..... do...	**2,000**	2.95	2.85	.....	.....
19	⅜ by 1¼ inches ..... do...	**1,400**	2.85	2.85	.....	.....
20	½ by 2 inches ..... do...	**1,500**	2.75	2.75	.....	.....
21	Knives and forks, cocoa handle, with bolster, per pair ..... pairs..	**12,250**	.....	.....	.08	.....
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
	Knives:					
29	Butcher, 6-inch cocoa handle, without bolster ..... doz..	**276**	.....	.....	.83	.....
30					1.23	
31						
32						
33	Carving, and forks, cocoa handle, per pair, pairs	**156**	.....	.....	.54	.....
34						
35						
36	Chopping, iron handle ..... doz..	**11**	.....	.....	.....	.....
37						
38						
39	Drawing, 10-inch, c. s., carpenter's ..... do...	**39**	.....	.....	.....	3.56
40						
41	Drawing, 12-inch, c. s., carpenter's ..... do...	**23**	.....	.....	.....	3.96
42						
43	Horseshoeing ..... do...	**10**	2.65	2.85	.....	.....
44				2.39		
45				2.39		
46	Shoemaker's, square point, No. 3 ..... do...	**36**	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster ..... doz..	**84**	.....	.....	1.74	.....
48						
49						

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

J. W. Soper.	Roy C. Martin.	Geo. A. Sealy.	S. H. Crane.	Frank W. McNeal.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Geo. Wm. Trout.	Thos. A. Harvey.	H. B. Lyford.	Valentine Stortz.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
N. Y. or Chicago.	Chicago.			N. Y. or Chicago.	Chicago.					
					1.65		1.57			1
					1.60		1.52			2
					1.55		1.47			3
					1.55		1.47			4
					1.50		1.42			5
					1.45		1.37			6
					1.45		1.37			7
					1.40		1.32			8
			.02					2.05		9
			.02					2.05		10
			.023					2.30		11
			.02¾							12
					1.65		1.57			13
					1.55		1.47			14
					1.50		1.42			15
					1.45		1.37			16
					1.40		1.32			17
					2.74					18
					2.74					19
					2.74					20
		.08⅛	**.06½**	.083		.06½	.066	.068		21
		.07⅞	.08			.07¼	.086	.08¾		22
		.07				.07	.096	.08		23
		.05				.08		.07¼		24
						.08 7/16		.09½		25
						.09⅞		.11		26
								.08¼		27
								.06⅛		28
		1.45	.85	.84		**.72**	.98	.72		29
		1.28	1.10	1.14			1.68	.85		30
		.92	1.35							31
		.70	.90							32
			.43	.52		.41	.43½	.48		33
			.48			.50	.436	.44		34
							.54½			35
			.89			1.35	**.89**	.88		36
								1.55		37
								1.25		38
			3.24		10.60	3.68	3.76	**3.15**	3.49	39
			3.41						3.33	40
			3.57			4.03	4.11	**3.45**	3.83	41
			3.73						3.66	42
2.70	2.30	2.32	2.87		3.00		2.33	2.87		43
2.50	2.40									44
2.25	2.50									45
			.53					.58		46
		1.56	1.35			1.75	1.57	**1.59**		47
		1.38	1.40				1.63			48
			1.80							49

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Eric A. Ericsson.	Fred K. Maus.	Milton Jackson.	S. H. Crane.		
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.		New York.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha, Kans. C., Sioux C.
1	Ladles, melting, 5-inch bowl.....doz..	(*)	.....	1.90	.....	1.93	.....	.....
2	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern, heavy, dozen	47	.26	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....
3			.33			.32		
4								
5	Lead, in bars.....lbs..	570	.....	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....
	Locks, 2 keys:							
6	Closet, 3½-inch, iron bolt, dead, 2 keys .....doz..	42	.....	.....	.....	.98	.....	.....
7	Drawer, 2½ by 2 inches, iron...do....	41	.....	.....	.....	.38	.....	.....
	Locks, mineral knob, iron bolt, 2 keys:							
8	Rim, 4-inch .....doz..	125	.....	.....	.....	1.68	.....	.....
9						1.75		
10	Rim, 4½-inch .....do...	106	.....	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....
11								
12	Rim, 5-inch .....do...	99	.....	.....	.....	3.60	.....	.....
13	Rim, 6-inch .....do...	30	.....	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....
14								
15	Mortise, 3½-inch.....do...	49	.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....	.....
16								
17								
18	Locks, pad, brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combinations on each shipping order .....doz..	106	.....	.....	3.50	3.48	.....	.....
19								
20								
21								
22	Mallets, carpenter's, hickory, round, 6 by 4 inches .....doz..	15	.....	.....	.....	1.37	.....	.....
	Nails, wire, casing steel, per 100 pounds:							
23	6d .....lbs..	6,600	.....	3.45	.....	2.39	2.52	2.67
24	8d .....do...	7,500	.....	3.30	.....	2.24	2.37	2.52
25	12d .....do...	4,800	.....	3.30	.....	2.14	2.27	2.42
	Nails, wire, steel, per 100 pounds:							
26	6d .....lbs..	14,200	.....	3.30	.....	2.24	2.37	2.52
27	8d .....do...	52,100	.....	3.15	.....	2.09	2.22	2.37
28	10d .....do...	61,800	.....	3.05	.....	1.99	2.12	2.27
29	12d .....do...	13,900	.....	3.05	.....	1.99	2.12	2.27
30	20d .....do...	43,600	.....	3.05	.....	1.99	2.12	2.27
31	30d .....do...	16,800	.....	3.05	.....	1.99	2.12	2.27
32	40d .....do...	14,700	.....	3.05	.....	1.99	2.12	2.27
33	60d .....do...	8,700	.....	3.05	.....	1.99	2.12	2.27
	Nails, wire, fence, steel, per 100 pounds:							
34	8d .....lbs..	2,400	.....	3.15	.....	2.09	2.22	2.37
35	10d .....do...	2,100	.....	3.05	.....	1.99	2.12	2.27
36	12d .....do...	4,700	.....	3.05	.....	1.99	2.12	2.27
	Nails, wire, finishing steel, per 100 pounds:							
37	6d .....lbs..	2,700	.....	3.65	.....	2.59	2.72	2.87
38	8d .....do...	4,500	.....	3.45	.....	2.39	2.52	2.67
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:							
39	No. 6.....lbs..	2,000	.....	8.25	.....	.13½	.....	.....
40								
41	No. 7.....do...	2,200	.....	8.15	.....	.12	.....	.....
42								
43	No. 8.....do...	1,500	.....	8.00	.....	.114	.....	.....
44								
	Nails, per 100 pounds:							
45	Wire, lath, 3d., steel .....do...	10,000	.....	3.75	.....	2.69	2.82	2.97
46	Oxshoe, No. 5 .....do...	200	.....	.....	.....	.149	.....	.....
47	Wire, shingle, 4d., steel.....do...	17,000	.....	3.45	.....	2.39	2.52	2.67

* No award. *a* Putman. *b* Oswego.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Chas. A. Kimbark.			Geo. Wm. Trout.	Harry Channon.	Thomas A. Harvy.			J. J. Parkhurst.	H. B. Lyford.			Valentine Stortz.	Chas. H. Besley.	Roy C. Martin.	J. Otis Livingston.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	
Points of delivery.																	
Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha, Kans. C., Sioux C.	Chicago.			St. Paul.	Omaha, Kans. C., Sioux C.	Chicago.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	Omaha, Kans. C., Sioux C.	Chicago.				Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City.	Number.
								1.90	1.75				2.70				1
					.27				.27								2
									.33								3
									.26½								4
					.03⅝				**.0355**								5
									.90								6
									.39								7
									1.50								8
									1.65								9
									2.37								10
									2.90								11
									3.05								12
									3.10								13
									3.57								14
									1.64								15
									1.99								16
									2.65								17
			3.20						**3.65**			1.75					18
			1.95						5.50			3.12					19
			1.72						1.99								20
			1.98						3.85								21
				1.50					**1.25**								22
(*d*)	(*d*)	(*d*)															
3.39	3.45	3.64			3.08	3.18	3.30	3.39	3.39	3.45	3.63						23
3.24	3.30	3.49			2.93	3.03	3.15	3.24	3.24	3.30	3.48						24
3.14	3.20	3.39			2.83	2.93	3.05	3.14	3.14	3.20	3.38						25
3.24	3.30	3.49			2.93	3.03	3.15	3.24	3.24	3.30	3.48						26
3.09	3.15	3.34			2.78	2.88	3.00	3.09	3.09	3.15	3.33						27
2.99	3.05	3.24			2.68	2.78	2.90	2.99	2.99	3.05	3.23						28
2.99	3.05	3.24			2.68	2.78	2.90	2.99	2.99	3.05	3.23						29
2.99	3.05	2.24			2.68	2.78	2.90	2.99	2.99	3.05	3.23						30
2.99	3.05	2.24			2.68	2.78	2.90	2.99	2.99	3.05	3.23						31
2.99	3.05	2.24			2.68	2.78	2.90	2.99	2.99	3.05	3.23						32
2.99	3.05	2.24			2.68	2.78	2.90	2.99	2.99	3.05	3.23						33
3.09	3.15	3.34			2.78	2.88	3.00	3.09	3.09	3.15	3.33						34
2.99	3.05	3.24			2.68	2.78	2.90	2.99	2.99	3.05	3.23						35
2.99	3.05	3.24			2.68	2.78	2.90	2.99	2.99	3.05	3.23						36
3.59	3.65	3.84			3.28	3.38	3.50	3.39	3.58	3.64	3.82						37
3.39	3.45	3.64			3.08	3.18	3.30	3.24	3.39	3.45	3.63						38
*c*8.75					8.25			*a*.16½	8.30					8.40	**8.00**	22.00	39
								b.09½									40
*c*8.75					8.25			*a*.15½	8.10					8.25	**8.00**	20.00	41
								b.09½									42
*c*8.75					8.25			*a*.15½	7.90					8.10	**8.00**	19.00	43
								b.09½									44
4.09	4.15	4.34			3.38	3.48	3.60	3.69	3.68	3.74	3.92						45
*c*8.75									8.50					8.50	**8.00**		46
3.39	3.45	3.64			3.08	3.18	3.30	3.39	3.39	3.45	3.63						47

c F. o. b. *d* Nails in carload lots.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Robt. M. Burton.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Eric A. Erricsson.	Fred K. Mans.	Jno. A. Brown.
			Point of delivery.					
			Chicago.					
	Nuts, iron, square, for—							
1	¼-inch bolt ... lbs..	**134**	.06¾	.....	.....	.....	**.066**	.....
2	3/32-inch bolt ... do...	**123**	.06	.....	.....	.....	**.0515**	.....
3	3/16-inch bolt ... do...	**637**	.04	.....	.....	.....	**.0365**	.....
4	⅛-inch bolt ... do...	**770**	.02½	.....	.....	.....	**.0235**	.....
5	3/16-inch bolt ... do...	**660**	.023	.....	.....	.....	**.022**	.....
6	¾-inch bolt ... do...	**570**	.02	.....	.....	.....	**.0185**	.....
7	Oilers, zinc, medium size ... doz..	**61**	**.47½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8								
9								
10								
11	Oilstones, Washita ... do...	**24**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12								
	Packing—							
13	Hemp ... lbs..	**320**	.....	.12	.08	.....	.....	.12
14								
15								
16								
17	Rubber, ⅛-inch ... do...	**408**	.....	*a* .08	.....	.....	.....	**.10**
18								
19	Rubber, 3/16-inch ... do...	**200**	.....	*a* .08	.....	.....	.....	**.10**
20								
21	Rubber, ¼-inch ... do...	**170**	.....	*a* .08	.....	.....	.....	**.10**
22								
23	Yarn (cotton waste) ... do...	**700**	.06¾	.....	.08½	.....	.....	.....
24					.08			
	Paper, per quire:							
25	Emery (assorted) ... qrs..	**190**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	.....
26	Sand (assorted) ... do...	**617**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	.....
27	Pencils, carpenter's ... doz...	**370**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28								
29	Pinchers, blacksmith's, shoeing ... pairs..	**117**	.37	.....	.....	.37	*b* 3.89	.....
30							*c* 4.19	
31								
32	Pinking irons, 1-inch ... doz..	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33								
	Pipe, iron:							
34	½-inch ... feet..	**2,300**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	¾-inch ... do...	**5,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	1-inch ... do...	**6,200**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	1¼-inch ... do...	**7,500**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	1½-inch ... do...	**2,300**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	2-inch ... do...	**5,900**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pipe, lead, medium weight, per pound:							
40	¾-inch ... do...	**50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	1-inch ... do...	**200**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	1¼-inch ... do...	**25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Planes, fore, 2½-inch, double iron, c. s. ... No..	**138**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44								
45								
	Planes, hollow and round, c. s.:							
46	1-inch ... pairs..	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	1¼-inch ... do...	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	1½-inch ... do...	**5**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Planes, jack, 2⅜-inch, double irons, c. s., number ...	**322**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50								
51								

* F. o. b. cars *a* No sample. *b* Per dozen, 10-inch.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

J. W. Soper.	Frank Gould.	Geo. A. Sealy.	S. H. Crane.	Chas. H. Besley.	Frank W. McNeal.	Wm. D. Allen.	M. M. Buck Mfg. Co.	National Tube Works.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Geo. Oberne.	Geo. Wm. Trout.	Harry Channon.	Thos. A. Harvey.	H. B. Lyford.	Crane Company.	Valentine Stortz.	Number.
Points of delivery.																	
N.Y. or Chic.	Chicago.						Chic., St. L., Kans. City.	Chicago.									
							d. 07		*. 076				.067	.07			1
							d 06		*. 076				.059	.05½			2
							d. 04½		*. 039				.044	.04			3
							d. 03		*. 024				.029	.027			4
							d. 03		*. 022				.029	.02½			5
							d 02½		*. 02				.024	.022			6
			.45	.48			*a*. 90				*a*.40		.44	.36			7
			.49								.48			.46			8
											.58			.54			9
														.65			10
		1.75	3.38	*d*.14									2.25	5.00		5.13	11
				d.06½										5.50		**3.42**	12
						.08½	.10½			.12		.13	.08	.07¼			13
												.12		.10½			14
												.11					15
												.09					16
				.07		.08½	.08½			.13½			.10½				17
							.45										18
				.07		.08½	.08½			.13½			.10½				19
							.45										20
				.07		.08½	.08½			.13½			.10½				21
							.45										22
				.06¾			**.06½**			*a*.06			.074				23
										.07½							24
			.13½	.60			*a*. 25				.13½		.13½	.13			25
			.09½				*a*. 12				.08½		.08½	.09			26
	.09½		.12		.10								**.07**	.09			27
					.12								.13				28
.48½			.39						.42		.34		.39	*e* 7.49			29
1.08											.41			***e* 4.18**			30
														e 5.25			31
			.44								.56			.41			32
														.41			33
			.0218				.04½	*. 01⅞					.0198		**.0177**	*. 0187	34
			.0266				.06	.02¼					.0241		**.0215**	*. 0222	35
			.0458				.07½	.0315					.0329		**.0298**	*. 0315	36
			.0478				.10	.0415					.0436		**.0393**	*. 0415	37
			.06¼				.13	.0534					.0563		**.0506**	*. 0535	38
			.0841				.18	.0719					.0756		**.0682**	*. 07⅛	39
							.06¾							**.03⅜**			40
							.06¾							**.03⅜**			41
							.06¾							**.03⅜**			42
			.50										.74	.74		.51¾	43
			.70											**.46**			44
			.86														45
			.42										.58	.49		.43⅜	46
			.42										.58	.49		.43⅜	47
			.44										.58	.57		.43⅜	48
			.36										.63	.61		.33½	49
			.62											.68			50
			.78											**.32½**			51

c Per dozen, 12-inch. *d* Per pound. *e* Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Eric A. Ericsson.	Fred K. Maus.	J. W. Soper.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			N. Y. or Chic.
	Planes:					
1	Jointer, 2⅝-inch, double iron, c. s ..... No..	**106**	.....	.....	.....	.....
2						
3						
4	Match, ¾-inch, plated ..... pairs..	**45**	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Match, 1-inch, plated ..... do...	**49**	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Plow, beech wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s., with handle ..... No..	**13**	.....	.....	.....	.....
7						
8	Skew-rabbet, ½-inch ..... do...	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Skew-rabbet, 1-inch ..... do...	**63**	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Skew-rabbet, 1½-inch ..... do...	**9**	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Smooth, 2⅜-inch, double iron, c. s ..... do...	**274**	.....	.....	.....	.....
12						
13						
	Pliers, c. s., heavy:					
14	Flat-nose 7-inch ..... doz..	**7**	.....	2.09	.....	.....
15				3.74		
16	Round-nose, 7-inch ..... do...	**3**	.....	2.09	.....	.....
17				3.74		
18	End-cutting, 10-inch ..... do...	**10**	.....	.....	.....	.....
19						
20						
	Punches:					
21	C. s., belt, to drive, assorted, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, doz	**27**	.....	.49	.....	.....
22						
23	Conductor's, assorted shapes of holes ..... doz..	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....
24						
25	Spring, harness, assorted, 6, 7, and 8 tube .... do...	**18**	.....	.....	.....	.....
26						
	Rasps, horse:					
27	12-inch ..... do...	**15**	2.30	.....	2.03	2.66
28						
29	14-inch ..... do...	**64**	3.25	.....	2.85	3.69
30						
	Rasps, wood:					
31	Flat, 12-inch ..... do...	**9**	2.95	.....	2.63	2.58
32					2.46	
33	Flat, 14-inch ..... do...	**15**	4.05	.....	2.71	3.50
34					2.54	
35	Half-round, 12-inch ..... do...	**11**	2.95	.....	2.629	2.58
36					2.46	
37	Half-round, 14-inch ..... do...	**13**	4.05	.....	3.61	3.50
38					3.38	
	Rivet sets:					
39	No. 2 ..... do...	**8**	.....	1.58	.....	.....
40				2.77		
41	No. 3 ..... do...	**9**	.....	1.32	.....	.....
42				2.51		
	Rivets and burs, copper, No. 8:					
43	¼-inch ..... lbs..	**90**	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	⅜-inch ..... do...	**280**	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	½-inch ..... do...	**430**	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	¾-inch ..... do...	**290**	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	1-inch ..... do...	**190**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rivets, iron, No. 8, flat head:					
48	5/16-inch ..... do...	**77**	.048	.....	**.034**	.....
49	⅜-inch ..... do...	**76**	.04½	.....	**.034**	.....
50	½-inch ..... do...	**81**	**.0309**	.....	.034	.....
51	1-inch ..... do...	**97**	**.0309**	.....	.034	.....
	Rivets, iron, flat head:					
52	3/16 by 2 inches ..... do...	**340**	.036	.....	.0335	.....
53	3/16 by 4 inches ..... do...	**150**	.036	.....	.0335	.....

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

C. E. Durborrow.	S. H. Crane.	Charles H. Besley.	Frank W. McNeal.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Charles A. Kimbark.	Geo. Oberne.	Geo. Wm. Trout.	Thos. A. Harvey.	H. B. Lyford.	Valentine Stortz.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.			N. Y. or Chic.	Chicago, St. Louis, or Kans. City.	Chicago.						
.....	.53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.88	.82	.49½	1
	.78								.89		2
	1.00								**.49**		3
.....	.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.78	1.07	**.76½**	4
.....	.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.78	1.07	**.76½**	5
.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.35	2.78	2.83½	6
									2.62		7
.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.33	**.25**	.261	8
.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.33	**.25**	.261	9
.....	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.38	**.30**	.30½	10
.....	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.69	.55	.296	11
	.62								.55		12
									.29½		13
.....	.....	2.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.21**	1.39	.....	14
											15
.....	.....	2.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.21**	1.39	.....	16
											17
.....	7.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.93	10.68	.....	18
									7.92		19
									10.44		20
.....	.48	.....	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.45	**.47**	.41	.73	21
							.49		.47		22
.....	4.39	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	3.90	5.25	4.35	**4.53**	23
							4.40			3.40	24
.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.71	1.84	**1.63**	1.67	25
								4.58			26
1.70	1.70	.....	.....	.....	2.90	.....	1.46	2.23	*b* 1.71	.....	27
					2.25				*c* 2.25		28
2.41	2.40	.....	.....	.....	4.10	.....	2.06	3.13	*b* 2.41	.....	29
					3.20				*c* 3.17		30
2.33	**2.09**	.....	.....	.....	2.58	.....	.....	2.46	*b* 2.33	.....	31
									c 3.07		32
3.21	**2.87**	.....	.....	.....	3.54	.....	.....	3.38	*b* 3.21	.....	33
									c 4.22		34
2.33	**2.09**	.....	.....	.....	2.58	.....	.....	2.46	*b* 2.33	.....	35
									c 3.07		36
3.21	**2.87**	.....	.....	.....	3.54	.....	.....	3.38	*b* 3.21	.....	37
									c 4.22		38
.....	1.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.35	2.07	1.09	1.35	39
	2.10								**2.32**		40
.....	1.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.20	1.68	1.09	1.25	41
	1.68								**1.84**		42
.....	.1745	.17	.19	.25	.....	.17½	.....	.171	**.16¾**	.....	43
.....	.1745	.17	.19	.25	.....	.17½	.....	.171	**.16¾**	.....	44
.....	.1745	.17	.19	.25	.....	.17½	.....	.171	**.16¾**	.....	45
.....	.1745	.17	.19	.25	.....	.17½	.....	.171	**.16¾**	.....	46
.....	.1745	.17	.19	.25	.....	.17½	.....	.171	**.16¾**	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* .0756	.....	.....	.....	.04½	.08	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* .072	.....	.....	.....	.04½	.07½	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* .0612	.....	.....	.....	.036	.06	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* .0612	.....	.....	.....	.036	.06	.....	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* .0576	.031	.....	.....	.034	**.0305**	.....	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* .0576	.031	.....	.....	.034	**.0305**	.....	53

a Per pound. *b* "New American." *c* "Nicholson's."

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Erie A. Ericsson.	Fred. K. Maus.
			Point of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
	Rivets, iron, flat-head:				
1	¼ by 1¼ inches ....lbs..	**440**	.03½	.....	.031
2	¼ by 2 inches ....do...	**500**	.03½	.....	.031
3	¼ by 2½ inches ....do...	**600**	.03½	.....	.031
4	¼ by 3¼ inches ....do...	**285**	.03½	.....	.031
5	¼ by 4 inches ....do...	**438**	.03½	.....	.031
	Rivets, tinned-iron, in packages of 1,000:				
6	10-ounce ....M..	**35**	.057	.....	**.05**
7	12-ounce ....do...	**25**	.064	.....	**.056**
8	16-ounce ....do ..	**21**	.07¾	.....	**.066**
9	24-ounce ....do...	**10**	.096	.....	**.084**
10	32-ounce ....do...	**13**	.123	.....	.156
11	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, 4-fold, full brass-bound...doz..	**51**	.....	.....	.....
12					
13	Saw blades, butcher's bow, 20-inch ....do...	**12**	.....	.....	.....
14					
	Saw-sets, for—				
15	Crosscut saws ....do...	**10**	.....	1.92	.....
16				4.45	
17					
18	Handsaws ....do...	**16**	.....	.88	.....
19					
	Saws:				
20	Back (or tenon), 12-inch ....do...	**4**	.....	.....	.....
21					
22					
23	Bracket ....do...	**1**	.....	.....	.....
24	Buck, framed, complete, 30-inch blade ....do...	**67**	.....	.....	.....
25					
26					
27					
28					
	Saws, circular, crosscut:				
29	26-inch ....No..	**12**	.....	.....	.....
30	30-inch ....do...	**5**	.....	.....	.....
	Saws, crosscut, tangs riveted on:				
31	6-foot ....do...	**211**	.....	.....	.....
32					
33	5-foot ....do...	**77**	.....	.....	.....
34					
	Saws, hand, 26-inch:				
35	6 to 8 points to the inch ....doz..	**43**	.....	.....	.....
36					
37					
38					
39					
40					
41	7 to 9 points to the inch ....do..	**25**	.....	.....	.....
42					
43					
44					
45					
46					
47	8 to 10 points to the inch ....doz..	**27**	.....	.....	.....
48					
49					
50					
51					
52					

a No sample.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Jas. W. Soper.	S. H. Crane.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Company.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Geo. W. Trout.	Thos. A. Harvey.	H. B. Lyford.	Jno. B. Roach.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
N. Y. or Chicago.	Chicago.	Chic., St. L., Kans. City.	Chicago.					
.....	.....	.0558	.031	.....	.033	**.03 1/20**	.....	1
.....	.....	.0558	.031	.....	.033	**.03 1/20**	.....	2
.....	.....	.0558	.031	.....	.033	**.03 1/20**	.....	3
.....	.....	.0558	.031	.....	.033	**.03 1/20**	.....	4
.....	.....	.0558	.031	.....	.033	**.03 1/20**	.....	5
.....	.057	.09	.....	.05½	.053	.05¾	.....	6
.....	.063	.108	.....	.06½	.059	.06⅜	.....	7
.....	.074	.1188	.....	.07½	.07	.07⅜	.....	8
.....	.094	.1512	.....	.09	.09	.09¾	.....	9
.....	.121	.1944	.....	**.12**	.12	.12½	.....	10
.....	**1.68**	.....	.....	1.78	1.72	1.74	.....	11
				2.86		1.75		12
2.98	2.85	.....	.....	.....	3.74	**2.80**	.....	13
2.25						.81		14
.....	**9.88**	.....	.....	.....	10.98	10.25	.....	15
						10.25		16
						7.75		17
.....	6.80	.....	.....	.....	6.73	5.25	.....	18
						6.45		19
5.10	5.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.92	.....	20
6.60	10.00					9.65		21
7.15						5.45		22
.....	**12.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
4.06	3.40	.....	.....	4.25	3.98	4.34	.....	24
4.33	5.00					4.36		25
5.40	5.68					5.60		26
						4.28		27
						3.10		28
6.05	**6.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*6.17	.....	29
7.77	**7.88**	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*7.94	.....	30
1.29	1.39	.....	.....	.....	1.31	**1.38**	.....	31
1.42								32
1.09	1.18	.....	.....	.....	1.09	**1.15**	.....	33
1.22								34
7.00	9.00	.....	.....	9.50	8.99	8.85	7.48	35
8.10	6.40			7.56	6.99	**6.25**		36
9.72				3.25				37
9.75				3.32				38
10.79								39
12.94								40
7.00	9.00	.....	.....	9.50	8.99	8.85	7.48	41
8.10	6.40			7.56	6.99	**6.25**		42
9.72				3.25				43
9.75				3.32				44
10.79								45
12.94								46
7.00	9.00	.....	.....	9.50	8.99	8.85	7.48	47
8.10	6.40			7.56	6.99	**6.25**		48
9.72				3.25				49
9.75				3.32				50
10.79								51
12.94								52

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity awarded.	Geo. G. Linen.	Jno. B. Roach.	Jas. W. Soper.	S. H. Crane.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.		New York or Chicago.	Chicago.
	Saws:					
1	Keyhole, 12-inch compass ..... doz..	**19**	.....	.....	1.60	3.00
2					2.35	1.38
3					1.43	
4					1.11	
5					1.19	
6	Meat, butcher's bow, 20-inch ..... do...	**5**	.....	.....	7.02	10.90
7					**8.74**	
8						
9	Rip, 28-inch, 5 points ..... do...	**30**	.....	8.24	7.78	10.40
10					9.68	7.20
11					10.49	
12					10.53	
13					12.59	
14					13.38	
	Scales:					
15	Butcher's, dial face, spring balance, square dish, 30-pound, by ounces ..... No..	**7**	.....	.....	.....	2.32
16						
17	Counter, 62-pound ..... do...	**12**	**3.25**	.....	.....	.....
	Scales, hay and cattle, Standard platform:					
18	6-ton ..... do...	**9**	**62.00**	.....	.....	.....
19	10-ton ..... do...	**1**	**85.00**	.....	.....	.....
	Scales, platform:					
20	Counter, 240-pound ..... do...	**11**	**4.20**	.....	.....	.....
21	1,000-pound, drop-lever, on wheels ..... do...	**17**	**14.90**	.....	.....	.....
22	1,500-pound, drop-lever, on wheels ..... do...	**1**	**21.00**	.....	.....	.....
23	2,000-pound, drop-lever, on wheels ..... do...	**1**	**24.60**	.....	.....	.....
24	Scissors, ladies', 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality, dozen	**240**	.....	.....	1.86	2.54
25					2.52	3.25
26						3.28
27						
28						
29						
	Screw-drivers:					
30	6-inch steel blade ..... doz..	**17**	.....	.....	.....	.79
31						
32						
33						
34	8-inch steel blade ..... do...	**18**	.....	.....	.....	1.14
35						
36						
37						
38	10-inch steel blade ..... do...	**17**	.....	.....	.....	1.67
39						
40						
41						
	Screws, bench:					
42	Wrought-iron, 1¼ inch ..... No..	**123**	.....	.....	.....	.28
43	Wood, 2½-inch ..... do...	**10**	.....	.....	.....	.22
	Screws, wood, iron:					
44	½-inch, No. 4 ..... gross..	**109**	.....	.04½	.....	.045
45	½-inch, No. 5 ..... do...	**106**	.....	.04½	.....	.0460
46	⅝-inch, No. 5 ..... do...	**92**	.....	.04½	.....	.0483
47	⅝-inch, No. 6 ..... do...	**118**	.....	.05	.....	.0551
48	¾-inch, No. 7 ..... do...	**188**	.....	.06½	.....	.0675
49	¾-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	**174**	.....	.07½	.....	.0753
50	⅞-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	**175**	.....	.07½	.....	.0821
51	⅞-inch, No. 9 ..... do...	**263**	.....	.0833	.....	.09
52	1-inch, No. 9 ..... do...	**345**	.....	.0926	.....	.0978

a No sample.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Geo. W. Trout.	Thos. A. Harvey.	H. B. Lyford.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Eric A. Erricsson.	Fred. K. Maus.	Geo. A. Sealy.	Frank W. McNeal.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Valentine Storz.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.							New York or Chicago.	Chicago, St. Louis, Kans. C.	Chicago.		
1.42	.....	1.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1.22	.....	**2.65**									2
											3
											4
											5
.....	.....	6.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
		8.03									7
		10.45									8
11.85	10.89	9.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
	7.99	**6.90**									10
											11
											12
											13
											14
.....	.....	2.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
		2.00									16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	2.95	3.53	1.97	.....	.....	3.15	2.56	.....	.....	2.89	24
		2.47	2.73			2.52				2.89	25
		3.74				2.45				2.83	26
						1.92					27
						1.70					28
						1.30					29
.78	.77	.74	.....	.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
1.18		**.70**									31
1.36											32
2.50											33
1.15	1.12	1.09	.....	1.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
1.45		**.99**									35
1.81											36
2.90											37
1.64	1.63	1.59									38
1.73		**1.42**									39
2.18											40
3.90											41
.27	**.23**	.24¼	.....	*a* 29¾	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	**.15**	.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	**.04**	.0415	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....	*a*.09	.043	.....	44
.....	**.041**	.04¼	.....	.....	.041	.....	.....	.09	.04½	.....	45
.....	**.043**	.0447	.....	.....	.0435	.....	.....	.0967	.046	.....	46
.....	**.049**	.051	.....	.....	.0512	.....	.....	.10	.053	.....	47
.....	**.06**	.06¼	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	.13½	.06¼	.....	48
.....	**.067**	.07	.....	.....	.067	.....	.....	.15	.073	.....	49
.....	**.073**	.076	.....	.....	.074	.....	.....	.1642	.08	.....	50
.....	**.08**	.083	.....	.....	.081	.....	.....	.18	.086	.....	51
.....	**.087**	.09	.....	.....	.088	.....	.....	.1958	.094	.....	52

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Fred K. Maus.	Jno. B. Roach.	S. H. Crane.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			Chicago, St. Louis, Kans. C.
	Screws, wood, iron:					
1	1-inch, No. 10 ..... gross..	**304**	.095	.1019	.1057	.2115
2	1¼-inch, No. 10 ..... do...	**347**	.101	.11	.1125	.22½
3	1½-inch, No. 11 ..... do...	**188**	.111	.12	.1237	.24¾
4	1½-inch, No. 11 ..... do...	**222**	.121	.1204	.135	.27
5	1½-inch, No. 12 ..... do...	**179**	.132	.14	.1462	.29¼
6	1¾-inch, No. 12 ..... do...	**123**	.146	.1482	.1642	.3262
7	1¾-inch, No. 13 ..... do...	**45**	.167	.1760	.1856	.3712
8	2-inch, No. 13 ..... do...	**105**	.182	.1853	.2025	.40½
9	2-inch, No. 14 ..... do...	**48**	.20¼	.2130	.225	.45
10	2¼-inch, No. 14 ..... do...	**36**	.212	.2223	.2362	.47¼
11	2¼-inch, No. 15 ..... do...	**16**	.237	.25	.2643	.5288
12	2½-inch, No. 14 ..... do...	**42**	.227	.2315	.2542	.5062
13	2½-inch, No. 15 ..... do...	**15**	.258	.2686	.2868	.5737
14	3-inch, No. 16 ..... do...	**8**	.334	.3427	.3712	.74¼
15	3-inch, No. 18 ..... do...	**20**	.41	.4261	.4556	.9113
16	Shears, 8-inch, c. s., trimmers', straight, full size, good quality ..... doz..	**84**	.....	.....	3.00	.....
17					3.30	
18					**3.57**	
19					4.35	
20					4.38	
21						
	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds:					
22	No. 1 ..... lbs..	**8,600**	2.60	.....	.....	*a* 4.25
23						
24						
25						
26	No. 2 ..... do...	**9,000**	2.60	.....	.....	*a* 4.25
27						
28						
29						
30	No. 3 ..... do...	**9,500**	2.60	.....	.....	*a* 4.25
31						
32						
33						
34	No. 4 ..... do...	**5,000**	2.60	.....	.....	*a* 4.25
35						
36						
37						
38	No. 5 ..... do...	**2,300**	2.60	.....	.....	*a* 4.25
39						
40						
41	No. 6 ..... do...	**1,000**	2.60	.....	.....	*a* 4.25
42						
	Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds:					
43	No. 2 ..... do...	**300**	3.10	.....	.....	4.75
44						
45	No. 3 ..... do...	**525**	3.10	.....	.....	4.75
46						
47	No. 4 ..... do...	**625**	3.10	.....	.....	4.75
48						
	Shoes, ox, forged, per 100 pounds:					
49	No. 2 ..... do...	**100**	5.00	.....	.....	*a* 10.00
50						
51	No. 3 ..... do...	**200**	5.00	.....	.....	*a* 10.00
52						
53	No. 4 ..... do...	**150**	5.00	.....	.....	*a* 10.00
54						

a No sample.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.
at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Chas. A. Kimbark.	Thos. A. Harvey.	H. B. Lyford.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Jas. W. Soper.	Geo. A. Sealy.	Frank W. McNeal.	Valentino Stortz.	Roy C. Martin.	Rhode Island Perkins Horseshoe Co.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
Chicago.				N. Y. or Chic.	Chicago.	N. Y. or Chic.	Chicago.				
.10	**.094**	.09¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.109	**.10**	.104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.119	**.11**	.114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.129	**.12**	.12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.14	**.13**	.13⅓	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.15¾	**.14⅓**	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.18	**.16½**	.171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.196	**.18**	.18¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.21¾	**.20**	.20¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.229	**.21**	.218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.256	**.23½**	.244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.24½	**.22½**	.234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.278	**.25½**	.26½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.359	**.33**	.343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.443	**.40½**	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	2.95	3.62	2.97	2.65	3.90	3.90	3.99	.....	.....	.....	16
		3.06	4.20	3.64	3.38		3.36				17
		3.84			2.76		3.02				18
		3.12					3.02				19
							2.55				20
							2.30				21
c 2.88	2.74	2.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.58	3.00	.....	22
2.75		**2.88**							3.50		23
b 2.57									3.87½		24
									3.65		25
c 2.88	2.74	2.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.58	3.00	.....	26
2.75		*c* **2.88**							3.50		27
2.57									3.87½		28
									3.65		29
c 2.88	2.74	2.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.58	3.00	.....	30
2.75		*c* **2.88**							3.50		31
2.57									3.50		32
									3.65		33
c 2.88	2.74	2.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.58	3.00	.....	34
2.75		*c* **2.88**							3.50		35
2.57									3.50		36
									3.65		37
c 2.88	2.74	2.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.58	3.00	.....	38
2.75		*c* **2.88**							3.50		39
2.57									3.65		40
c 2.88	2.74	2.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.58	3.00	.....	41
2.75		*c* **2.88**									42
3.38	3.24	3.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.90**	3.50	.....	43
3.25		3.35							4.15		44
3.38	3.24	3.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.90**	3.50	.....	45
3.25		3.35							4.15		46
3.38	3.24	3.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.90**	.....	.....	47
3.25		3.35									48
.....	7.96	**4.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.10	49
		7.90									50
.....	7.96	**4.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.10	51
		7.90									52
.....	7.96	**4.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.10	53
		7.90									54

b Will furnish 3,000 pounds only, each of Nos. 1 and 2, like sample 3; 9,500 pounds only, each of No. 3, like sample 3; 5,000 pounds only, each of No. 4, like sample 3; 2,300 pounds only, each of No. 5, like sample 3.

c Perkins.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Eric A. Erriesson.	Fred K. Maus.
			Point of delivery.		
			Chicago.		
1	Sieves, iron wire, 18-mesh, tin frames.....doz..	**25**	.....	.....	.....
2					
3	Spirit levels, with plumb, 30-inch.....do...	**10**	.....	.....	.....
4	Springs, door, spiral, heavy.....do...	**61**	.....	.....	.....
	Squares:				
5	Bevel, sliding T, 10-inch.....do...	**16**	.....	.....	.....
6	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide.....do...	**35**	.....	4.95	.....
7					
8					
9	Panel, 15-inch.....do...	**2**	.....	.....	.....
10	Try, 4½-inch.....do...	**4**	.....	.....	.....
11	Try, 7½-inch.....do...	**12**	.....	.....	.....
12	Try, 10-inch.....do...	**2**	.....	.....	.....
13	Staples, wrought-iron, 3 inches long.....do...	**196**	.....	.....	.....
14					
	Steel, cast, bar:				
15	⅜ by 3 inches.....lbs..	**30**	.067	.....	.06¼
16	¾ by 1 inch.....do...	**225**	.057	.....	.05¼
	Steel, cast, octagon:				
17	⅜-inch.....do...	**425**	.067	.....	.06¼
18	½-inch.....do...	**660**	.062	.....	.05¾
19	⅝-inch.....do...	**650**	.057	.....	.05¼
20	¾-inch.....do...	**1,050**	.057	.....	.05¼
21	1-inch.....do...	**1,130**	.057	.....	.05¼
	Steel, cast, square:				
22	⅜-inch.....do...	**75**	.067	.....	.06¼
23	½-inch.....do...	**150**	.062	.....	.05¾
24	⅝-inch.....do...	**100**	.057	.....	.05¼
25	¾-inch.....do...	**375**	.057	.....	.05¼
26	1-inch.....do...	**350**	.057	.....	.05¼
27	1¼-inch.....do...	**775**	.057	.....	.05¼
28	2-inch.....do...	**200**	.057	.....	.05¼
29	Steel, cast, plow, ¼ by 3 inches.....do...	**200**	**.01¾**	.....	.018
	Steel, plow:				
30	¼ by 4 inches.....do...	**250**	**.01¾**	.....	.018
31	¼ by 5 inches.....do...	**200**	**.01¾**	.....	.018
32	¼ by 6 inches.....do...	**1,000**	**.01¾**	.....	.018
	Steel, spring:				
33	¼ by 1 inch.....do...	**440**	.0194	.....	.0195
34	¼ by 1¼ inches.....do...	**690**	.0184	.....	.0195
35	¼ by 1½ inches.....do...	**1,130**	.0184	.....	.0195
36	¼ by 1¾ inches.....do...	**650**	.0184	.....	.0195
37	¼ by 2 inches.....do...	**350**	.0184	.....	.0195
38	Steels, butcher's, 12-inch, stag handle. ...doz..	**2 4/12**	.....	.....	.....
39	Swage blocks, blacksmith's, per pound....No..	**2**	**.019**	.....	.0195
40	Tacks, iron wire, brass heads, upholsterer's, size No. 43, per M.....M..	**100**	.....	.....	.....
	Tacks, cut, full half weight, per dozen, papers:				
41	4-ounce.....papers..	**1,100**	.116	.....	.1485
42					
43	6-ounce.....do...	**1,400**	.124	.....	.1665
44					
45	8-ounce.....do...	**2,000**	.132	.....	.1845
46					
47	10-ounce.....do...	**1,700**	.14	.....	.20¼
48					
49	12-ounce.....do...	**1,300**	.164	.....	.2340
50					

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Frank Gould.	S. H. Crane.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Geo. W. Trout.	Thos. A. Harvey.	H. B. Lyford.	Wm. H. Tuthill.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.		Chicago, St. Louis, or Kans. City.	Chicago.					
1.06	**.94**			8.50		1.00		1
				10.50				2
	3.13				3.44	**2.85**		3
	1.08					**1.05**		4
	1.50				1.68	1.67		5
	3.58			4.00	3.68	**2.89**		6
	3.74							7
	4.08							8
	3.25					3.55		9
	.87				.94	1.06		10
	1.33				1.46	1.63		11
	1.68				1.83	2.06		12
	.03½			.03½	.04	*a* .02½		13
				.04				14
		.08	.06¾		**.0567**			15
		.07½	.05¾		**.0517**			16
		.08	.06¾		**.0567**			17
		.07½	.06¼		**.0542**			18
		.06½	.05¾		**.0517**			19
		.06½	.05¾		**.0517**			20
		.06½	.05¾		**.0517**			21
		.08	.06¾		**.0567**			22
		.07½	.06¼		**.0542**			23
		.06½	.05¾		**.0517**			24
		.06½	.05¾		**.0517**			25
		.06½	.05¾		**.0517**			26
		.06½	.05¾		**.0517**			27
		.06½	.05¾		**.0517**			28
		.03¼	.024		.024			29
		.02¾	.024		.024			30
		.02¾	.024		.024			31
		.02¾	.024		.024			32
		.03½	.02		.019		**.018**	33
		.03½	.02		.019		**.018**	34
		.03½	.02		.019		**.018**	35
		.03½	.02		.019		**.018**	36
		.03½	.02		.019		**.018**	37
	6.90				6.30			38
			.02					39
	.32				**.24**	.26½		40
.14½	*b* .2060			.15	.13	**.096**		41
				.18				42
.15½	*b* .2167			.16	.13¾	**.103**		43
				.20				44
.16½	*b* .2178			.18	.14¾	**.11**		45
				.23				46
.17½	*b* .2530			.19	.15¾	**.116**		47
				.24				48
.20½	*b* .3139			.22	.18¼	**.136**		49
				.25				50

a No sample. *b* Swedes iron, 500 tacks in each paper.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Fred. K. Maus.	J. W. Soper.	Roy C. Martin.	S. H. Crane.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.		N. Y. or Chicago.	Chicago.	
1	Tape measures, 75-ft., leather case.doz..	**7**	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.57
2							
3	Tire shrinkers .....No..	**7**	6.50	**5.15**	.....	.....	.....
4				6.55			
	Toe calks, steel:						
5	No. 1.....lbs...	**930**	**.04**	.0414	.....	*a*.04	.....
6				.0409			
7	No. 2.....do...	**1,140**	**.04**	.0414	.....	*a*.04	.....
8				.0409			
9	No. 3.....do...	**1,190**	**.04**	.0414	.....	*a*.04	.....
10				.0409			
	Trowels:						
11	Brick, 10½-inch .....doz...	**12**	.....	.....	5.66	.....	.....
12					6.16		
13							
14	Plastering, 10½ inch .....do...	**7 3/12**	.....	.....	4.18	.....	3.73
15					6.62		
16					8.20		
17	Tuyeres (tweer), iron, duck's-nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy.....No..	**24**	**.24**	*b*.016	.....	.....	.....
	Valves, globe:						
18	½-inch.....do...	**86**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	¾-inch.....do...	**176**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	1-inch.....do...	**142**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	1¼-inch.....do...	**95**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	1½-inch.....do...	**38**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	2-inch.....do...	**53**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vises, blacksmith's, solid box, per lb.:						
24	4½-inch jaw.....No..	**3**	*e*.074	3.53	3.96	.....	.....
25	6-inch jaw .....do...	**12**	*e*.074	*h* **6.32**	7.56	.....	.....
	Vises:						
26	Carpenter's, oval slide, 4-inch jaw, number	**20**	2.80	2.45	2.38	.....	.....
27	Gunsmith's, parallel filers, 3½-inch jaw .....No..	**3**	2.75	.....	**2.80**	.....	.....
28							
	Washers, iron, for—						
29	½-inch bolt.....lbs..	**320**	.04¾	**.0445**	.....	.....	.....
30	⅝-inch bolt.....do...	**270**	.04½	**.0415**	.....	.....	.....
31	¾-inch bolt.....do...	**470**	.036	**.0335**	.....	.....	.....
32	½-inch bolt.....do...	**850**	.024	**.024**	.....	.....	.....
33	⅝-inch bolt.....do...	**660**	.02	**.0195**	.....	.....	.....
34	1-inch bolt.....do...	**480**	.02	**.0195**	.....	.....	.....
	Wedges, wood chopper's, solid steel, per pound:						
35	5-pound .....No..	**254**	*e*.023	.0245	.....	.....	.0230
36							
37							
38	6-pound.....do...	**114**	*e*.023	.0245	.....	.....	.0230
39							
40							
41	7-pound.....do...	**253**	*e*.023	.0245	.....	.....	.0230
42							
43							
	Wire, annealed:						
44	No. 16 gauge.....lbs..	**415**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0256
45	No. 20 gauge .....do...	**265**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.036
46	No. 24 gauge .....do...	**220**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0432
	Wire, bright, iron:						
47	No. 3 gauge .....do...	**80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.018
48	No. 6 gauge .....do...	**65**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.018
49	No. 7 gauge .....do...	**20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.018
50	No. 8 gauge .....do...	**165**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.018
51	No. 9 gauge .....do...	**20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.018
52	No. 10 gauge .....do...	**155**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0178
53	No. 11 gauge .....do...	**20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0198
54	No. 12 gauge .....do...	**255**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0207
55	No. 16 gauge .....do...	**10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0252
56	No. 18 gauge .....do...	**40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0288
57	Wire cloth, for screens, painted .sq. ft..	**45,800**	.....	.....	.....	.....	*f*.1135
58							

a Gautier or Juniata. *b* Per pound; no sample. *c* No sample. *d* F. o. b.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.
at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	National Tube Works.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Geo. Wm. Trout.	Thos. A. Harvey.	H. B. Lyford.	Crane Company.	Valentine Stortz.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Harry Channon.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Chicago, St. L., Kans. C.	Chicago.									
				15 25	**5.23**		5.60			1
				5.73			8.33			2
		6.60								3
										4
		.0399		.0411	.04⅛					5
										6
		.0399		.0411	.04⅛					7
										8
		.0399		.0411	.04⅛					9
										10
			3.82	**3.48**	3.45					11
					3.57					12
					1.55					13
				3.48	3.09					14
					3.43					15
					2.70					16
		.34			.24					17
.40	*g* .18			**.19**		.20	.19½			18
.55	*g* .24			**.25½**		.27	.263			19
.75	*g* .28			**.34**		.36	.35			20
1.10	*g* .50			**.53**		.56	.54½			21
1.50	*g* .70			**.74**		.78	.76			22
2.40	*g* 1.05			**1.12**		1.18	1.15			23
c .12		.07½			**3.51**		*e* 3.78		.08½	24
.12		.07⅞			6.93		6.93		.08½	25
			2.38	**2.28**	2.29					26
					3.14					27
					1.67					28
.09		.06½		.05½	.0495					29
.08		.05½		.047	.04½					30
.05½		.04½		.0355	.034					31
.04		.028		.0264	.024					32
.039		.024		.024	.02 1/20					33
.039		.024		.024	.02 1/20					34
		.0245	.02¾	.0237	.023		**.02¼**			35
			.029							36
			.03¾							37
		.0245	.02¾	.0237	.023		**.02¼**			38
			.029							39
			.03¾							40
		.0245	.02¾	.0237	.023		**.02¼**			41
			.029							42
			.03¾							43
				.02¼	**.019**					44
				.04¼	**.0245**					45
				.05¼	**.03½**					46
				.02½	**.0149**					47
				.02½	**.0149**					48
				.02½	**.0149**					49
				.02½	**.0149**					50
				.02½	**.0149**					51
				.02¾	**.0164**					52
				.02¾	**.0164**					53
				.028	**.017**					54
				.03¼	**.0209**					55
				.03¾	**.02⅜**					56
			.0105	.0113	.0107			.014		57
			.0105							58

e Per pound. *f* 100 square feet. *g* No sample; f. o. b. *h* Each.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	S. H. Crane.			Chas. Kimbark.			Thos. A. Harvey.	
			Points of delivery.							
			Chicago.	St. Paul.	Sioux City, Kansas City, Omaha.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	Kansas City or Omaha.	Chicago.	St. Paul.
	Wire, two-point barbed, galvanized, main wires not larger than 12½ gauge; barbs not larger than 13½ gauge; samples in 1-rod lengths required:									
1	For hog fence, space between barbs not to exceed 3 inches pounds	**89,300**	1.94	2.07	2.22	*a* 2.10	*a* 2.22½	*a* 2.37	**1.98**	**2.08**
2										
3	For cattle fence, space between barbs not to exceed 5 inches pounds	**867,000**	1.94	2.07	2.22	2.10	2.22½	2.37	**1.9**	**2.08**
4										
5	Wire-fence staples, 1½-inch, steel, galvanized ... lbs.	**30,300**	1.97	2.10	2.25	1.80	1.92½	2.07	2.03	.....
6	Wire-fence stretchers ... No.	**253**	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.28¾	.....
7			.29							
8			.45							
	Wrenches, screw, black:									
9	8-inch ... doz.	**22**	1.62	.....	.....	1.80	.....	.....	1.62	.....
10										
11										
12	10-inch ... do.	**36**	1.95	.....	.....	2.15	.....	.....	1.95	.....
13										
14										
15	12-inch ... do.	**42**	2.26	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	2.27	.....
16										
17										
18	15-inch ... do.	**17**	3.88	.....	.....	4.30	.....	.....	3.89	.....
19										
20										
	Additional articles.									
	Belting, leather:									
21	10-inch ... ft.	**100**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.468	.....
22										
23	12-inch ... do.	**38**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.564	.....
24										
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:									
25	¼ by 1¾ ... No.	**300**	.26	.....	.....	.27	.....	.....	.26	.....
26	5/16 by 1½ ... do.	**200**	.30	.....	.....	.31	.....	.....	.30	.....
27	5/16 by 2 ... do.	**1,700**	.32	.....	.....	.34	.....	.....	.32½	.....
28	5/16 by 2½ ... do.	**800**	.35	.....	.....	.36½	.....	.....	.35	.....
29	5/16 by 3 ... do.	**900**	.37	.....	.....	.39	.....	.....	.37½	.....
30	5/16 by 3½ ... do.	**1,100**	.39	.....	.....	.40½	.....	.....	.388	.....
31	5/16 by 4 ... do.	**1,100**	.42	.....	.....	.44½	.....	.....	.42½	.....
32	5/16 by 4½ ... do.	**800**	.45	.....	.....	.47	.....	.....	.45	.....
33	5/16 by 5 ... do.	**300**	.47	.....	.....	.49¾	.....	.....	.47½	.....
34	5/16 by 6 ... do.	**300**	.52	.....	.....	.55	.....	.....	.52½	.....
35	7/16 by 2½ ... do.	**200**	.59	.....	.....	.61⅞	.....	.....	.59	.....
36	7/16 by 3 ... do.	**200**	.63	.....	.....	.66	.....	.....	.63	.....
37	7/16 by 3½ ... do.	**200**	.67	.....	.....	.69¾	.....	.....	.67	.....
38	7/16 by 4 ... do.	**200**	.70	.....	.....	.74	.....	.....	.71	.....
39	½ by 2 ... do.	**200**	.75	.....	.....	.787	.....	.....	.75	.....
40	½ by 2½ ... do.	**400**	.75	.....	.....	.787	.....	.....	.75	.....
41	½ by 3 ... do.	**500**	.75	.....	.....	.787	.....	.....	.75	.....
42	½ by 3½ ... do.	**300**	.80	.....	.....	.83¾	.....	.....	.80	.....

a Fence wire in carload lots; staples with wire only.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Thos. A. Harvey.	H. B. Lyford.				J. J. Parkhurst.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Eric A. Ericsson.	Fred K. Maus.	Robt. M. Burton.	Jas. W. Soper.	C. E. Durborrow.	Chas. H. Besley.	Frank W. McNeal.	Wm. D. Allen.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	C. Munson Belting Co.	Valentine Stortz.	Geo. Oberne.	Geo. Wm. Tront.	
Points of delivery.																				
Sioux City, Kansas City, Omaha.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	Kansas City.	Omaha and Sioux City.	Chicago.					New York or Chicago.	Chicago.		New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	Chicago, St. L., Kans. C.	Chicago.				Number.
2.20	1.97½	2.03	2.21	2.24	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1
	2.01½	2.07	2.25	2.28																2
2.20	1.97½	2.03	2.21	2.24	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	3
	2.01½	2.07	2.25	2.28																4
.....	**1.82**	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	5
.....	**.27½**	....	....	....	.....	.21	....	.....	....	.37	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	6
	.44																			7
																				8
.....	1.48	....	....	....	**1.30**	....	1.71	1.46	....	....	3.24	1.71	....	....	3.60	....	1.61	.....	1.54	9
	2.49						3.56				1.54						3.22		2.70	10
	4.50																			11
.....	1.77	....	....	....	**1.60**	....	2.04	1.75	....	....	3.89	2.06	....	....	4.32	....	1.93	.....	1.85	12
	2.97						4.27				1.86						3.86		3.24	13
	5.40																			14
.....	2.06	....	....	....	2.16	....	2.34	**2.04**	....	....	4.54	2.40	....	....	5.04	....	2.26	.....	2.16	15
	3.45						4.95				2.16						4.50		3.78	16
	6.30																			17
.....	3.53	....	....	....	3.84	....	4.07	**3.51**	....	....	7.78	4.10	....	....	8.64	....	3.88	.....	3.69	18
	5.88						8.52				3.70						7.70		6.48	19
	10.80																			20
.....	.....	....	....	....	.43¼	.52	....	.....	.421	....	....	....	.60	.47	....	.46	....	.51½	....	21
						.60												**.46⅓**		22
.....	.....	....	....	....	.52	....	....	.....	.50	....	....	....	.80	.56	....	.56	....	.57	....	23
																		.53½		24
.....	.247	....	....	....	.28	....	....	**.25½**	....	....	....	....	....	....	.54	....	....	.....	....	25
.....	.28½	....	....	....	.32	....	....	**.29½**	....	....	....	....	....	....	.44	....	....	.....	....	26
.....	.308	....	....	....	.35	....	....	**.316**	....	....	....	....	....	....	.38	....	....	.....	....	27
.....	.33¼	....	....	....	.38	....	....	**.34**	....	....	....	....	....	....	.52	....	....	.....	....	28
.....	.356	....	....	....	.40½	....	....	**.364**	....	....	....	....	....	....	.54	....	....	.....	....	29
.....	.368	....	....	....	.42	....	....	**.377**	....	....	....	....	....	....	.56	....	....	.....	....	30
.....	.403	....	....	....	.46	....	....	**.413**	....	....	....	....	....	....	.62	....	....	.....	....	31
.....	.42¾	....	....	....	.49	....	....	**.43¾**	....	....	....	....	....	....	.65	....	....	.....	....	32
.....	.451	....	....	....	.51	....	....	**.46½**	....	....	....	....	....	....	.72	....	....	.....	....	33
.....	.499	....	....	....	.57	....	....	**.51**	....	....	....	....	....	....	.78	....	....	.....	....	34
.....	.56	....	....	....	.64	....	....	**.57½**	....	....	....	....	....	....	.88	....	....	.....	....	35
.....	.56	....	....	....	.68	....	....	**.61½**	....	....	....	....	....	....	.95	....	....	.....	....	36
.....	.636	....	....	....	.72	....	....	**.65½**	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.00	....	....	.....	....	37
.....	.67	....	....	....	.76	....	....	**.69**	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.08	....	....	.....	....	38
.....	.71	....	....	....	.81	....	....	**.729**	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.08	....	....	.....	....	39
.....	.71	....	....	....	.81	....	....	**.729**	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.08	....	....	.....	....	40
.....	.71	....	....	....	.81	....	....	**.729**	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.08	....	....	.....	....	41
.....	.76	....	....	....	.86	....	....	**.78¾**	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.12	....	....	.....	....	42

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Benj. B. Felix.	Fred K. Maus.	Jas. W. Soper.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.			N. York or Chicago.
	Additional articles—Continued.					
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:					
1	½ by 14 ..... No..	**300**	2.00	.....	**1.799**	.....
2	9/16 by 2 ..... do...	**200**	1.35	.....	**1.21½**	.....
3	9/16 by 2½ ..... do...	**200**	1.35	.....	**1.21½**	.....
4	9/16 by 3 ..... do...	**200**	1.35	.....	**1.21½**	.....
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:					
5	½ by 2 ..... do...	**100**	.92	.....	.83⅓	.....
6	½ by 3 ..... do...	**100**	1.00	.....	.921	.....
	Bolts, plow, per 100:					
7	⅜ by 1 ..... do...	**200**	.60	.....	**.54**	.....
8						
9	⅜ by 1¼ ..... do...	**200**	.60	.....	**.54**	.....
10						
11	⅜ by 1½ ..... do...	**100**	.63	.....	**.567**	.....
12						
13	⅜ by 2 ..... do...	**100**	.69	.....	**.621**	.....
14						
	Brushes:					
15	Paint, short bristle, beaver tail (6 of 6/0, 12 of 8/0), No	**18**	.....	.....	.....	.....
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21	Flat, 2½-inch ..... doz..	**2**	.....	1.25	.....	.....
22				2.00		
23	Flat, 3-inch ..... do...	**2**	.....	1.50	.....	.....
24				2.50		
25						
26						
27						
28	Flat, 4-inch ..... do...	**23**	.....	3.00	.....	.....
29				5.00		
30						
31						
32						
33						
34	Brushes, varnish, flat, Clinton, No. 6 ..... do...	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Hair clippers ..... pairs..	**45**	.....	.....	.....	.65
36						.70
37						.80
38						1.50
	Iron, bevel-edge:					
39	⅛ by ⅞ ..... lbs..	**300**	1.84	.....	1.90	.....
40	1/16 by ¾ ..... do...	**100**	1.89	.....	1.90	.....
	Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds:					
41	¼ by ⅞ ..... do...	**100**	1.74	.....	**1.55**	.....
42	¼ by ¾ ..... do...	**100**	1.74	.....	**1.55**	.....
43	5/16 by 1 ..... do...	**200**	1.64	.....	**1.45**	.....
44	5/16 by 1¼ ..... do...	**200**	1.64	.....	**1.45**	.....
45	5/16 by 1½ ..... do...	**200**	1.59	.....	**1.40**	.....
46	5/16 by 2 ..... do...	**200**	1.59	.....	**1.39**	.....
47	7/16 by 1 ..... do...	**300**	1.59	.....	**1.40**	.....
48	7/16 by 1¼ ..... do...	**300**	1.54	.....	**1.35**	.....
49	7/16 by 1½ ..... do...	**300**	1.49	.....	**1.35**	.....
50	Iron, half-oval, 1-inch, per 100 pounds ..... do...	**1,000**	1.74	.....	**1.55**	.....
	Iron, Norway, per 100 pounds:					
51	¼ by ⅞ ..... do...	**100**	3.25	.....	3.25	.....
52	⅜ by 1 ..... do...	**100**	2.95	.....	2.95	.....
53	Iron, Juniata, sheet, galvanized, No. 18, 28-inch, per 100 pounds ..... lbs..	**500**	.....	.....	2.93	.....
	Iron, sheet, galvanized, per 100 pounds:					
54	No. 26 ..... do...	**400**	.....	.....	3.38	.....
55	1/16-inch ..... do...	**2,000**	.....	.....	2.74	.....

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Geo. A. Sealy.	S. H. Crane.	Gorham B. Coffin.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Geo. W. Trout.	Thos. A. Harvey.	H. B. Lyford.	Valentine Stortz.	Douglas W. Hutchinson.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.			Chicago, St. Louis, Kans. C.	Chicago.						
.....	1.85	.....	3.25	1.94	.....	1.85	1.75	.....	.....	1
.....	1.12	.....	1.90	1.31	.....	.....	1.18	.....	.....	2
.....	1.12	.....	1.90	1.31	.....	.....	1.18	.....	.....	3
.....	1.12	.....	1.90	1.31	.....	.....	1.18	.....	.....	4
.....	.88	.....	1.14	.74	.....	.88	**.769**	.....	.....	5
.....	.97	.....	1.26	1.00	.....	.97	**.85**	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.54	.....	.....	7
							.54			8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.54	.....	.....	9
							.54			10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.57	.....	.....	11
							.57			12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.62	.....	.....	13
							.62			14
.....	.....	*a* 5.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 5.16	.....	*a* **7.65**	15
		a 6.90					*a* 5.90		*b* **9.50**	16
		a 9.30					*a* 10.80			17
		b 7.50								18
		b 9.60								19
		b 13.00								20
.....	.....	1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.20	2.50	1.44	21
		1.75					1.80	1.88		22
.....	.....	1.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	2.75	2.40	23
		2.10					2.25	2.25		24
		4.00					2.88			25
		3.00					4.05			26
		7.65								27
.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.40	4.25	3.60	28
		3.75					3.90	3.75		29
		7.00					5.25	6.00		30
		6.00					7.20	10.00		31
		12.00						6.50		32
		10.20						7.50		33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.67	.70	.....	.....	.....	.68	.....	.63	.60	.....	35
.62	.88				.64		.69	.64		36
					.71					37
										38
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....	**1.67**	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.80	.....	**1.77**	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.65	.....	1.57	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.65	.....	1.57	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.55	.....	1.47	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.55	.....	1.47	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,50	.....	1.42	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	1.42	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50	.....	1.42	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.45	.....	1.37	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.40	.....	1.32	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.65	.....	1.57	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
.....	2.90	.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	**2.71**	.....	.....	53
.....	3.30	.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	**3.12½**	.....	.....	54
.....	2.95	.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	**2.51**	.....	.....	55

* No bid. *a* ⅝. *b* ⅝.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	J. J. Parkhurst.	Fred K. Maus.	J. W. Soper.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.		New York or Chicago.
	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:				
1	1⅛-inch ..... lbs..	**200**	1.49	**1.30**	.....
2	1¼-inch ..... do...	**200**	1.49	**1.30**	.....
3	1½-inch ..... do...	**300**	1.49	**1.30**	.....
4	Iron, Swede, ½ by 1 inch, per 100 pounds ..... do...	**100**	2.95	2.75	.....
5	Knives, butcher, 12-inch ..... doz..	(*)	.....	.....	.....
	Nails, per 100 pounds:				
6	Shingle, 3d., cut ..... lbs..	**1,500**	3.54	3.50	.....
7	Cut, 8d ..... do...	**2,000**	2.94	2.90	.....
8	Cut, 9d ..... do...	**1,000**	2.94	2.90	.....
9	Cut, 20d ..... do...	**600**	2.84	2.80	.....
10	Fence, 9d ..... do...	**500**	2.94	2.90	.....
11	Horseshoe, No. 5 ..... do...	**675**	18.75	8.74	.....
12			9.50		
13	Horseshoe, No. 9 ..... do...	**25**	15.50	8.00	.....
14			9.50		
	Nuts, iron, square, for—				
15	⅝-inch bolt ..... do...	**45**	.022	**.021**	.....
16	7/16-inch bolt ..... do...	**100**	.027	**.0265**	.....
17	Pipe, iron, 2½-inch ..... feet..	**500**	.....	.....	.....
	Saws, crosscut, 1 man:				
18	4-foot ..... No..	**60**	.....	.....	**1.08**
19					
20	4½-foot ..... do...	**60**	.....	.....	**1.22**
21					
22	Shears, trimmers, tailors' bent, 12-inch ..... pairs..	**4**	.....	.....	**.64**
23					
	Screws, wood, iron:				
24	¾-inch, No. 9 ..... gross..	**20**	.....	7.49	.....
25	3-inch, No. 12 ..... do..	**5**	.....	2.53	.....
26	Snips, tinners' ..... pairs..	**6**	.....	.....	.60
27					.65
28					**.86**
29					
	Steel, per 100 pounds:				
30	For sleigh shoes (500 pounds ⅜ by 1½ inches, 500 pounds ⅜ by 2 inches, 500 pounds ½ by 2½ inches), pounds	**1,500**	.015	**1.45**	.....
31	Cast, square, 1½-inch ..... lbs..	**200**	.05¾	**5.25**	.....
	Toe calks, per 100 pounds:				
32	No. 4 ..... do...	**200**	**.04**	4.14	.....
33				4.09	
34	No. 5 ..... do...	**200**	**.04**	4.14	.....
35				4.09	
36	Vice, carpenters', 9-inch jaw ..... No..	**1**	.....	.....	.....
	Washers, iron, for—				
37	⅝-inch bolt ..... lbs..	**25**	.02½	**.021**	.....
38	⅞-inch bolt ..... do...	**20**	.02½	**.0195**	.....

* No award.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Roy C. Martin.	S. H. Crane.	M. M. Buck Manufacturing Co.	National Tube Works.	Chas. A. Kimbark.	Geo. W. Trout.	Thos. A. Harvey.	H. B. Lyford.	Crane Co.	Valentine Stortz.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
Chicago.		Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City.	Chicago.							
				1.40		1.32				1
				1.40		1.32				2
				1.40		1.32				3
				2.74						4
	b 7.20						*b* 5.60			5
	3.60			**3.35**			3.43			6
	2.60			2.75			2.84			7
	2.60			2.75			2.84			8
	2.50			2.65			2.74			9
	2.60			2.75			2.84			10
8.40	.149	25.00		8.75			8.50			11
										12
8.00	.108	18.00		8.75			**7.90**			13
										14
		.03		.021			.024			15
		.04		.02¾			.03			16
	.124		*c* .1069			.1126		**.1015**	.107	17
	1.19						1.16			18
	1.35						1.14			19
	1.37						1.30			20
	1.54						1.28			21
	.66						.67		6.80	22
									9.00	23
	.0828	.18		.081		**.074**	.077			24
	.2644	.58		.269		**.24½**	.25½			25
	.99				.96		1.25			26
					.86		.75			27
					.68					28
					.62					29
				1.50						30
				.05¾						31
a 4.00	4.00			.0399		.0411	.04⅛			32
	5.00									33
a 4.00	4.00			.0399		.0411	.04⅛			34
	5.00									35
							4.59			36
		.039		.024			.023			37
		.039		.024			.021			38

a Gautier or Juniata. *b* No sample. *c* F. o. b.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 1, 1896. for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES.	Quantity awarded.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	G. W. Mercer.	J. T. Plummer.	Number.
			Delivered in Chicago.				
	MEDICINES.						
	Acids:						
1	Acetic, c. p., in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**392**	.01⅛	.....	.....	**.01⅛**	1
2	Arsenious, in 1-ounce bottles..... do...	**26**	.05	.....	.....	**.02½**	2
3	Benzoic, in 1-ounce bottles.....do...	**114**	.05	.....	.....	**.04½**	3
4	Boracic, powdered, in 4-ounce bottles do...	**2,128**	.02	.....	.....	**.01¾**	4
5	Carbolic, pure, crystallized, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**2,252**	.13¼	.....	.....	**.02½**	5
6	Citric, in 8-ounce bottles.....do...	**530**	.03½	.....	.....	**.03½**	6
7	Gallic, in 4-ounce bottles .....do...	**116**	.06	.....	.....	**.05**	7
8	Hydrocyanic, dilute, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles .....ozs..	**63**	.08	.....	.....	**.09**	8
9	Hydrochloric, c. p., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles .....ozs..	**1,024**	.02	.....	.....	**.01¾**	9
10	Nitric, c. p., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles..do...	**324**	.02	.....	.....	**.01¾**	10
11	Phos., dilute, U. S. P., in 8-ounce g. s. bottles .....ozs..	**396**	.02	.01⅝	.....	**.01¾**	11
12	Salicylic, in 8-ounce bottles.....do...	**462**	.04	.....	.....	**.04½**	12
13	Sulphuric, c.p., in 8-ounce g.s. bottles.do...	**596**	.02	.....	.....	**.01¾**	13
14	Sulphuric, aromatic, U. S. P., in 1-pound g. s. bottles .....lbs..	**38**	.60	.45	.....	**.45**	14
15	Tannic, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**292**	.08	.....	.....	**.07**	15
16	Tartaric, powdered, in 1-pound bottles.lbs..	**76**	.46	.....	.....	**.44**	16
	Fluid extracts:						
17	Berberis aquifolium, in 16-ounce bottles.....lbs..	**35**	.50	.60	**.395**	.40	17
18	Belladonna, in 4-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**408**	.03¼	.03¾	**.03**	.03¾	18
19	Buchu, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs..	**161**	.60	.75	**.46**	.45	19
20	Cannabis indica, in 4-ounce bottles ..ozs..	**69**	.04⅝	.05	**.03½**	.04½	20
21	Cascara sagrada, in 1-pound bottles ..lbs..	**214**	.40	.35	**.28½**	.36	21
22	Cimicifuga (racemosa), in 4-ounce bottles .....ozs..	**550**	.03⅞	.03	**.023**	.02¾	22
23	Cinchona (with aromatics), in 1-pound bottles .....lbs..	**141**	.59	.63	**.42**	.48	23
24	Colchicum seed, in 4-ounce bottles ...ozs..	**204**	.05	.....	**.035**	.03⅞	24
25	Ergot, in 8-ounce bottles.....do...	**1,560**	.03½	.05	**.031**	.03½	25
26	Ginger, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs..	**220**	.60	.74	**.58**	.57	26
27	Hamamelis, in 1-pound bottles.....do...	**222**	.36	.38	**.28**	.28	27
28	Hyoscyamus, in 4-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**192**	.03½	.04	**.03**	.03½	28
29	Ipecac, in 8-ounce bottles.....do...	**756**	.11½	.14	**.11**	.10½	29
30	Jaborandi, in 8-ounce bottles.....do...	**168**	.04	.06½	**.04**	.04½	30
31	Licorice, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs..	**415**	.30	.34	**.22**	.23	31
32	Poke root, in 1-pound bottles .....do...	**47**	.42	.50	**.35**	.35	32
33	Rhubarb, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**678**	.04½	.04¼	**.043**	.041	33
34	Sarsaparilla, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs..	**659**	.42	.60	**.35**	.40	34
35	Seneka, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**536**	.05	.05¼	**.05**	.05	35
36	Senna, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs..	**67**	.48	.55	**.37**	.36½	36
37	Stillingia, in 1-pound bottles.....do...	**99**	.35	.45	**.36**	.34½	37
38	Taraxacum, in 1-pound bottles.....do...	**125**	.42	.50	**.31**	.31	38
39	Valerian, in 1-pound bottles.....do...	**50**	.54	.75	**.41**	.45	39
40	Viburnum, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**1,512**	.03½	.03⅝	**.02**	.03	40
41	Wild cherry, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs..	**28**	.42	.45	**.26**	.30	41

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	G. W. Mercer.	J. T. Plummer.	Number.
			Delivered in Chicago.			
	MEDICINES—continued.					
	Solid extracts:					
1	Belladonna, alcoholic, in 1-ounce jars.....ozs..	**23**	.20	.16	**.13½**	1
2	Cannabis indica, in 1-ounce jars.....do...	**4**	.14	.17	**.16**	2
3	Colocynth, compound, powdered, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**152**	.14	.09	**.09**	3
4	Gentian, alcoholic, in 1-ounce jars.....ozs..	**12**	.10	.08	**.09½**	4
5	Hyoscyamus, alcoholic, U. S. P., in 1-ounce jars, ounces.....	**9**	.20	.11	**.10¼**	5
6	Licorice, in paper.....ozs..	**2,290**	.01½	.....	**.01½**	6
7	Nux vomica, alcoholic, powdered, U. S. P., in 1-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**20**	.24	.11	**.10¼**	7
	Hypodermic tablets:					
8	Apomorphine, hydrochlorate, $\frac{1}{10}$ grain, in tubes of 25.....tubes..	**69**	**.13½**	.07	.....	8
9	Atropia, sulph., $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, in tubes of 25....do...	**144**	**.06**	.02½	.....	9
10	Cocaine, hydrochlorate. ⅙ grain, in tubes of 25, tubes.....	**218**	**.11**	.08	.....	10
11	Morphia, ¼ grain; Atropine, $\frac{1}{150}$ grain, in tubes of 25.....tubes..	**460**	**.09**	.04½	.....	11
12	Morphia, Sulph., ⅙ grain each, in tubes of 25, tubes.....	**265**	**.06**	.03	.....	12
13	Nitroglycerin, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, in tubes of 25....tubes..	**118**	**.06**	.03	.....	13
14	Pilocarpine, hydrochlorate, ⅙ grain, in tubes of 25.....tubes..	**110**	**.90**	.75	.....	14
	Oils:					
15	Anise, in 1-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**77**	.20¾	.....	**.18**	15
16	Castor, cold-pressed, in 32-ounce bottles.bottles..	**1,450**	.29½	.....	**.28**	16
17	Cinnamon (cassia), in 2-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**130**	.15	.....	**.11**	17
18	Cloves, in 2-ounce bottles..... .....do...	**322**	.06	.....	**.05**	18
19	Cod-liver, in 1-pint bottles .....bottles..	**2,632**	.20½	.....	**.18**	19
20	Croton, in 1-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**60**	.08	.....	**.08**	20
21	Cubebs, in 4-ounce bottles .....do...	**232**	.07½	.....	**.08**	21
22	Lemon, in 4-ounce bottles.....do...	**156**	.07⅞	.....	**.09**	22
23	Linseed, raw, in pint bottles.....bottles..	**644**	.12	.....	**.11**	23
24	Male fern, ethereal, in 2-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**110**	.15	.....	**.12**	24
25	Olive, in 1-pint bottles .....bottles..	**1,272**	.14	.....	**.13**	25
26	Origanum, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs..	**276**	.25	.....	**.30**	26
27	Peppermint, in 4-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**325**	.14½	.....	**.12½**	27
28	Sandalwood, in 4-ounce bottles.....do...	**252**	.31½	.....	**.17**	28
29	Sassafras, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs..	**157**	.53	.....	**.50**	29
30	Turpentine, in 32-ounce bottles .....bottles..	**915**	.18	.....	**.15**	30
	Pills:					
31	Aloes and asafetida, U. S. P., in bottles of 100, bottles.....	**201**	.15	.09	**.10½**	31
32	Aloes and myrrh, U. S. P., in bottles of 100, bottles.....	**175**	.15	.09	**.10**	32
33	Aloes and mastic, U. S. P., in bottles of 100, bottles.....	**147**	.15	.11	**.11½**	33
34	Camphor and opium (camphor, 2 grains; opium, 1 grain), in bottles of 100 each.....bottles..	**284**	.30	.16	**.14½**	34
35	Comp. cathartic, in bottles of 500, U. S. P....do...	**476**	.66	.....	**.48**	35
36	Iron carbonate, U. S. P., in bottles of 100....do...	**247**	.18	.08	**.08½**	36
37	Of mercury (green iodide), ⅙ grain each, in bottles of 100 .....bottles..	**444**	.12	.07	**.07**	37
38	Of sulphate of quinine (compressed tablets, 3 grains each), in bottles of 100.....bottles..	**1,162**	.25	.....	**.26**	38

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	G. W. Mercer.	J. T. Plummer.	Number.
			Delivered in Chicago.				
	MEDICINES—continued.						
	Tinctures:						
1	Aconite, Rad., in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**1,400**	.02⅓	.02½	**.02½**	.93	1
2	Arnica, in 32-ounce bottles .....bottles..	**456**	.48	.60	**.57**	.60	2
3	Belladonna, in 4-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**720**	.02½	.02½	**.02**	.03	3
4	Cannabis indica, in 8-ounce bottles .....do...	**112**	.03	.03	**.03**	.03¼	4
5	Cantharides, in 4-ounce bottles .....do...	**360**	.03¼	.03¼	**.03½**	.03	5
6	Digitalis, in 4-ounce bottles .. ..do...	**740**	.02⅓	.02⅓	**.02**	.03	6
7	Gelseminum, in 4-ounce bottles .....do...	**260**	.02⅓	.03¼	**.02**	.03½	7
8	Gentian, comp., in 1-pound bottles.....lbs..	**528**	.27	.24	**.21½**	.25	8
9	Guaiac, ammoniated, in 8-ounce bottles...ozs..	**798**	.03	.03	**.02½**	.03	9
10	Iodine, U. S. P., in 1-pound g. s. bottles....lbs..	**215**	.75	.78	**.70**	.75	10
11	Chloride of iron, U.S.P., in 1-pound g.s. bottles, pounds	**178**	.37	.40	**.33**	.37	11
12	Myrrh, in 8-ounce bottles .....ozs..	**568**	.03⅓	.03	**.02½**	.02⅓	12
13	Nux vomica, in 8-ounce bottles.....do...	**1,080**	.02⅕	.02⅓	**.02**	.02½	13
	Opium:						
14	Camphorated, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles, pounds	**719**	.29	.31	**.25**	.32	14
15	U. S. P. (laudanum), in 1-pound bottles,						
16	pounds.....	**252**	.50	.68	**.62**	.50	15
	Deodorized, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**1,068**	.03	.04½	**.04½**	.05	16
17	Veratrum viride, in 4-ounce bottles .....do...	**164**	.03½	.03¼	**.02**	.03	17
	Powdered:						
18	Aloes, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**186**	**.02½**	.....	.....	.01½	18
19	Capsicum (cayenne pepper), in 1-pound bot-						
20	tles.....lbs..	**63**	**.24**	.....	.....	.20	19
	Ipecac, in 8-ounce bottles .....ozs..	**96**	**.11**	.....	.....	.12	20
21	Jalap, in 4-ounce bottles.....do...	**72**	**.02¾**	.....	.....	.02½	21
22	Licorice root, in 8-ounce bottles.....do...	**244**	**.01¼**	.....	.....	.01¼	22
23	Opium, in 8-ounce bottles .....do...	**352**	**.19**	.....	.....	.21	23
24	Powder of opium, compound, U. S. P. (Dover's powder), in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**656**	**.04¾**	.....	.....	.05	24
25	Rhubarb, in 4-ounce bottles .....do...	**236**	**.03⅕**	.....	.....	.02½	25
	Miscellaneous:						
26	Acetanilid .....do...	**823**	.02¼	.....	.....	**.02¼**	26
27	Alcohol, in 32-ounce bottles, U. S. P ..bottles..	**1,840**	.71	.....	.....	**.66½**	27
28	Alum, powdered, in 1-pound bottles .....lbs..	**217**	.12	.....	.....	**.10**	28
	Ammonium:						
29	Bromide of, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**456**	.04⅓	.....	.....	**.03¾**	29
30	Carbonate of, in 8-ounce bottles .....do...	**616**	.01¼	.....	.....	**.01¼**	30
31	Chlorideof, Pulvis, in 1-pound bottles.lbs..	**101**	.21	.....	.....	**.18**	31
32	Amyl, nitrate, pearls of (5 drops each), in bottles of 25 .....bottles..	**38**	**.65**	.....	.....	.....	32
33	Antimonium and potassium, tartrate of, U. S P. (tartar emetic), 1-ounce bottles .....ozs..	**31**	.04¾	.....	.....	**.04**	33
34	Antikamnia, tablets of, 5 grains each, in bottles containing 1 ounce .....bottles..	**465**	.88	.....	.....	**.84**	34
35	Antipyrine ..... ozs..	**168**	1.28	.....	.....	**1.24**	35
36	Bismuth, subnitrate of, U. S. P., in 8-ounce bottles .....ozs..	**1,786**	.069	.....	.....	**.06⅝**	36
37	Borax, powdered, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs..	**244**	.12⅓	.....	.....	**.12**	37
38	Bromine, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles .....ozs..	**6**	.18	.....	.....	**.16**	38
39	Cerate, blistering, in 1-pound tins.....do...	**164**	**.02½**	.03	.....	.03	39

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	J. T. Plummer.	Number.
			Delivered in Chicago.			
	MEDICINES—continued.					
	Miscellaneous—Continued.					
	Cerate:					
1	Resin, in 1-pound tins.....lbs..	**177**	.15¼	**.15**	.20	1
2	Simple, in 1-pound tins.....do...	**195**	.25	**.17½**	.24	2
3	Chalk, prepared, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**846**	.01	.....	**.00¼**	3
4	Chloral, hydrate of, in 4-ounce g. s. bottles..do...	**400**	.09	.....	**.07½**	4
5	Chlorodyne, in 8-ounce g. s. bottles.....do...	**810**	**.05**	.....	.06½	5
6	Chloroform, purified, in 1-pound g. s. bottles.lbs..	**298**	**.77**	.....	.80	6
7	Coculus indicus.....ozs..	**600**	.00½	.....	**.00½**	7
8	Cocoa butter, in 1-pound tins.....lbs..	**59**	.42	.....	**.42**	8
9	Collodion, in 2-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**234**	.06	**.05**	.06	9
10	Copaiba, balsam of, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs..	**97**	.45	.....	**.42**	10
11	Copper, sulphate of, in 4-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**302**	.02	.....	**.01**	11
12	Creosote, beechwood, in 1-ounce bottles.....do...	**458**	.09½	.....	**.06 7/16**	12
13	Digitalis leaves, in 1-ounce packages.....do...	**88**	.01	.....	**.00 1/16**	13
14	Ergotine, tablets of, 2-grain, in bottles of 100, bottles.....	**136**	**.37½**	.....	.....	14
15	Ether, sulph., stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-pound tins.....lbs..	**157**	**.75**	.....	.74	15
16	Glycerin, pure, in 1-pound bottles.....do...	**924**	**.23⅜**	.....	.25	16
17	Gum arabic, powdered, in 1-pound bottles...do...	**83**	.48	.....	**.42**	17
18	Gum asafetida, in tins.....ozs..	**707**	.03	.....	**.02½**	18
19	Gum camphor, in 1-pound tins.....lbs..	**361**	.73	.....	**.60**	19
20	Hydrogen, peroxide.....do...	**240**	.25	.35	**.24½**	20
21	Iodine, in 2-ounce g. s. bottles.....ozs..	**66**	.29	.....	**.27**	21
22	Iodoform, in 4-ounce bottles.....do...	**656**	.30	.....	**.27¼**	22
	Iron:					
23	Ammoniated citrate of, in 8-ounce bottles, ounces.....	**128**	.04	**.03½**	.03¾	23
24	Pyrophosphate, in 4-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**93**	**.04**	.....	.04	24
25	Reduced, in 1-ounce bottles.....do...	**25**	.06	.....	**.06**	25
26	Dried sulphate of, c. p., in 4-ounce bottles, ounces.....	**60**	.01½	.....	**.01½**	26
27	Iron and quinine, soluble citrate of, in 4-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**342**	.12½	**.09½**	.11½	27
28	Lead, acetate of, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs..	**68**	.23	.....	**.15**	28
29	Lithium, carbonate, in 1-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**48**	.28	.....	**.24**	29
30	Lycopodium, in 4-ounce bottles.....do...	**228**	.04⅜	.....	**.03⅞**	30
	Magnesia:					
31	Carbonate, in 4-ounce papers.....do...	**460**	.01¼	.....	**.00 15/16**	31
32	Heavy calcined, in 4-ounce bottles.....do...	**96**	.04½	.....	**.04½**	32
33	Sulphate of, in 10-pound tins.....lbs..	**2,270**	.02⅜	.....	**.02⅜**	33
	Mercury:					
34	Ammoniated (white precipitate).....ozs..	**83**	.06½	.....	**.06**	34
35	With chalk, in 4-ounce bottles.....do...	**126**	.02⅝	**.02½**	.03	35
36	Corrosive chloride of (corrosive sublimate), in 4-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**450**	.04¼	.....	**.04¼**	36
37	Pill of, U. S. P. (blue mass), in 1-pound jars, pounds.....	**23**	.48	**.40**	.48	37
38	Mild chloride of, U. S. P. (calomel), in 4-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**656**	.05½	.....	**.05**	38
39	Red oxide of, in 1-ounce bottles.....do...	**118**	.08	.....	**.07¼**	39
40	Yellow oxide of, in 1-ounce bottles.....do...	**96**	**.09**	.....	.09⅜	40
41	Yellow sulph., in 1-ounce bottles.....do...	**21**	.08	.....	**.07½**	41
42	Morphia, sulphate of, in ½-ounce bottles....do...	**48**	1.95	.....	**1.75**	42
43	Ointment, mercurial, U. S. P., in 1-pound pots, pounds.....	**263**	.53	.43	**.43**	43

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.		Quantity awarded.
	MEDICINES—continued.		
	Miscellaneous—Continued.		
1	Ointment of nitrate of mercury, U. S. P. (citrine ointment), in 8-ounce pots	ozs..	**576**
2	Oleate of mercury, 10 per cent, in 8-ounce bottles	do...	**429**
	Pepsin—		
3	Pure, in 1-ounce bottles	do...	**190**
4	Sacch., in 4-ounce bottles	do...	**1,303**
5	Petrolatum, 120° F., light-colored, in 1-pound cans	lbs..	**2,932**
6	Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-ounce bottles	ozs..	**19**
	Potassium—		
7	Acetate of, in 1-pound bottles	lbs..	**57**
8	Bicarbon., in 1-pound bottles	do...	**33**
9	Bitartrate of, powdered (cream of tartar), in 1-pound bottles	do...	**170**
10	Bromide of, in 8-ounce bottles	ozs..	**1,160**
11	Caustic, in 1-ounce bottles	do...	**40**
12	Chlorate of, powdered, in 1-pound bottles	lbs..	**145**
13	Iodide of, in 1-pound bottles	do...	**144**
14	Nitrate of (saltpeter), powdered, in 1-pound bottles	do...	**82**
15	Permanganate of, in 2-ounce bottles	ozs..	**156**
16	And sodium tartrate (rochelle salt), powdered, in 1-pound bottles	lbs..	**276**
17	Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-ounce bottles	ozs..	**1,750**
18	Salol, in 5-grain tablets (100 in bottle)	bottles..	**265**
19	Santonine, in 1-ounce bottles	ozs..	**45**
20	Senna leaves, in 1-pound packages	No..	**146**
	Silver, nitrate of—		
21	Fused, in 1-ounce bottles	ozs..	**32**
22	In crystals, in 1-ounce bottles	do...	**32**
	Sodium—		
23	Bicarbonate of, in 1-pound bottles	lbs..	**257**
24	Bromide, in 8-ounce bottles	ozs..	**660**
25	Phosphate, in 4-ounce bottles	do...	**506**
26	Salicylate, in 8-ounce w. m. bottles	do...	**1,483**
	Solution—		
27	Of ammonia, 10 per cent, in 32-ounce g. s. bottles	bottles..	**623**
28	Arsenite of potassa, U. S. P. (Fowler's solution), in 8-ounce bottles	ozs..	**730**
29	Iodide of arsenic and mercury (Donovan's solution), in 8-ounce bottles	do...	**320**
30	Subsulphate of iron, in 4-ounce bottles	do...	**196**
	Spirits—		
31	Ammonia, aromatic, in 1-pound g. s. bottles	lbs..	**147**
32	Ether, compound, U. S. P. (Hoffman's anodyne), in 1-pound g. s. bottles	do...	**72**
33	Ether, nitrous, U. S. P. (sweet spirits of niter), in 1-pound g. s. bottles	do...	**346**
34	Lavender, compound, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles	do...	**86**
35	Strychnia, sulphate, in ⅛-ounce bottles	ozs..	**30**
36	Sulphonal, 5-grain tablets (100 in bottle)	bottles..	**195**
37	Sulphur, washed, in 1-pound bottles	lbs..	**315**

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Chas. P. Noyes.	G. W. Merter.	Stephenson Bros. & Co.	J. T. Plummer.	Number.
DELIVERED IN CHICAGO.					
.02⅝	**.02⅜**	.....	.....	.02½	1
.03¼	**.03⅛**	.....	.....	.03¼	2
.35	.....	.....	.....	.45	3
.05⅛	.....	.....	.....	.07	4
.09	.....	.....	*a* .20	**.09**	5
.22	.....	.....	.....	**.13⅞**	6
.24	.....	.....	.....	.27	7
.17	.....	.....	.....	**.17**	8
.34	.....	.....	.....	.35	9
.03¼	.....	.....	.....	**.03**	10
.07	.....	.....	.....	.07	11
.20	.....	.....	.....	**.18**	12
2.90	.....	.....	.....	**2.82**	13
.14	.....	.....	.....	.15	14
.02¾	.....	.....	.....	.03	15
.36	.....	.....	.....	**.28**	16
.32	.....	.....	.....	.35	17
.35	.....	.24	.....	**.22**	18
.25	.....	.....	.....	**.22**	19
.15	.....	.....	.....	**.13**	20
.50	.....	.....	.....	**.54**	21
.49	.....	.....	.....	.52	22
.10	.....	.....	.....	**.10**	23
.03½	.....	.....	.....	**.03½**	24
.02	.....	.....	.....	**.01½**	25
.04⅙	.....	.....	.....	**.04**	26
.23	.....	.....	.....	**.18**	27
.01	**.01**	.01	.....	.01	28
.01¾	.01¼	**.01**	.....	.01¼	29
.01¾	**.01**	.....	.....	.01¼	30
.47	.37	**.36**	.....	.44	31
.75	.....	**.51**	.....	.63	32
.48	.....	**.42**	.....	.45	33
.34	.....	**.31**	.....	.40	34
1.05	.....	.....	.....	1.10	35
2.00	.....	.....	.....	**2.00**	36
.12	.10	.13	.....	**.10**	37

a No check.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Chas. Reynders.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	New York.
	MEDICINE—continued.			
	Miscellaneous—Continued:			
	Sirup:			
1	Hypophos., lime, soda, iron, and potash, in 1-pound bottles ....lbs..	**1,916**	.20	.....
2	Iodide of iron, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles....do...	**264**	**.40**	.....
3	Squill, U. S. P., in 1-pound bottles....do...	**1,546**	.12½	.....
4	Wild cherry, U. S. P., in 32-ounce bottles..bottles..	**1,298**	.30	.....
5	Tolu balsam, in 4-ounce jars....oz..	**120**	.04½	.....
6	Wine colchicum, Rad., in 1-pound bottles....lbs..	**42**	**.26**	.....
	Zinc:			
7	Acetate of, in 2-ounce bottles....oz..	**90**	.03	.....
8	Oxide of, in 8-ounce bottles....do...	**1,068**	.01¼	.....
9	Phosphide, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles....do...	**12**	.32	.....
10	Sulphate of, in 8-ounce bottles....do...	**418**	.01	.....
	INSTRUMENTS.			
11	Aspirators ....No..	**3**	7.50	**6.45**
	Atomizers:			
12	C. & S., No. 5, with shield ....do...	**17**	2.25	2.00
13				2.20
14	Hand ....do...	**57**	.50	**.70**
15			.75	.90
16				.99
17	Bedpans ....do...	**38**	*a* .60	2.36
18			*b* .50	
	Binders' boards:			
19	2½ by 12 inches ....piece..	**100**	.01	**.01¼**
20	4 by 17 inches....do...	**105**	.02	**.02**
21	Bougies, flexible, assorted sizes ....No..	**172**	.03	.....
22	Breast pumps....do..	**64**	.13	.14
	Cases:			
23	Field, operating....do...	**4**	35.00	45.75
24				
25	Operating (minor) ....do...	**5**	18.00	14.45
26				
27	Pocket....do...	**21**	8.50	9.47
28				12.65
29				15.10
30				9.65
31	Stomach pump and tube....do...	**11**	12.00	.99
32	Tooth extracting ....do...	**9**	6.00	**5.25**
33	Catheters, g. e., assorted sizes ....do...	**150**	.03	.....
34	Cupping glasses, assorted sizes....do...	**47**	.06	**.06**
35	Lancet, thumb....do...	**7**	.30	.42
36				.26
	Needles:			
37	Surgical, assorted ....doz..	**40**	.22	.22
38	Upholsterers'....do...	**11**	.04	**.08**
39				.12

a W. *b* Y.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Chas. P. Noyes.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	G. W. Mercer.	F. C. Luchesi.	Chas. Truax.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	J. T. Plummer.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.			New York.	Chicago.			
.23		**.18**				.23	1
.45		.40				.44	2
.09¾		.11				.14	3
.21		.27				.40	4
						.04	5
		.35				.34	6
						.02½	7
						.01¼	8
						.25	9
						.00⅞	10
6.50			6.50	7.00			11
•			2.75			**1.75**	12
							13
.74			,50			.58	14
							15
							16
.60			**1.00**			.60	17
							18
.01¼						.01¼	19
.02						.02½	20
.03¼	**.03**		.04½				21
.13			.25		.15	.13¾	22
36.50				45.00			23
				32.50			24
16.00				22.50			25
				16.20			26
10.00			6.45	12.50			27
				10.00			28
							29
							30
.95			1.25				31
5.95				5.00			32
.03½	**.03**		.04½			.03	33
.05¾							34
.35			**.23**	.27			35
.42							36
.21½	**.20**			.22			37
							38
							39

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Chas. Reynders.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	New York.
	INSTRUMENTS—continued.			
1	Obstetrical forceps ..... No..	**6**	3.50	3.60
2				2.75
3	Powder blower for larynx ..... do...	**25**	.40	.....
4			.60	
5	Probangs ..... do...	**149**	**.03**	.....
6			.03	
	Scissors:			
7	4-inch ..... do...	**27**	.13	**.20**
8				.37
9	6-inch ..... do...	**32**	.25	**.29**
10				.47
	Speculum for the—			
11	Ear ..... do...	**11**	.65	.68
12				.68
13				.65
14	Rectum ..... do...	**5**	1.25	1.10
15				1.20
16	Vagina, glass ..... do...	**5**	.15	.28
17			**.25**	
	Splints:			
18	Assorted ..... doz..	**8**	12.00	**.65**
19				.45
20	Felt for ..... sq. yds..	**8**	3.60	3.54
21	Sponge holders for throat ..... No..	**17**	.25	**.23**
22				
23	Stethoscopes, Camman's double ..... do...	**8**	1.00	.....
	Syringes:			
24	Davidson's self-injector ..... do...	**118**	1.30	**1.04**
25			1.05	
26	Ear, glass ..... doz..	**89**	.32	**.55**
27			.32	
28	Hard-rubber, 8-ounce ..... No..	**15**	**1.00**	.99
29				1.36
30	Hypodermic ..... do...	**38**	1.00	1.25
31			1.50	1.38
32				1.30
33	Penis, glass, in cases ..... do...	**1,074**	.02	.03
34			.02½	
35	Vagina, rubber ..... do...	**75**	.22	.30
36			**.30**	.40
37	Tongue depressors ..... do...	**14**	.25	.52
38				.48
	Tourniquets:			
39	Field ..... do...	**2**	**.35**	.65
40	Screw, with pad ..... do...	**5**	**.90**	1.20
	Trusses:			
41	Double ..... do...	**8**	2.75	1.90
42				1.80
43				
44	Single ..... do...	**46**	1.60	.95
45			1.75	.90
46				
47	Urinometers ..... do...	**12**	.15	.30
48			**.30**	.42
49	Uterine dressing forceps, Emmet's ..... do...	**10**	1.50	1.00
50				.70
51				.90
52	Uterine sounds, Sims's ..... do...	**8**	30	.22
53				.25

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Chas. P. Noyes.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Seabury & Johnson.	F. C. Luchesi.	Chas. Truax.	Stevenson Bros. & Co.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	J. T. Plummer.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.		New York.		Chicago.				
3.68	.....	.....	2.25	**3.40**	.....	.....	.....	1
				3.00				2
.29	**.30**	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	.25	3
								4
.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
								6
.30	.....	.....	.24	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
								8
.45	.....	.....	.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
								10
.68	.....	.....	**.60**	.67	.....	.....	.....	11
								12
								13
1.00	.....	.....	1.40	**1.05**	.....	.....	.....	14
								15
.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
								17
.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
								19
3.60	.....	**3.20**	5.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.05	.....	.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.24								22
1.25	**.85**	.....	1.25	.95	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2.00	1.22	1.05	24
								25
.40	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.54	.35	26
								27
.....	.....	.....	.....	1.11	.....	1.49	.....	28
								29
1.35	.75	.....	.98	**1.35**	.....	.....	1.20	30
1.75								31
								32
.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03¾	.03	33
						.06½		34
.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.31	.30	35
								36
.17	.19	.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
								38
.23	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
1.25	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
1.90	.....	.....	2.00	**1.90**	.....	.....	1.90	41
1.67								42
1.32								43
.95	.....	.....	1.00	.95	.....	.....	**.95**	44
.82								45
.63								46
.15½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
								48
1.05	.....	.....	1.12	1.10	.....	.....	.....	49
.75								50
								51
.20	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
								53

*No check.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Geo. N. Oberne.	Chas. Reynders.
			Points of delivery.		
			Chicago.		New York.
	SURGICAL DRESSINGS, ETC.				
1	Bags, rubber, 2-quart, for hot water.....No..	**106**	**.45**	.56⅔	.58
2			.55		
3					
	Bandages:				
4	Roller, unbleached and unsized, assorted, in a pasteboard box—1 dozen, 1 inch by 1 yard; 2 dozen, 2 inches by 3 yards; 2 dozen, 2½ inches by 3 yards; 1 dozen, 3 inches by 4 yards; ½ dozen, 3½ inches by 5 yards; 1 dozen, 4 inches by 6 yards; ½ dozen, 4 inches by 8 yards, boxes....No..	**160**	2.25	.....	2.13
5	Rubber, Esmarch's.....do...	**46**	.50	.....	*e* 3.50
6			.35	.....	*e* 4.50
7	Suspensory.....do...	**186**	.08	.....	**.11½**
8			.12		
	Cotton:				
9	Absorbent.....lbs..	**573**	.18	.....	.....
10	Bats.....No..	**236**	.17	.....	.11
11	Wadding.....sheets..	**473**	.04	.....	.02½
12	Gauze, antiseptic, in sealed packages.....yds..	**1,518**	.04½	.....	.04
	Ligature:				
13	Catgut, carbolized, three sizes, 1 yard each, in bottles.....bottles..	**57**	.35	.....	.40
14	Silk.....ozs..	**30**	1.10	.....	.70
15	Silver wire.....do...	**10**	1.90	.....	1.50
	Lint:				
16	Picked.....lbs..	(*)	.45	.....	.....
17	Patent.....do...	**125**	.45	.....	.39
18	Oakum, fine, picked.....do...	**75**	.10	.....	**.09½**
19	Oiled silk, in 2-yard pieces.....yds..	**116**	.50	.....	.....
20	Pencils, hair (assorted sizes), in vials.....doz..	**376**	.12	.....	.10½
21					.12
	Pins:				
22	Assorted.....paper..	**363**	.04	.....	.02½
23	Safety, three sizes.....doz..	**583**	.02½	.....	**.02¼**
	Plaster:				
24	Adhesive (Desnoix), 1 yard in a box...yds..	**104**	.10	.....	.10
25	Belladona, 1 yard in a tin.....do...	**352**	.30	.....	.....
26	Isinglass, 1 yard in a tin.....do...	**140**	.25	.....	.27
27					.35
28	Mustard, 4 yards in tin.....do...	**398**	.13	.....	.....
29	Of paris, in 5-pound tins.....lbs..	**235**	.03	.....	.14
30	Porous.....doz..	**700**	.35	.....	.....
31	Rubber (Mead's), adhesive, 7 inches wide, in 1-yard rolls.....yds..	**204**	.22	.....	.....
32	Rubber sheeting, white.....do...	**167**	*a* .25	*f* .45	*g* .34
33			*b* .31		*f* .42
34			*c* .40		
35			*d* .50		
36	Sponge, small, in strings of fifty.....strings..	**84**	.70	.....	.....
37			1.35		
38	Towels.....doz..	**63**	1.25	.....	1.85
39			2.50		1.95
40			3.25		**1.95**
41					2.20
42					2.52
43	Tubes, rubber, drainage, Nos. 1, 2, and 3..yds..	**80**	.35	.....	.10
	DISINFECTANTS.				
44	Acid, carbolic, 95 per cent, for disinfection, in 1-pound bottles.....lbs..	**778**	**.22½**	.....	.....
45	Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-pound wooden boxes.....lbs..	**1,330**	.01½	.....	.....
46	Lime, chloride, in 5 and 10 pound impervious boxes.....lbs..	**2,010**	**.05**	.....	.....
47	Solution sodium, chlorinated, Labarraques's, in quart bottles.....bottles..	**475**	**.15**	.....	.....
48	Sulphur, in rolls.....lbs..	**670**	.02¼	.....	.....

*No award. *a* 3 x 4. *b* 4 x 4. *c* 5 x 4.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Chas. P. Noyes.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Seabury & Johnson.	Fred C. Luchesi.	Chas. Truax.	Stevenson Bros. & Co.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Jno. T. Plummer.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
Chicago.		New York.		Chicago.				
.62½	.65		.75			.73	.60	1
.50								2
.55								3
	2.15	**2.10**						4
.60	.70	.70	.60	**.65**				5
.70								6
.11			.15			.13	.11	7
						.08		8
.20	**.15**	.20	.20					9
	.11							10
.02 3/16								11
	.03½	**.04**	.03					12
	.30	**.30**						13
	.80	.70	**.45**					14
1.20	1.60	**1.30**	2.50	1.20				15
								16
	.37	**.40**						17
	.10	.10						18
	.47	.45						19
.09½								20
								21
	.02½							22
.02½			.04			.03		23
							.10	24
	.30	.35					.30	25
	.25	**.25**					.28	26
								27
	.09	**.10**					.10	28
							.02⅞	29
	.30	.40					.37½	30
	.15	.18					**.17½**	31
.34	**.34**		.40		*h* .70		.36	32
								33
								34
								35
.68								36
								37
								38
								39
								40
								41
								42
.11			.20					43
							.25	44
							.01¾	45
							.05	46
							.18	47
							.01¾	48

d 6 x 4. *e* Per dozen. *f* 4 x 4. *g* 3 x 4. *h* No check.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Chas. Reynders.
			Points of delivery.	
			Chicago.	New York.
	HOSPITAL STORES.			
1	Arrowroot, Bermuda.....lbs..	**87**	**.16**	.....
2	Barley, in 1-pound packages.....do...	**310**	**.06**	.....
3	Beef extract, in ¼-pounds packages.....do...	**131**	**1.48**	.....
4	Cinnamon, ground, in 8-ounce w. m. bottles.....ozs..	**292**	**.01½**	.....
5	Cocoa, in tins.....lbs..	**220**	**.40**	.....
6	Cornstarch, in 1-pound packages.....do...	**304**	**.05**	.....
	Flaxseed:			
7	Whole.....do...	**100**	.03½	.....
8	Meal, in tins.....do...	**1,685**	.04⅔	.....
9	Gelatin.....do...	**50**	**.30**	.....
10	Ginger, ground, in 8-ounce bottles.....ozs..	**820**	**.01¾**	.....
11	Mustard, ground, in 1-pound tins.....lbs..	**257**	.21	.....
	Soap:			
12	Carbolic, good quality, for medicinal use.....do...	**1,365**	**.10**	.....
13	Castile, white.....do...	**1,949**	.10	.....
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
14	Basins, wash, hand, agate or granite ware.....No..	**112**	.40	.29
15				.35
16				.42
17				
18	Blank books, cap, half-bound, 4 quires.....do...	**24**	**.36**	.58
19	Blowers for insect powder.....do...	**200**	.03½	.....
20			**.03½**	
	Boxes:			
21	Ointment, impervious.....doz..	**1,825**	*a* .15	**.11¾**
22			*b* .17	
23			*c* .20	
24			*d* .24	
25			*e* .30	
26			*f* .38	
27	Powder.....do...	**1,298**	**.04½**	.....
28	Capsules, gelatin, assorted, Nos. 0 to 4.....box..	**2,078**	.08	**.07**
29	Corkscrews.....No..	**64**	.18	.06
30			.20	.07
31				.08
32	Corks, velvet, best, assorted, Nos. 1 to 10.....gross..	**1,143**	.55	**.18**
33	Dippers, tin, quart.....No..	**42**	.04	**.07**
34	Dispensatory of United States, edition of 1894.....copy..	**15**	*g* 5.00	.....
35			*h* 5.50	
36	Droppers, medicine.....No..	**2,178**	.01	.01
	Funnels:			
37	Glass, 8-ounce.....do...	**28**	.10	**.07**
38	Tin, pint.....do...	**30**	**.04**	.04
39	Hones.....do...	**15**	.40	**.56**
40				.90
41	Insect powder.....lbs..	**300**	**.25**	.....
42	Labels, blank, prescription, gummed, 2 sizes.....hundred..	(*)	.....	.....
	Measures, graduated, glass:			
43	8-ounce.....No..	**48**	.25	**.19¾**
44	4-ounce.....do...	**36**	.20	**.14**
45	Minim.....do...	**34**	.15	.12
46				**.15**
47	Tin, pint and quart.....do...	**15**	**.04**	.06
48			**.05**	.09
49	Medicine glasses, ½-ounce graduated.....doz..	**77**	.25	.25

* No bids. *a* ¼-ounce. *b* ½-ounce. *c* 1-ounce. *d* 2-ounce.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

F. S. Goshorn.	Chas. P. Noyes.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	Harry B. Lyford.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Jno. T. Plummer.	Number.
Point of delivery.						
Chicago.						
					.30	1
						2
						3
					.01½	4
						5
						6
					.02½	7
					.03¾	8
					.24	9
					.01½	10
		.16			**.25**	11
.11						12
.14				.12	**.12**	13
			.15			14
			.16			15
			.21			16
			.24½			17
						18
	.03½			.05¼	.03¾	19
						20
	.20					21
						22
						23
						24
						25
						26
	.05				.05	27
						28
	.09		**.08½**	.15	.09	29
			.08			30
						31
					.23	32
						33
					5.00	34
						35
	.01	.01		*i* .15½	.01	36
					.08	37
					.05	38
			5.00			39
			6.00			40
					.21	41
						42
					.20	43
					.14	44
					.12	45
						46
			.03¾		.08	47
			.04½			48
	.18				.22	49

e 4-ounce. *f* 8-ounce. *g* Cloth. *h* Sheep. *i* Per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Chicago, Ill., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES—continued.		Quantity awarded.	Meyer Bros. Drug Co.	Chas. Reynders.
				Points of delivery.	
				Chicago.	New York.
	MISCELLANEOUS—continued.				
	Mortars and pestles:				
1	Wedgewood, 3½ to 8 inches	No.	**20**	*a*. 25	***i*.24**
2				*b*. 30	***j*.35**
3				*c*. 35	***k*.80**
4				*d*. 40	
5				*e*. 48	
6				*f*. 60	
7				*g*. 70	
8				*h*. 85	
9	Glass, 4-inch	do	**35**	.20	.16
	Paper:				
10	Filtering, round, gray, 10-inch	packages	**29**	.21	.....
11	Litmus, blue and red, in boxes of 1 dozen books	box	**40**	.20	.....
12	Wrapping	quires	**895**	.10	**.09**
13	Percolators, glass, ½ gallon	No.	**16**	.30	.49
14	Pill boxes, ⅜ paper, ⅓ turned wood	doz.	**1,770**	**.04**	.....
15	Pill tiles, 5 to 10 inches	No.	**17**	.50	.35
16				.70	.44
17					.60
18					.70
19	Saddlebags, medical, convertible	do	**10**	10.70	**6.88**
20	Scales and weights, prescription	do	**14**	5.75	**4.50**
21				1.75	4.25
22				7.00	
	Spatulas:				
23	3-inch	do	**66**	.12	.15
24	6-inch	do	**21**	.18	.20
25	Spirit lamps	do	**17**	.12	.11
26				**.15**	.15
27				.25	
28	Test pellets, for urinalysis, set of, in glass bottles	bottles	**38**	.75	**.55**
29	Test tubes, 3 to 7 inches	nests	**56**	.05	.05
	Thermometers:				
30	Clinical	No.	**117**	**.50**	.80
31					.82
32					.52
33					
34					
35	Mercurial	do	**42**	.22	.15
36				.10	
37	Spirit	do	**29**	.40	**.20**
38				.12	
	Thread:				
39	Linen, unbleached	ozs.	**88**	.06	**.09**
40				.04	
41	Cotton, spools, assorted	No.	**300**	**.04**	.04
42				.02½	
43	Tubes, glass, assorted sizes	gross	**12**	.70	.....
44	Twine, ½ coarse	ozs.	**1,240**	**.01⅓**	.01⅞
	Vials:				
45	½-ounce	doz.	**902**	**.07½**	.....
46	1-ounce	do.	**1,342**	**.08¾**	.....
47	2-ounce	do.	**1,853**	**.11¼**	.....
48	4-ounce	do.	**1,845**	**.15**	.....
49	6-ounce	do.	**1,163**	**.17½**	.....
50	Wax, white, in paper	ozs.	**320**	**.03**	.....
51	Wire netting for splints, No. 4	sq. ft.	**75**	**.05½**	.06
52					.07½

a No. 00, 3½-inch. *b* No. 0, 4-inch. *c* No. 1, 4½-inch. *d* No. 2, 5-inch. *e* No. 3, 6-inch. *f* No. 4, 6½-inch. *g* No. 5, 7-inch. *h* No. 6, 8-inch.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

MEDICAL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Chas. P. Noyes.	J. Elwood Lee Co.	F. C. Luchesi.	Chas. Truax.	Harry B. Lyford.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	J. T. Plummer.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
Chicago.		New York.	Chicago.				
						i .25	1
						j .35	2
						k .65	3
							4
							5
							6
							7
							8
						.16	9
.20						**.19**	10
	.22						11
						.08	12
.05						**.25**	13
						.05	14
						m **.35**	15
						k **.55**	16
						n **.70**	17
							18
							19
2.00						3.85	20
							21
							22
.12				*l* 1.90	.21	.12	23
.18				*l* 2.90	.28	.18	24
						.12	25
							26
							27
							28
.04½	.05					.05	29
.75	.35	50	.60			.48	30
.60			.65				31
.48			.86				32
.40							33
.37							34
.10				.07		.15	35
				.08⅓			36
.15				.42		.15	37
							38
							39
							40
							41
							42
						.60	43
							44
						.68	45
						.10	46
						.12	47
						.15	48
						.18	49
						.03	50
						.07	51
							52

i 3½-inch.
j 5-inch.
k 8-inch.
l Per dozen.
m 6 inches.
n 10 inches.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED IN NEW YORK CITY, UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF APRIL 1, 1896,

FOR

FURNISHING SUPPLIES, ETC.,

FOR

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1897.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BEANS.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Leo Goldman.	Isaac Levy.	L. C. Slavens, jr.	Sprague, Warner & Co.	Geo. W. Teasdale.	Francis J. Dessoir.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*						
1	Colorado River School Ariz..	3,000	**3,000**	**4.74**					
2	Fort Mojave School..Ariz..	5,000	**5,000**	**4.49**					
3	Phœnix School.....Ariz..	7,000	**7,000**	**2.99**					
4	Fort Yuma School.....Cal..	3,000	**3,000**	3.30	**2.50**				
5	Chicago.....Ill..	339,147	**315,000**			1.6332	*a* **1.15**		
6						1.5332			
7	St. Paul .....Minn..	(*)				1.8332			
8						1.7332			
9	St. Louis .....Mo..	*b* 200,000						2.00	
10	New York City .....N. Y..	339,147							2.07
11									
12									
13	Kansas City, Omaha, or Sioux City.....	339,147				1.8832			
14						1.7832			

COFFEE.

15	Chicago.....Ill..	514,467					.1595		
16		15,000							
17		33,000							
18		20,000							
19		28,000							
20		8,000							
21		13,000							
22		26,000							
23	St. Louis .....Mo..	*b* 200,000							
24									
25									
26	Brooklyn .....N. Y..	514,467							
27									
28									
29	New York City.....N. Y..	514,467	**514,467**				.162		.1653
30									.1633
31									.1608
32									
33									
34									
35									
36									
37									

RICE.

38	Fort Yuma School.....Cal..	600			.06½				
39	Chicago.....Ill..	53,000					2.75		
40		59,800					2.75		
41		19,500					2.75		
42	New York City .....N. Y..	90,987	**90,987**						3.29
43									
44									
45									
46									

* All or any part. *a* Per bushel. *b* 200,000 pounds "only."

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian Service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BEANS.

Chas. B. Baker.	Alex. A. Ahrens.	Manhattan Supply Co.	W. S. Buchanan.	Lewis Wallace.	Rolin Keyes.	Henry M. Day.	Jos. J. O'Donohue, jr.	Durand & Kasper Co.	C. F. Blanke Tea and Coffee Co.	Jas. N. Jarvie.	Ross W. Weir.	Christian Arndt.	Gustave A. Jahn.	Henry L. Hobart.	Number.
															1
															2
															3
															4
					1.87½										5
															6
															7
															8
															9
1.67	2.25	2.43	1.62½	2.15		*c*.84									10
2.17	1.87½		2.12½	2.25		*d*.94									11
2.23			2.18¾												12
															13
															14

COFFEE.

															15
								.21							16
								.19½							17
								.19⅓							18
								.19							19
								.20							20
								.18							21
								.16							22
									.18½						23
									.18						24
									.17						25
										.176					26
										.1691					27
										.1677					28
.1717		.1719	.1711	.1624			.17½				.16⅜	.17¼			29
.1643		*e*.1698	.1637	.1648			.17				.16⅝	.17			30
.1615		.16⅜	.1609	.174			**.16¾**					.16¾			31
.162			.1611				.16½					.16½			32
.1603			.1597				.16¼					.16½			33
.1593			.1585				.164					.15¾			34
							.15½					.15			35
							.1645								36
							.17								37

RICE.

															38
															39
															40
															41
3.69		3.70	3.63	3.65									**3.62**	3.48	42
3.63		3.67	3.59												43
3.53		3.68	3.49												44
3.20			3.13												45
2.67			2.61												46

c 500 bags offered at 84 cents per bushel.
d 100,000 pounds "only" at 94 cents per bushel.
e 375,000 pounds "only."
f "Only."

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SUGAR.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac Levy.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Lewis Wallace.	Gustave A. Jahn.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
1	Fort Yuma School.....Cal..	4,000	.....	.07	.....	.....	.....
2	New York City.....N. Y..	1,185,221	**1,185,221**	.....	**.05145**	.051455	.0522
3	Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, and St. Paul.....	1,185,221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TEA.

4	Chicago.....Ill..	23,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11	St. Louis.....Mo..	23,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12							
13	New York City.....N. Y..	23,165	**23,165**	.....	.16⅓	.21	.....
14					.17⅓	.19½	
15					.18⅓	.18¾	
16					.19¾		
17					.20¾		

a 1,185,221 pounds "only." *b* 3,000 pounds "only."

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SUGAR.

Edgah H. Laing.	Luther C. Slavens, jr.	Sprague, Warner & Co.	C. F. Blanke Tea and Coffee Co.	A. L. Lespinasse.	Francis J. Dessoir.	Chas. B. Baker.	Ross W. Weir.	Jos. J. O'Donohue, jr.	Manhattan Supply Co.	M. E. Powers.	Number.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
a 051	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	*c*. 0552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

TEA.

.....	.....	.11¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
		.12½									5
		.13¾									6
		.15¼									7
		.17¼									8
		.18¾									9
		.28									10
.....	.....	.....	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
			.24								12
.....	.....	.....	.....	*b*. 22	.19½	.17	.179	17½	.18½	.20	13
						.18	.186	.22	.19	.19	14
						.19	.18½	.20½	.19½	.18	15
						.20	.1642	.24	.20	.17	16
						.21½		.23	.17¼		17

c In amounts required at each place named; but this is for the entire amount required, and one price is named for delivery at all points, regardless of any difference in cost of delivery at different points.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BLANKETS.

Number.	CLASS No. 1. BLANKETS. [Each blanket must be indelibly marked U. S. I. D. in letters not less than 4 inches high.]	Quantity awarded.	B. Y. Pippey & Co.	John Dobson.	Jno. S. Lemon.	Albert S. Goldstein.	Edward Hiler.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.		Chic., St. L., or Kans. C.	New York.	
1	48 by 72 inches, indigo blue, for single beds, to weigh not less than 3 pounds each, number	**2,398**	*g* .37½	1.32	*g* *a* .65	*g* *b* **.40¾**	.....
2				1.27½			
3	60 by 76 inches, indigo blue, for double beds, to weigh not less than 4½ pounds each, number	**19,302**	.55	1.98	*a* .65	*b* **.40¾**	.....
4			.37½	1.91¼			
5			.37				
6	48 by 72 inches, scarlet, for single beds, to weigh not less than 3 pounds each..No..	**770**	.45	1.40¼	*a* .60	*b* **.47**	.....
7				1.33½			
8	60 by 76 inches, scarlet, for double beds, to weigh not less than 4½ pounds each..No..	**890**	.45	2.10⅜	*a* .60	*b* **.47**	.....
9				2.00¼			
10	48 by 72 inches, white, for single beds, to weigh not less than 3 pounds each..No..	**360**	.....	1.47	*a* .59	*b* **.40¾**	.....
11				1.38			
12	60 by 76 inches, white, for double beds, to weigh not less than 4½ pounds each..No..	**577**	.....	2.20½	*a* .59	*b* **.40¾**	.....
13				2.07			

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS.

	CLASS No. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS.						
14	Cassimere, cadet gray, 54-inch, equal to standard sample .....yds..	**2,645**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3583
15							
16	Cassimere or kersey, dark blue, 22-ounce, 54-inch, equal to standard sample..yds..	**525**	.....	.....	.....	1.26	.....
17	Cassimere, 54-inch, equal to standard sample:						
18	Light steel.....yds..	**1,417**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3583
19							
20	Dark steel .....do..	**7,090**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3583
21							
22	Flannel, dress: Dark blue, 50 to 54 inch.....do..	**5,908**	*c* 48	.....	.....	.....	.....
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
32							
33	Gray, 50 to 54 inch.....do..	**16,074**	.....	.....	.....	.49½	.....
34							
35							
36							
37							
38							
39							
40							
41							
42							
43							

a Samples represent quality to be furnished, which are guaranteed to be made from pure wool. Delivery to commence not earlier than October 1, 1896.

b In any size or weight desired. *c* 2,200 yards only. *d* No sample.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BLANKETS.

Edward E. Eames.	R. A. Robbins.	Mortimor L. Fell.	The Lama Woolen Co.	Thos. G. Hood.	Frank W. McNeal.	Ogden H. Bowers.	Uriah G. Fox.	William W. Foulkrod.	Jno. Wanamaker.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Marshall Field.	Frank L. Stott.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
New York.										Chicago.		New York.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
													2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
													4
													5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
													7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
													9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
													11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
													13

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS.

d 1.55	1.88	**1.03½**	1.37½	1.11⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
1.15													15
1.09	1.60	**1.09½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*d* 1.21	.....	.....	.....	16
1.59													17
d 1.55	1.47	**1.03½**	1.23⅞	.....	1.12	1.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
1.10													19
d 1.55	1.47	**1.03½**	1.249	.....	1.12	1.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
1.10													21
.38½	.....	.....	.38	.2561	.4249	.45	.3719	.39⅛	.2559	.32½	.35¾	.37	22
.39			.41	.3794	.3898		.4395	.3524	.3792	.30	.39	**.37**	23
.40			.419		.399		.3918		.4149	.40	.25⅜	.37½	24
.42⅜			.46¾		.2694		.40				.26¼	.42½	25
			.44½									.44	26
			.47¾									.40	27
			.48¾										28
			.51¾										29
			.59¼										30
			.38¼										31
			.38¼										32
.38½	.....	.....	.41¾	.2561	.399	.40⅞	.40	.3524	.2559	.30	.35¾	.37	33
.39			.41¾	.3794	.269	.43¼	.2936		.3792	.30	.39	.37	34
.40			.419		.4247	.40⅞	.3916		.4149	.30	.25⅜	**.37**	35
.45			.47⅞		.3898	*e* .44⅛				.32½	.26¼	.37½	36
			.47⅞			*f* .46¾						.35	37
			.24½										38
			.49										39
			.24½										40
			.49										41
			.38½										42
			.53										43

e Same as sample No. 1, made 54 inches wide; proportionate weight.
f Same as sample No. 2, made 54 inches wide.
g Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Frank L. Stott.	Edward E. Eames.	Frank W. McNeal.	Ogden H. Bowers.	Uriah G. Fox.	The Lama Woolen Co.	Jno. Wanamaker.
			Point of delivery.						
			New York.						
1	Flannel, red, twilled.....yds..	**5,182**	.18½	.19½	.1912	.22	.16	.19¼	.1689
2			.19½		.211		.1992		**.1782**
3			.22½				.2085		.1791
4			.22½						.1839
5			.26						.1779
6			.29½						.1980
7	Drawers, boys' and men's, knit, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 36.....pairs..	**7,782**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18	Hoods, woolen, assorted sizes, dozen.....	**249**	.....	3.70	.....	.....	3.33	.....	.....
19				4.00			4.20		
20							3.46		
21							3.22		
	Hose, assorted sizes:								
22	Misses', woolen, medium weight, Nos. 6½ to 8½..doz..	*1,015	.....	2.00	2.09	.....	1.70	.....	.....
23									
24									
25									
26									
27	Women's, woolen, medium weight, Nos. 9 to 10,...doz..	**1,825**	.....	2.17½	2.24	.....	2.04	.....	.....
28							2.27		
29							1.85		
30							1.93		
31							2.20		
32									
33									
34	Misses', cotton, medium weight, Nos. 6½ to 8½...doz..	**277**	.....	1.20	.74	.....	.70	.....	.....
35					.74		.85		
36							1.02		
37									
38									
39	Women's, cotton, medium, Nos. 9 to 10.....doz..	**397**	.....	1.92½	.80	.....	.85	.....	.....
40					.82½		1.12½		
41					.69		.96		
42									
43									
44									
45									
46	Misses', woolen, black, fine-ribbed, regular made, good quality, fast dye, Nos. 6½ to 8½.....doz..	**1,661**	.....	2.00	2.09	.....	2.00	.....	.....
47					2.12½		1.75		
48					2.28				
49									
50									
51									
52									
53									

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Marshall Field.	Wm. H. Blain.	R. A. Robbins.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Union Supply Co.	Jno. F. O'Brien.	Thos. G. Hood.	Wm. H. Yale.	Horace Maxwell.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Maryland Shirt Co.	Richard Lindner.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
Chicago.	New York.									Chicago.	New York.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
													2
													3
													4
													5
													6
.17½	.25	.31	*a* .198	.16	.30	.15½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.23½	.24½		*a* .199	.22	.22								8
	.24		*b* .18	.16	.31								9
	.24¾		*b* .19	.18¾	.28								10
	.28		*b* .19½		.20								11
			b .20½		.20								12
			b .31		.24								13
			b .17¾		.23								14
					.32								15
					.20								16
					.23								17
1.83	.....	.....	.....	3.33	3.43	.....	3.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
2.62				4.25	3.73		4.23						19
3.42				3.46½			**3.45**						20
				3.21½			3.22						21
1.35	.....	1.75	.....	1.67	.....	.....	.98	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
1.50		1.80					1.66	1.60					23
1.90		2.10					1.72	1.55					24
		1.95						1.70					25
		2.29											26
1.97½	2.23	2.10	1.87	**2.25**	2.20	.....	2.24	2.00	1.70	1.74	.....	.....	27
1.99		1.65		1.80	2.45		1.96	2.40		1.79			28
		2.45		1.98			1.80	2.25		1.36			29
		2.95		1.90			1.87	2.67					30
		2.10		2.25			2.10	2.50					31
		1.90											32
		2.47											33
.65	.....	1.10	1.05	.75	.....	.....	.80	.....	.....	.....	.62½	.....	34
.79		1.00	1.10	.74			**.65**						35
		1.25	1.12	.87½			.78						36
		1.20		1.00			.66						37
		1.24					.69						38
.72½	.....	.84	.98	.95	.....	.....	.95	.....	.....	.81	.67½	.....	39
.82½		.85	1.33	.90			.81			.87	.74		40
.90		.82	1.62	.87½			.87			.77	.89		41
1.75			.80	1.10			1.10			.74	.96		42
			.85				**.85**						43
			.96				.70						44
							.85						45
1.96	.....	1.98	1.65	1.95	1.45	.....	1.89	**1.80**	.....	.....	.....	1.83	46
2.30		1.99	1.68	1.72½	1.60								47
2.81		1.95	1.75		1.55								48
			1.95		1.70								49
			1.34		1.85								50
			1.48		1.90								51
			1.70		1.95								52
					2.32								53

* Added to misses', woolen, below. *a* Boys'. *b* Men's.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Marshall Field.	Maryland Shirt Co.	Edward E. Eames.	Frank W. McNeal.	Richard Lindner.	Chas. Porter.	R. A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	New York.					
	Hose, black, fine-ribbed, regular made, good quality, fast dye, assorted sizes:								
1	Women's woolen, Nos. 9 to 10 .....doz..	**362**	3.20	.....	2.17½	2.24	2.08	.....	**2.20**
2			2.69			2.60			2.10
3									2.24
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9	Misses', cotton, Nos. 6½ to 8½, dozen.....	**1,135**	1.00	.86	1.50	1.60	1.36	.....	2.04
10			1.46	.85		1.50			2.24
11			2.15	1.35					
12				1.42					
13				1.45					
14	Women's, cotton, Nos. 9 to 10, dozen.....	**707**	1.95	.97	.....	1.50	.....	.....	2.19
15				.99½		1.50			1.34
16				1.16½		1.50			1.05
17				1.55		1.60			1.24
18				1.80					
19				2.07					
20	Linsey, plaid.....yds..	**80,000**	.....	.....	.0844	.....	.....	**.081**	.....
21					.094			.0795	
22					.092			.0785	
23					.091			.0736	
24					.0888			.06¾	
25					.11				
	Mittens, woolen, assorted sizes:								
26	Men's .....doz..	**530**	1.50	.....	.....	1.17½	.....	.....	.....
27			1.55			1.19			
28			1.65			1.85			
29			1.85			1.59			
30			1.25			1.95			
31			1.90			1.65			
32									
33									
34	Boys'.....do...	**635**	.70	.....	.....	.90½	.....	.....	.....
35			.75			.97½			
36			1.00			1.43½			
37			1.25			1.44			
38			1.25			1.71½			
39			1.25						
40	Girls'.....do...	**490**	1.10	.....	.....	.74	.....	.....	.....
41			1.00			1.23			
42			1.25			1.49			
43			1.25						
44			1.25						
45									
46									
47									

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Augustus F. Libby.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Uriah G. Fox.	Thos. G. Hood.	Jno. G. Carruth.	Robt. H. W. Rowe.	Union Supply Co.	Jno. Wanamaker.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Rudolph A. Lowenthal.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
New York.								Chicago.	New York.		
.....	2.20	2.45	2.02	.....	.....	1.77	.....	2.11	2.10	.....	1
	2.22	2.00	2.12			1.82			2.20		2
	1.67½	2.15	2.25			1.90			2.48		3
	1.69		2.37½			2.06					4
	1.97½					2.10					5
	2.00					2.12					6
						2.27					7
						2.73					8
.....	1.29½	1.35	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.47	.....	9
		1.00	**.94**						1.95		10
		1.05	1.06						1.10		11
		1.50	1.37½						1.55		12
			1.44								13
.....	1.48	1.15	**1.13**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.90	1.16	.....	14
	1.81	1.65	1.57						1.62½		15
											16
											17
											18
											19
.0838	.....	.....	.0887	.08¾	.079	.....	.0737	.....	.....	.....	20
.0722			.0873	.087	.0637		.0785				21
.1008			.0863	.086			.0948				22
.0787			.0849	.084							23
											24
											25
.....	1.63	1.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.88	1.55	1.35	26
	1.20	1.80						1.24	1.75	1.45	27
	1.85	.90						1.54	1.90	1.70	28
	1.64	1.85						1.38	1.30	1.79	29
	1.63							1.93	1.85	1.60	30
	1.87							2.09	1.75	1.92	31
	1 82										32
	1.17										33
.....	.99	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.83	.82½	1.00	34
	.95	1.40						1.10	.80	1.10	35
	1.49	1.55						1.32	1.05	1.27	36
	1.48								1.03	**1.37½**	37
	1.67								1.57		38
									1.40		39
.....	*a* .99	1.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.72	1.00	1.25	40
	a 1.10	1.50						.99	1.15	1.45	41
	a 1.19	1.20						1.10	**1.25**	1.35	42
	a 1.24							1.65	1.50	1.45	43
	a 1.37½									1.50	44
	a 1.62½									1.55	45
										1.65	46
										1.70	47

a Add 10 cents per dozen for sizes 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Marshall Field.	R. A. Robbins.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Union Supply Co.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.	New York.			
1	Pants, ladies' and misses', knit, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 36.....pairs..	**7,130**	.17½	.26	q .**14½**	.13	.12½
2			.35		q .15	.14½	
3					q .12½	.16	
4					r .10½	.17½	
5					r .10¾	.19	
6					r .12	.20½	
7					r .15½	.25	
8					r .12½	.17	
9					r .11	.33	
	Scarfs, knit:						
10	Small.....doz..	**180**	1.52	.....	.....	**1.43½**	1.45
11							1.85
12	Large .....do...	**635**	1.87	.....	.....	**2.89**	3.42
13			2.45				4.40
14							3.95
15	Shawls, $\frac{10}{4}$, black mixed and brown mixed. No..	**18,080**	.....	.....	s 1.12	.....	.....
16					s .97		
17					.80		
18					.79½		
19					1.03		
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30	Skirts, balmoral .....No..	**18,210**	.34	.....	.....	.....	.....
31			.38				
32			.53				
33							
34							
35							
36	Socks, boys', woolen, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 9.....doz..	**1,535**	.....	1.75	1.50	1.35	.....
37				1.77	1.61	1.44	
38					1.58		
39							
40							
41							

a 21 ounces. *b* 25 ounces. *c* 24 ounces. *d* 28 ounces. *e* 29 ounces. *f* 30 ounces.

g 18 ounces, size 63 by 63.
h 20 ounces, size 65 by 65.
i 22 ounces, size 65 by 65.
j 24 ounces, size 67½ by 67½.
k 26 ounces, size 72 by 72.
l 28 ounces, size 72 by 72.
m 30 ounces, size 72 by 72.
n 32 ounces, size 72 by 72.
o 34 ounces, size 72 by 72.
p 36 ounces, size 72 by 72.
} Measure in cloth inside of all fringes.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Jno. F. O'Brien.	Augustus F. Libbey.	Edward E. Eames.	Frank W. McNeal.	Horace Maxwell.	Francis R. Masters.	Uriah G. Fox.	Samuel C. Pirie.	B. Y. Pippey & Co.	The Lama Woolen Co.	Thomas G. Hood.	Jas. C. Birdsall.	Richard T. Lowndes.	Wm. H. Blain.	Wm. H. Yale.	Number.
Points of delivery.															
New York.							Chicago.	New York.							
.19½															1
.22½															2
.16¼															3
															4
															5
															6
															7
															8
															9
						2.10									10
															11
						4.14									12
															13
															14
	a 1.15	.95½	1.28	1.05	1.05		1.69								15
	b 1.16½	1.10	1.10½	1.05	1.20										16
	c 1.18	1.219		1.05	1.28										17
	d 1.20½	*t* 1.27½		1.26	1.40										18
	d **1.22**			1.26	1.65										19
	c 1.23				*g* .86										20
	e 1.23½				*h* .94										21
	f 1.25½				*i* 1.00										22
					j 1.06										23
					k 1.12										24
					l 1.18										25
					m 1.23										26
					n 1.28										27
					o 1.33										28
					p 1.38										29
		.41½		.48			.53½	.52½	.48	.4083	.53⅓	**.52**			30
		.45		.48			.37½		.5295	.4492	.56	.48			31
		.49½		.46						.49					32
		.53		.46						.53					33
		u .57½		.54¼						.4935					34
		.65½		.54¼											35
						1.30				1.20			**1.50**	1.65	36
						1.40				1.30			1.50	1.70	37
													1.60	1.85	38
														1.90	39
														1.55	40
														1.57	41

q Ladies'. *r* Misses'; for sizes 26, 28, 30, and 32, misses', add 1 cent each.
s 22½ ounces.
t Can furnish 18,080 shawls, same quality as lot No. 4, to weigh 27 to 28 ounces, at $1.29½.
u Guaranteed to weigh only 11½ pounds to dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 2. WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	B. Y. Pippey & Co.	Frank W. McNeal.	Wm. H. Blain.	R. A. Robbins.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Uriah G. Fox.
			Point of delivery.					
			New York.					
	Socks, assorted sizes:							
1	Men's woolen, Nos. 9½ to 11½, dozen	**2,300**	1.52	1.50	1.45	2.10	1.09	1.70
2					1.60	2.15	1.48	**1.69**
3					1.73	1.84	1.73	1.69¾
4					1.89	1.85	1.87	1.70½
5					2.30	1.75	1.53	1.90
6						1.62	1.74	1.95
7						1.60	2.24	
8	Boys' cotton, heavy, Nos. 7 to 9, dozen	**940**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.49	.....
9							.54	
10							.69	
11							.70	
12								
13	Men's cotton, heavy, Nos. 9½ to 11½ doz	**740**	.....	.67	.....	.85	.67	.78
14				.82		.70	.72	.80
15						.75	**.83**	
16						.80	.65	
17						.90	.77	
18							.85	
19	Men's cotton, medium weight, Nos. 9½ to 11½ doz	**550**	.....	.....	.....	1.05	.58	.76
20						1.04	.66	.77½
21						.75	.63	
22							.99	
23							.86	
24							1.02	
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								
31								
32								
33								
34								
35	Undershirts, boys' and men's, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 38 No.	**8,536**	.....	.23¼	.25	.30	*a*. 198	.....
36					.24½	.28	*a*. 199	
37					.24		*b*. 79½	
38					.24¾		*b*. 19	
39					.28		*b*. 18	
40							*b*. 17¾	
41								
42								
43								
44								
45								
46								
47								

a Boys'. *b* Men's.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Thos. G. Hood.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Union Supply Co.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Wm. H. Yale.	A. W. McClellan.	Maryland Shirt Co.	Marshall Field.	Horace Maxwell.	Julius Hirst.	Jno. F. O'Brien.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
New York.			Chicago.	New York.			Chicago.	New York.			
1.44	1.60	1.63	2.10	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1.59	1.67	1.72	1.97	1.75							2
1.66	1.65	1.88	1.33	2.25							3
1.89	1.67	1.88	1.44	1.70							4
1.88	1.90	1.88		2.05							5
1.64	1.89			2.00							6
											7
.65	.60	.....	.49	.....	.69¾	.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
	.62½		.53		.69¾	.55					9
					.69¾	.59					10
					.74⅛	.60¾					11
					.73⅜	.50½					12
.75	.68	.....	.611	.....	.87¾	.60	.....	.57½	.69½	.....	13
.78½	.80		.75⅛		.74⅜	.63½					14
.78			.799		.77¼	.68½					15
			.82		.77¼	.69½					16
			.60		.77¼	.69½					17
					.91½						18
.74	.73	.60	.73	.....	.73½	.....	.71	**.57½**	.67¼	.....	19
.70	.84	.60	.79		.69¾						20
		.63	.66		.69¾						21
		.63									22
		.63									23
		.63									24
		.63									25
		.63									26
		.65									27
		.68½									28
		.68½									29
		.68½									30
		.65									31
		.73¾									32
		.76½									33
		.73½									34
.....	.16	**.32**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.17½	.....	.....	.15½	35
	.17½	.20					.23½			.15¼	36
	.22	.23								.32	37
	.16	.30								.28½	38
		.31									39
		.28									40
		.20									41
		.22									42
		.24									43
		.28									44
		.31									45
		.28									46
		.20									47

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 2 WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Marshall Field.	R. A. Robbins.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.	New York.		
1	Vests, ladies' and misses', knit, light, for summer wear, assorted sizes, 24 to 38 .....No..	**7,336**	.17½	.30	*a* **.14½**	.13
2			.35	.28	*a* .15	.14½
3					*a* .12½	.16
4					*a* .21	.17½
5					*a* .21½	.19
6					*a* .20	.20½
7					*a* .18	.25
8					*b* .10½	.17½
9					*b* .10¾	.18
10					*b* .12	.33
11					*b* .15½	.33½
12					*b* .12½	
13					*b* .11	
	Yarn:					
14	Assorted colors, 3-ply .....lbs..	**1,420**	.....	.42	.....	.....
15				.54		
16				.57		
17	Gray, 3-ply.....do...	**305**	.....	.42	.....	.....
18				.52		
	Additional for training schools.					
19	Kersey, sky-blue, 22-ounce, army standard or equal .....yds..	**1,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
20						
21	Pants, ladies', half wool, heavy, assorted, 28 to 38 .....pairs..	**366**	.38	.....	.20	.33
22					.22	
23					**.35**	
	Undershirts, half wool, assorted:					
24	Boys', 28 to 34.....No..	**192**	.23	.....	.19	.33
25			.28		.24	.40
26			.32		.21	
27			.36		.22	
28			.40		**.25**	
29			.44		.26	
30	Men's, 36 to 40.....do...	**156**	.38	.....	.35	.36
31					.37	.34
32					.22	.35¾
33					.22½	**.35**
34					.32	
35					.34½	
36	Vests, ladies', half wool, heavy, assorted, 30 to 38 .....No..	**400**	.38	.....	.25	.33
37					.27	
38					.25½	
39					.20	
40					.22	
41					**.35**	
42					.37	

a Ladies'. *b* Misses'; for sizes 26, 28, 30, and 32. Misses' samples 3, 4, 5, add 1 cent.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS—Continued.

Union Supply Co.	Jno. F. O'Brien.	Henry A. Langley.	Wm. H. Horstman.	James C. Birdsall.	Samuel C. Pirie.	B. Y. Pippey & Co.	Edward E. Eames.	Frank W. McNeal.	Jno. Wanamaker.	Albert S. Goldstein.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
New York.					Chicago.	New York.					
.12¼	.20										1
.09	.19¼										2
.06	.31										3
.09	.31½										4
.07	.16¼										5
.10											6
.12½											7
.15											8
.08											9
.10											10
.09											11
.06											12
.06½											13
		.48	.55	**.50**	.39						14
		.52									15
		.55									16
		.45	.55	.47	.39						17
		.50		**.41**							18
						1.09	1.20		1.08	**1.15**	19
						.98					20
					.34		.31				21
											22
											23
					.31		.35	.22			24
							.39				25
							.43				26
							.47				27
											28
											29
					.36			.33			30
											31
											32
											33
											34
											35
					.34		.31				36
											37
											38
											39
											40
											41
											42

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COTTON GOODS.

Number.	CLASS No. 3. COTTON GOODS.	Quantity awarded.	Marshall Field.	Edward E. Eames.	Thos. G. Hood.	John Wanamaker.	Samuel C. Pirie.
			Points of delivery.				
			F. o. b. N.Y. or as stated.	New York.			Chicago.
1	Apron check, 31-inch, equal to standard sample.....yds..	**214,100**	.0655	*i* **.0560**	.0573	*f*.0568	.0574
2			.0560	*j*.06½			.0569
3			.0523				
4	Bed comforts, warranted fast colors, 64 by 64, both sides same material. filled with carded cotton, to weigh 7¼ to 7¾ pounds each, to average not less than 7½ pounds .....No..	**18,130**	1.1685	1.22½	.....	.....	*k*1.16¾
5							
6	Bedspreads, white: Single .....No..	**3,880**	**.62**	.62	.....	.60	.66¾
7				.67			.59½
8							.54
9							.52½
10							
11							
12	Double.....do...	**2,760**	.70	.84	.....	.74	.83¾
13			.75	.86			.81
14			.84	.96			.78
15			.97				.73
16							.67
17							
18	Bedticking, blue and white stripe, yards	**3,410**	.0820	.09½	.0816	.0649	.0749
19			.0794	.09½	.0815	.0747	.0799
20			**.0717**	.08½	.0739	.0798	
21				.07⅝			
22				.08¼			
23	Cambric, colored .....yds..	**5,885**	*a*.0330	.03¼	.....	.0322	**.0324**
24	Canton flannel, brown, heavy..do...	**112,100**	.0574	.0592	.0706	.0573	.0637
25			.0574	.0670	.0679	.0637	.0662
26			.08½	.0691	.0659	.0649	.0674
27			.0795	.0845	.0611	.0693	
28			**.0748**				
29			.0692				
30	Canvas, tailors', unbleached ...do...	**5,885**	.....	.04⅝	.....	.0873	.08½
31				.05¾			.10½
32				.06½			.12½
33				.0761			.15
34				**.08⅛**			
35				.0839			
36	Cheviot .....do...	**13,100**	.0574	*d* **.05½**	.0674	.0544	.0687
37			.0678	**.06½**			
38	Cotton, knitting, white and colored, medium, Nos. 10 to 18 .....lbs..	**650**	.....	.....	.....	.....	*g*.3240
39							*g*.3294
40							*g*.3402
41							*g*.3510
42							*h*.2754
43							*h*.2808
44							*h*.2862
45							*h*.2970
46							*h*.30
47	Cotton bats, full net weight ...do...	**560**	*a*.08	.10	.....	.....	.0779
48			*a*.09				
49			*a*.6¾				
50							

a Delivered in Chicago.
b White. } All numbers.
c Colored. }
d 5,100 yards at .05½; 8,000 yards at .06½.
e Blue and white; any color required 5 cents per pound in advance of white.
k New York delivery.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COTTON GOODS.

Edward A. Palmer.	Ogden H. Bowers.	R. A. Robbins.	Manhattan Supply Co.	Horace Maxwell.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	John H. Tissot, jr.	Herman Heidelberg.	Uriah G. Fox.	J. H. Steinhart.	John F. O'Brien.	Number.
Point of delivery.											
New York.											
											1
											2
											3
1.20											4
1.14											5
	.62½	.62	.53½	.73½	.6885	.64					6
			.57½	.89		.67¾					7
			.64								8
			.79								9
			.69								10
			.68¾								11
		.74	.74	**.76**	.714	.85					12
		.84	.68½	.99		.79					13
		.88	.81½	1.14							14
			.86½								15
			.77½								16
			.92								17
											18
											19
											20
											21
											22
							.0823				23
					.0628			.0579			24
					.0681			.0705			25
					.0729			.0709			26
					.0759			.0829			27
					.0881						28
											29
		.08			.08		.10		.0790		30
		.09					.08				31
		.08½					.08½				32
		.08¼					.08¾				33
		.09½					.10				34
		.12									35
											36
											37
		b .32	*e* **.26½**								38
		c .41	*e* **.27½**								39
			e **.284**								40
			e **,29⅜**								41
			e **.2948**								42
			e **.31½**								43
											44
											45
											46
		.07¾			.0683					.08	47
		.08¾			.083					.09	48
		.10			**.0788**					.10¼	49
		.10½									50

f 214,000 yards only.
g Colored.
h White
i 30-inch.
j 29-inch.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 3. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Marshall Field.	Geo. R. Hebberd.	Edward E. Eames.	Richard Lindner.	J. H. Steinhart.	R. A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.					
			F. o. b. N. Y., or as stated.	New York.				
1	Crash, linen, washed.....yds..	**30,000**	*a*.08	.0595	.0718	.0890	.0890	.0940
2			*a*.09	.0695	.0792	.0990		.10¼
3			*a*.09	.0770	**.0872**	.0940		.09¾
4			*a*.09	.08¾	.0949	.1060		.08¼
5			*a*.09	.07				.087
6			*a*.09¼	.07½				.10
7				.08½				
8								
9								
10	Denims, blue, equal to standard sample.....yds..	**15,500**	**.0848**	.....	.0940	.....	.....	.....
11			.0918		.0840			
12			.0893		.0875			
13					.0875			
	Drilling:							
14	Indigo blue .....do...	**8,000**	.0816	.....	**.07¾**	.....	.....	.....
15			.0798		.07¾			
16	Slate, or corset jeans.....do...	**24,500**	.0559	.....	.05¾	.....	.....	.....
17			**.0459**		.04¾			
18								
19								
20	Duck, or piqué, printed .....do...	**27,700**	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....
21					.06½			
22					**.08**			
23								
24								
25								
26	Haircloth.....do...	**900**	.....	.....	**.19**	.....	.....	.21
27								
28								
29								
30								
31								
32								
33	Gingham, warranted fast colors, good and heavy quality; staple and fancy dress patterns desired; no unsalable or bad styles ..yds..	**262,800**	*a*.04¾	.....	.03¾	.....	.....	.0784
34					.04½			.0594
35					.04			
36					.04½			
37					.0470			
38					.05			
39					.05½			
40	Handkerchiefs, ¾, T. B. hemmed, white linen .....doz..	**3,165**	*a*.75	.....	**.80**	.67	.....	.55
41			*a*.77¾		.95	.77		.70
42					1.12½	.88		.75
43					1.29	.99		.85
44					1.67	1.11		.90
45						1.22		.95
46								
47								
48								
49	Kentucky jeans, 27-inch, dark Oxford, equal to standard samples.....yds..	**5,930**	*a*.14½	.....	.24½	.....	.....	**.24**
50			*a*.19					.264
51			*a*.20					
52			*i*.24½					

a Chicago delivery. *b* 15-inch. *c* 16-inch. *d* 18-inch. *e* 16-inch, fine. *f* 18-inch, fine.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Manhattan Supply Co.	Thos. G. Hood.	Uriah G. Fox.	Jno. Wanamaker.	Sam'l C. Pirie.	Frank L. Stott.	Herman Heidelberg.	Frank W. McNeal.	Wm. H. Blain.	Augustus F. Libbey.	Geo. F. Vieter.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Robt. R. H. Rowe.	Paul B. Robinson.	Number.
Points of delivery.														
New York.				Chicago.	New York.								Chicago.	
b .0520	.0707	.....	.10	.0977	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
c .05¾	.0708			.0939										2
d .068	.0782			.0915										3
e .07	.0935			.0877										4
f .0747	.0907			.0835										5
g .07⅝				.0795										6
g .07⅝														7
h .07⅞														8
h .08⅛														9
.....	.0873	.0856	.0889	.0699	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
		.0983		.0849										11
				.0924										12
														13
.....	.....	.....	.0885	.70½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
				.0474										15
.....	.0409	.....	.0398	.0549	.04	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
	.0479		.0469			.06								17
	.0554		.0568											18
	.0548													19
.....	*j* .0637	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
						.07½								21
						.08½								22
						.12½								23
						.11½								24
						.08½								25
.....	.....	.....	.1561	.10½	.....	.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
						.25								27
						.25								28
						.26								29
						.27½								30
						.29								31
						.30								32
.0474	.....	.0533	.0421	.0437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.0429	.0413	.....	.0450	.....	33
			.0465	.0448								.0425		34
			.0469											35
														36
														37
														38
														39
.78	.48½	.62½	.93	1.12	.....	.78	.....	.72	.....	.....	.49½	.....	.....	40
.88	.67⅞	.72½		1.35		.84½					.68¾			41
.94	.71	.83½		1.47		.89					.72½			42
.95	.828	1.55		1.72		.99					.84½			43
1.06	.917					1.05					.93¾			44
.73	.95½					1.07					.97½			45
						.82					1.50			46
						.88½								47
						.95								48
.....	.25	.22½	.....	.17½	.....	.....	.20¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.23	49
		.24		.17½			.21½							50
		.24½		.20										51
		.23		.20										52

g 17-inch, fine. *h* 19-inch, fine. *i* New York or Chicago delivery. *j* 22,900 yards only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 3. COTTON GOODS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Marshall Field.	Geo. R. Hebberd.	Edward E. Eames.
			Points of delivery.		
			F. o. b. N. Y., or as otherwise stated.	New York.	
1	Linen, table, red border, 62-inch, washed damask, yards	**12,500**	*d*.3335	**.3184**	.3275
2					
3					
4					
5					
6	Mosquito bar.....yds..	**5,000**	*d*.**037**	.....	.04
7			*d*.**03⅞**		
8			*d*.**04**		
9	Sateen, black, 36-inch, for body linings of uniform coats, not under 18-cent grade.....yds..	**4,600**	.....	.....	**.18**
10					.19
11					.22½
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17	Oilcloth, table, 5/4, light color.....do...	**7,300**	*d*.099	.....	**.099**
18					.10½
	Sheeting, standard:				
19	4/4, bleached.....do..	**48,000**	.07	.....	.0648
20			.0695		**.0623**
21			.06¼		.06
22					.05¾
23					.06½
24					.0640
25	4/4, brown, heavy.....do...	**269,000**	.05⅓	.....	.0535
26			.0549		.05¼
27			.0524		
28					
29					
30	8/4, brown, heavy.....do...	**39,000**	.09¾	.....	.10½
31			.09⅛		.10
32					.08¾
33					**.08½**
34					.0965
35	Shirting, calico, 64 by 64.....do...	**23,000**	*d*.03⅓	.....	.03⅝
36					**.03⅜**
	Sleeve lining, twilled, 40-inch, for—				
37	Cassimere coats, not under 12-cent grade...do...	**2,320**	.....	.....	**.1205**
38					.13
39					.1415
40					
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					
46	Jeans coats, not under 8-cent grade.....do...	**710**	.....	.....	**.0849**
47					.0905
48					
	Warp, cotton, loom:				
49	Blue.....lbs..	**820**	*d*.**15½**	.....	.16½
50	White.....do...	**600**	*d*.**13**	.....	.14
51	Wigan.....yds..	**2,000**	.....	.....	**.05½**
52					
53					
54	*Additional for training schools.*				
55	Prodigy check.....yds..	**2,000**	.....	.....	**.0560**
56					
57	Seersucker, blue and white striped, good quality, yards	**2,000**	*d*.07⅝	.....	.07⅞
58	Sheeting, 10/4, bleached, standard, heavy.....yds..	**150**	.....	.....	.18⅛
59	Silesia, black, gray, and white.....do...	**2,100**	.....	.....	.0705
60					.0785
61					**.0849**
62					

a White. *b* Pink and red.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.
at which contracts have been awarded.]

COTTON GOODS—Continued.

J. H. Steinhart.	R. A. Robbins.	Thos. G. Hood.	Uriah G. Fox.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Jno. Wanamaker.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Herman Heidelberg.	Frank W. McNeal.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
New York.						Chicago.	New York.		
.34½	.37½	.32	.32¼	.35	.41	.40½			1
.35½	.40					.35⅝			2
	.43					.34⅛			3
	.38					.33¾			4
	.41					.33¼			5
						a .0345			6
						b .0415			7
						c .0395			8
.1801	.18	.17½			.1669	.18½	.17½		9
	.19	.18			.1794	.20	.21		10
							.21½		11
							.22		12
							.23½		13
							.26½		14
							.26½		15
							.19		16
	.10					.10¼			17
	.11								18
		.0647	.0648	.0708	.0563	.0599		.0585	19
					.0573	.0699		.0665	20
					.0631				21
					.0633				22
									23
									24
		.0524			.0498	.0424		.0567½	25
		.0512			.0527	.0474			26
		.0542			.0544	.0483			27
		.0498			.0549				28
		.0523			.0547				29
		.0987	.0898		.0844	.0974		.09¼	30
		.0994	.0948		.0889				31
		.0948	.1026						32
									33
									34
						.0343			35
									36
.1205	.12	.10½			.1139	.12½	.12		37
	.13					.15	.12		38
							.13		39
							.13		40
							.13		41
							.12		42
							.14		43
							.14		44
							.14		45
	.10	.09½			.0744	.10	.09		46
					.0789		.09		47
							.09		48
	.17							.17	49
	.15							.16	50
					.0569	.06	.04¾		51
							.05¼		52
							.05½		53
							.05¾		54
						.0549			55
						.0538			56
			.0769		**.0748**				57
					.1918	.1574			58
.0770	.08½	.063			.0772	.06½	.0818		59
	.08¾	.0682			.1018	.08	.0818		60
		.0742				.09	.0773		61
		.08					.0773		62

c Blue, black, and green. *d* Chicago delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING.	Quantity awarded.	Samuel C. Kuhn.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Ferdinand Kuhn.	Solomon Dryfoos.	Harry Kraus.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.				
	Coats, men's s. b. sack, straight front, narrow rolling collar, 38 to 46:						
1	Satinet, 5 buttons, black vegetable ivory, body linings, not quilted ..... No..	**7,680**	2.12	2.57	2.27	2.03	2.17
2	Kentucky jeans, 5 buttons, black vegetable ivory, body lining, quilted ..... No..	**1,953**	.....	2.46	....	.....	....
3	Kentucky jeans, 5 buttons, black vegetable ivory. body lining, not quilted ..... No..	**2,310**	.....	2.37	....	.....	....
4	10-ounce duck, 5 patent buttons riveted on gray cotton jeans or cottonade lining, not quilted ..... No..	**5,300**	.....	....	....	1.13	....
5							
6							

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Herman Heidelberg.	Eugene F. Robinson.	Albert S. Goldstein.	Marshall Field.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.				Chicago.
	Coats, men's, dark-blue beaver, Middlesex quality, 24-ounce s. b. sack, straight front, blouse military collar, 5 gilt eagle buttons, quilted, 2 gilt eagle buttons on cuffs, red cloth piping down front and at cuffs, at shoulder 2 gilt eagle buttons on strap, assorted sizes, for police uniforms:						
7	Body lining, for officers ..... No..	**84**	8.39	8.37	8.25	**8.23**	....
8	Unlined, French breast, for officers ..... do..	**39**	7.79	7.77	8.00	**7.67**	....
	Coats, men's, dark-blue kersey, s. b. sack, straight front, blouse military collar, 5 gilt eagle buttons, 2 gilt eagle buttons on cuffs, quilted, assorted sizes, for police uniforms:						
9	Body lining, for privates ..... No..	**834**	**6.19**	6.25	7.50	6.13	....
10	Unlined, French breast, for privates ..... do..	**344**	**6.07**	6.09	7.00	6.03	....
	Overalls, blue denims, to be delivered in bundles of 10:						
11	Boys', 10 to 18 years ..... pairs..	**7,900**	.....	....	....	.....	.35
12							
13	Men's ..... do..	**10,800**	.....	....	....	.....	.39
14							

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING.

Keystone Clothing Co.	Wolfsheimer, Morton & Co.	Wm. Naumberg.	Albert O. Field.	Union Supply Co.	Edward M. Goldsmith.	John Wanamaker.	Albert S. Goldstein.	Edward H. Heidelberg.	The Excelsior Duck Co.	Herman S. Friedman.	Chas. F. Nevens.	Samuel Hexter.	Rudolph A. Lowenthal.	Elias Joseph.	Chas. B. Sanders.	Benj. Greenwald.	Emil Weil Co.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Number.
Points of delivery.																			
New York.					Not stated.	New York.									Chicago, or Kansas City.	New York		Chicago.	
2.65	*a* 2.25	2.25	2.34	2.60	*b* 2.25	2.46½	**2.55**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2.44	.....	.....	.....	2.49	.....	.....	.....	**2.45**	2.56	2.25	.....	2.51	2.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
2.30	*a* 2.15	.....	.....	2.39	.....	.....	2.27	2.35	2.45	2.23	.....	2.14	2.49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	*a* 1.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.18	1.19	.....	1.29	1.33	1.38	**1.26**	1.28	4
															1.45		1.32	1.54	5
															1.50			1.64	6

CLOTHING—Continued.

Chas. B. Rouss.	Frank W. McNeal.	Chas. F. Nevens.	Wm. Loebl.	Chas. B. Sanders.	Emil Weil Co.	Solomon Wertheim.	Ordine M. Cleveland.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Jos. U. Hoexter.	Alex. D. McCann.	Elias Joseph.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
New York.				Chicago, or Kansas City.	New York.		New York, Chicago, or Carlisle.	Chicago.	New York.	New York, Chicago, or Carlisle.	New York.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.43	.332	*c* .36	.46	.42	.40½	.46½	.....	**.35**	.41	.....	.39½	11
	.37½	*c* .39	.....	.....	.36½							12
.47	.397	*d* .42	.50½	.37½	.46	.51½	.51	**.36¾**	.45	.49	.43	13
	.441	*d* .44		.48	.40½							14

a 500 only. *b* 2,000 only. *c* 9,000 pairs only. *d* 12,000 pairs only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Samuel C. Kuhn.	Ferdinand Kuhn.	Chas. B. Sanders.	Benj. Greenwald.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.			Chicago or Kansas City.	New York.
	Overcoats, youths', satinet, d. b. sack, body lining, quilted, 5 black buttons, vegetable ivory, storm collar, circular breast pocket, reenforced at bottom and under arms:						
1	For large boys, 19 to 21 years.....No..	**827**	3.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
2							
3							
4							
5	Boys', 10 to 18 years.....do..	**2,270**	3.29	.....	.....	.....	.....
6							
7							
8							
	Overcoats, d. b. sack, storm collar, circular breast pocket:						
9	Boys', 10-ounce duck, gray cotton jeans or cottonade lining, not quilted, 5 patent riveted buttons, 10 to 18 years.....No..	**200**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.86
10							
11	Men's, satinet, body lining, quilted, 5 buttons, black vegetable ivory, reenforced at bottom and under arms, 38 to 46.....No..	**5,900**	3.90	3.60	3.95	.....	.....
12							
13							
14							
15	Men's, 10-ounce duck, gray cotton jeans or cottonade lining, not quilted, 5 patent riveted buttons, 38 to 46.....No..	**1,750**	.....	.....	.....	2.48	2.16
16							

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Edward H. Heidelberg.	Wm. H. Blain.	Herman S. Freidman.	Keystone Clothing Co.	Harry Kaufman.	Samuel Kaufman.	Sol. Kaufman.
			Point of delivery.							
			New York.							
	Pants, boys', Kentucky jeans, canvas bottom, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, sewed on, for boys 6 to 10 years:									
17	Lined with good brown muslin, pairs.....	**1,870**	**.83**	.87	.88	.85	.87	.93	1.02	1.01
18									.94	.91
19										
20	Unlined.....pairs..	**490**	**.76**	.79	.81	.77	.80	.88	.97	.96
21									.89	.86

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.
at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Wm. Naumberg.	Emil Weil Co.	Herman Heidelberg.	Solomon Dryfoos.	Harry Kraus.	Union Supply Co.	Keystone Clothing Co.	Jno. Wanamaker.	Elias Joseph.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Samuel Hexter.	Albert O. Field.	Number.
Point of delivery.												
New York.									Chicago.	New York.		
3.46	.....	**3.46**	.....	3.22	3.69	3.79	5.74	.....	.....	.....	3.53	1
							5.47					2
							5.59					3
							5.32					4
3.09	.....	**3.13**	.....	2.87	3.31	3.35	4.86	.....	.....	.....	3.16	5
							4.67					6
							4.76					7
							4.57					8
	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.83	.....	.....	.....	9
	1.85											10
3.79	.....	**3.76**	.....	3.52	3,99	4.09	6.29	.....	.....	.....	3.87½	11
							5.98					12
							6.14					13
							5.83					14
	2.02	.....	1.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.98**	2.43	1.97	.....	15
	2.07											16

CLOTHING—Continued.

Wm. Dettenhoefer.	Moritz Loth.	R. A. Lowenthal.	Theodore New.	Chas. B. Sanders.	Moses S. Sonneborn.	Union Supply Co.	Wm. Kaufman.	The Excelsior Duck Co.	Paul B. Robinson.	Jos. S. Kaufman.	Sigmund Klee.	Sidney L. Kaufman.	Ordine M. Cleveland.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Wm. B. Klee.	Number.
Points of delivery.																
New York.				Chicago or Kansas City.	New York.				Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	New York.	N. Y., Chicago, or Carlisle.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	
.74	1.00	.97	.81	.88	.83	.85	.90	.95	.85	.95	.72	1.00	.91	1.04	.86	17
				1.02								.89		1.12		18
														.84		19
.68	.87	.90	.75	.75	.77	.78	.85	.88	.77½	.90	.66	.95	.85	.94	.80	20
				.90								.84		.76		21

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Edward H. Heidelberg.	Wm. H. Blain.	The Excelsior Duck Co.	Herman S. Friedman.	Keystone Clothing Co.
			Point of delivery.					
			New York.					
	Pants, boys', Kentucky jeans, canvas bottom, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, sewed on, for boys, 11 to 18 years:							
1	Lined with good brown muslin.....pairs..	**2,970**	1.05	1.10	1.12	1.10	1.11	1.08
2								
3								
4	Unlined.....do...	**600**	.96	.99	1.01	1.00	.98	.99
5								

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Harry Kaufman.	Samuel Kaufman.	Sol. Kaufman.	Chas. B. Sanders.	Emil Weil Co.	Benj. Greenwald.
			Point of delivery.						
			New York.				Chicago or Kans. City.	New York.	
	Pants:								
6	Boys', 10-ounce duck, lined with gray cotton jeans or cottonade, patent riveted buttons, for boys, 11 to 18 years.....pairs..	**330**	.....	1.03	.94	1.01	.90	**.96**	1.05
7				.92	1.02	.93		1.00	
8	Men's, satinet, lined with good brown muslin, canvas bottom, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, sewed on, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam...pairs..	**7,500**	1.42	1.36	1.42	1.34	.....	.....	.....
9				1.35	1.41	1.33			
10					1.35				
11					1.34				

a 500 pairs only. *b* 900 pairs only.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Harry Kaufman.	Chas. F. Nevens.	Samuel Kaufman.	Wolfsheimer, Morton & Co.	Sol. Kaufman.	Theodore New.	Wm. Diefenhoefer.	Sigmund Klee.	Moritz Loth.	Chas. B. Sanders.	Rudolph A. Lowenthal.	Moses S. Sonneborn.	Union Supply Co.	Wm. Kaufman.	Paul B. Robinson.	Jos. S. Kaufman.	Wm. B. Klee.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Ordine M. Cleveland.	Sidney L. Kaufman.	Number.
Points of delivery.																				
New York.							New York or Chicago.	New York.	Chicago or Kans. City.	New York.				Chicago.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	N. Y., Chic., or Carlisle.	New York.	
.99	....	1.08	*a*.85	1.07	.95	.89	.87	1.10	.90	1.13	.97	**1.00**	.96	.90	1.01	1.07	1.09	1.06	1.06	1
		.98		.97					1.19								1.17		.95	2
																	.89			3
.94	*b*.84	1.03	.75	1.02	.87	.81	.79	.95	.85	1.02	.89	**.94**	.91	.82	.96	.99	.99	.97	1.01	4
		.92		.92					1.14								.81		.90	5

CLOTHING—Continued.

Elias Joseph.	Wm. Kaufman.	Jos. S. Kaufman.	Sidney L. Kaufman.	Samuel C. Kuhn.	Ferdinand Kuhn.	Harry Krauss.	Keystone Clothing Co.	Wolfsheimer, Morton & Co.	Wm. Naumberg.	Wm. Dittenhoefer.	Albert O. Field.	Theodore New.	Moses S. Sonneborn.	Union Supply Co.	Paul B. Robinson.	Sigmund Klee.	Ordine M. Cleveland.	Albert S. Goldstein.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Alex. D. McCann.	Wm. B. Klee.	Number.
Points of delivery.																						
New York.															Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	N. Y., Chic., or Carlisle.	New York.	Chicago.	*	New York or Chicago.	
.98	.94	1.00	.91	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
	1.04	.91	1.00																			7
...	1.30	1.32	1.39	1.15	1.27	1.24	1.45	*a*1.30	1.30	1.32	1.35	1.17	1.21	1.43	.80	1.23	1.24	**1.39**	.89	1.18	1.42	8
	1.29	1.31	1.38																			9
			1.32																			10
			1.31																			11

* New York, Chicago, or Carlisle.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Edward H. Heidelberg.	The Excelsior Duck Co.	Herman S. Friedman.	Keystone Clothing Co.	Harry Kaufman.	Samuel Kaufman.
			Point of delivery.						
			New York.						
	Pants, men's, Kentucky jeans, canvas bottom, seat and crotch taped and strengthened, metal buttons, sewed on, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam:								
1	Lined with good brown muslin.....pairs..	**2,770**	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.16	1.20	1.15	1.24
2									1.16
3									
4	Unlined.....do...	**2,000**	1.13	1.13	1.16	1.06	1.10	1.08	1.17
5									1.09

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Solomon Dryfoos.	Harry Kaufman.	Samuel Kaufman.	Chas. F. Nevens.	Wolfsheimer, Morton & Co.
			Point of delivery.				
			New York.				
6	Pants, men's, 10-ounce duck, lined with gray cotton jeans or cottonade, patent riveted buttons, 30 to 44 waist, 29 to 34 inseam.....pairs..	**5,430**	.91	1.03	1.15	*b* 1.02½	1.10
7				1.13	1.05		
	Pants, men's, dark-blue beaver, Middlesex quality, 24-ounce, to match coats, seat and crotch taped, canvas bottoms, metal buttons sewed on, red cloth piping down outside seams, to match officers' coats, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, officers':						
8	Lined with good brown muslin.....pairs..	**86**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Unlined.....do...	**39**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pants, men's, dark-blue Kersey, seat and crotch taped, metal buttons, sewed on, sky-blue piping down outside seams, assorted sizes, for police uniforms, privates':						
10	Lined with good brown muslin.....pairs..	**721**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Unlined.....do...	**446**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a 3,000 pairs only.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Chas. F. Nevens.	Sol. Kaufman.	Samuel Hexter.	Wm. Dittenhoefer.	Moritz Loth.	R. A. Lowenthal.	Theodore New.	Chas. B. Sanders.	Moses S. Sonneborn.	Union Supply Co.	Wm. Kaufman.	Paul B. Robinson.	Jos. S. Kaufman.	Sidney L. Kaufman.	Sigmund Klee.	Ordine M. Cleveland.	Albert S. Goldstein.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Wm. B. Klee.	
Points of delivery.																			
New York.							Chicago or Kansas City.	New York.			Chicago.	New York.		New York or Chicago.	New York, Chicago, or Carlisle.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Number.
.....	1.23	1.07	1.07	1.28	1.28	1.15	1.13	1.17	1.25	1.14	1.00	1.17	1.22	1.05	1.23	**1.19**	1.14	1.29	1
	1.12½			1.36			1.48						1.10				1.19		2
																	.98		3
a 1.04	1.16	1.01	.97	1.12	1.18	1.05	.95	1.07	1.15	1.06	.90	1.10	1.15	.95	1.13	**1.09**	1.06	1.19	4
	1.07			1.15			1.38						1.05				.89		5

CLOTHING—Continued.

Sol. Kaufman.	Samuel Hexter.	Chas. B. Sanders.	Benj. Greenwald.	Emil Weil Co.	Elias Joseph.	Wm. Kaufman.	Jos. S. Kaufman.	Sidney L. Kaufman.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Herman Heidelberg.	Eugene F. Robinson.	Albert S. Goldstein.	
Points of delivery.														
New York.		Chicago or Kansas City.	New York.											Number.
1.02	.93	1.00	1.14	**1.05**	1.08	1.14	1.01	1.11	.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1.12				1.11		1.04	1.11	1.01	.98					7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.29	4.31	4.50	**4.25**	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.19	4.21	4.00	**4.15**	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.39**	3.41	4.00	3.37	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.32**	3.33	3.50	3.30	11

b 6,000 pairs only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	The Excelsior Duck Co.	Herman Heidelberg.	The Laura Woolen Co.	Keystone Clothing Co.	Moritz Loth.
			Point of delivery.					
			New York.					
	Suits (coat and pants), for boys 6 to 10 years:							
1	Uniform, dark-blue kersey.....No..	**14**	4.80	.....	**4.85**	4.90	4.82	.....
2	Uniform, cassimere, cadet gray.....do...	**219**	4.80	.....	**4.87**	4.96	4.83	.....
3	Uniform, cassimere, light-steel color.do...	**1,406**	4.80	.....	**4.83**	4.85	4.81	.....
4	Boys', cassimere, dark-steel color...do...	**1,690**	4.40	.....	**4.45**	4.50	4.42	.....
5	Boys', Kentucky jeans.....do...	**3,800**	2.62	2.59	.....	.....	2.57	**2.00**
	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), for large boys 19 to 24 years:							
6	Uniform, dark-blue kersey.....No..	**22**	8.50	.....	**8.54**	8.56	8.52	.....
7	Uniform, cassimere, cadet gray.....do...	**213**	8.55	.....	**8.58**	8.60	8.56	.....
8	Uniform, cassimere, light-steel color.do...	**325**	8.45	.....	**8.50**	8.52	8.51	.....
9	Boys', cassimere, dark-steel color...do...	**513**	7.75	.....	**7.79**	7.81	7.77	.....
10	Boys', Kentucky jeans.....do...	**815**	4.95	4.90	.....	.....	4.87	.....
	Suits (coat, pants, and vest), for boys 11 to 18 years:							
11	Uniform, dark-blue kersey.....No..	**49**	6.85	.....	**6.93**	6.95	6 90	.....
12	Uniform, cassimere, cadet gray.....do...	**431**	7.00	.....	**7.03**	7.05	7.01	.....
13	Uniform, cassimere, light-steel color.do...	**2,400**	6.88	.....	**6.91**	6.92	6.90	.....
14	Boys', cassimere, dark-steel color...do...	**2,800**	6.25	.....	**6.33**	6.35	6.30	.....
15	Boys', Kentucky jeans.....do...	**5,020**	3.89	3.80	.....	.....	3.77	.....
16	Boys', 10-ounce duck.....do...	**1,350**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17								
	Shirts, assorted sizes, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front:							
18	Woven cheviot, boys', 10 to 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, to open in front 13 inches.....No..	**9,150**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19								
20	Woven cheviot, men's, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, to open in front 15 inches.....No..	**8,750**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21								
22								
23								
24	Hickory, boys', 10 to 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, to open in front 13 inches.....No..	**7,700**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25								
26	Hickory, men's, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches. to open in front 15 inches.....No..	**9,300**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27								
28								
29								

a 28 inches long. *b* 30 inches long. *c* 34 inches long. *d* 36 inches long.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

R. A. Lowenthal.	Union Supply Co.	Wolfsheimer, Morton & Co.	Emil Weil Co.	Benj. Greenwald.	Elias Joseph.	Marshall Field.	Edward E. Eames.	Dremin Jones.	Morris Jones.	Henry Jones.	Adolph Wimpheimer.	Jos. U. Hoexter.	Wm. Loebl.	Jno. Wanamaker.	Solomon Wertheimer.	David Oberndorf.	Number.
Points of delivery.																	
New York.						Chicago.	New York.										
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
2.35	2.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
4.81	**4.85**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
3.45	3.69	*g*3.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	**2.52**	2.60	2.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
			2.58														17
.....	.....	.....	.30	.....	.27	.....	*a*.21	.31	.28½	.30	.26	.27½	**.22½**	.....	.23½	.26	18
			.24				*b*.22½										19
.....	.....	.....	.35	.....	.31½	.....	*c*.27	.36	.34	.35	.34½	.33½	**.27¼**	.....	.28	.31	20
			.29				*d*.29										21
							e.29										22
							f.31										23
.....	.....	.....	.31	.....	.27½	.27	*a*.22½	.32½	.31½	.32	.26½	.28	**.23½**	.....	.25	.27	24
			.26				*b*.24										25
.....	.....	.....	.36½	.....	.33½	.34	*c*.28½	.37½	.36	.37	.36	.33	**.28½**	.28	.29	.33	26
			.31				*d*.29¾										27
							e.31½										28
							f.32½										29

e 34 inches long, yoke. *f* 36 inches long, yoke. *g* 500 only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Marshall Field.	Dromin Jones.	Morris Jones.	Jos. Jones.	Henry Jones.	Abraham Jones.	Adolph Wimpheimer.
			Points of delivery.						
			Chicago.	New York.					
	Shirts, assorted sizes, metal buttons, with or without patent continuous piece in front:								
1	Gray flannel, boys', 10 by 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, to open in front 13 inches ..... No..	**6,035**	.61	.75	.....	.....	.72	.....	.87½
2									
3	Gray flannel, men's, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, to open in front 15 inches ..... No..	**14,450**	.80	1.04	.97	.95	1.00	.90	1.14
4									
5	Blue and Oxford melton, boys', 10 to 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, to open in front 13 inches ..... No..	**2,700**	.....	.57	.....	.....	.55	.....	.69
6									
7									
8	Blue and Oxford melton, men's, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, to open in front 15 inches ..... No..	**3,300**	.....	.78	.73	.71	.79	.66⅔	.93
9									
10									
11	Fancy flannel, boys', 10 to 15 inch neck measure, by half inches, to open in front 13 inches ..... No..	**6,060**	.....	.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.63
12									
13	Fancy flannel, men's, 15 to 18 inch neck measure, by half inches, to open in front 15 inches ..... No..	**2,600**	.....	.70	.64	.....	.65	.....	.77
14									

CLOTHING—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 4. CLOTHING—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Samuel C. Kuhn.	Isaac N. Heidelberg.	Ferdinand Kuhn.	The Excelsior Duck Co.	Herman Heidelberg.	Solomon Dryfoos.	Harry Kraus.
			Point of delivery.						
			New York.						
	Vests, men's, body lining, not quilted, no collar, 6 buttons, vegetable ivory, 34 to 46:								
15	Satinet ..... No..	**5,176**	.67	.81	.71	.....	.....	.61	.67
16	Kentucky jeans ..... do...	**1,856**	.....	.79	.....	.81	.....	.....	.....
17									
18	Vests, men's, 10-ounce duck, gray cotton jeans or cottonade lining, 6 patent buttons, riveted on, no collar, 34 to 46 .... No..	**3,830**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.61	.....
19	Vests, men's, s. b., straight military collar, 7 gilt eagle buttons, body lining, not quilted, assorted sizes, for police uniforms:								
20	Dark-blue beaver, Middlesex quality, 24 ounce, to match coats, officers' .. No..	**101**	.....	2.40	.....	.....	2.47	.....	.....
21	Dark-blue kersey, privates' ..... do...	**1,013**	.....	**1.79**	.....	.....	1.81	.....	.....

a 7,000 only. *b* 3,000 only. *c* 2,000 only.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CLOTHING—Continued.

Joseph U. Hoxter.	Wm. Loebl.	Chas. F. Nevens.	Elias Joseph.	Chas. B. Sanders.	Emil Weil Co.	Jno. Wanamaker.	Solomon Wertheim.	Samuel C. Pirie.	David Obernndorf.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
New York.				Chic. or Kans. C.	New York.			Chicago.	New York.	
.96	**.81**	.....	.93½	.....	.90	.45	.82½	.....	.....	1
			.93		.86½					2
1.23	**1.02**	.....	1.18½	.....	1.10	.56	1.06	.....	.....	3
			1.17		1.08					4
.83	**.59½**	.....	.75	.....	.70	.....	.60½	.....	.60	5
			.72½		.66½				.58	6
									.59	7
.99	**.80**	.....	.97½	.....	.90½	.....	.83	.....	.73	8
			.95		.87½				.71	9
									.72	10
.69	**.57½**	*a* .56	.68	.65	.65	.33	.59	.56¾	.60	11
			.66½		.63½					12
.83½	**.66**	*b* .72	.81½	.74	.78½	.42	.70	.64½	.71	13
			.80		.72½					14

CLOTHING—Continued.

Herman S. Friedman.	Keystone Clothing Co.	Chas. F. Nevins.	Wolfsheimer, Morton & Co.	Samuel Hexter.	Wm. Naumberg.	Eugene F. Robinson.	Albert O. Field.	Chas. B. Sanders.	Benj. Greenwald.	Emil Weil Co.	Union Supply Co.	Edward M. Goldsmith.	Elias Joseph.	Albert S. Goldstein.	Number.
Points of delivery.															
New York.								Chic. or Kans. C.	New York.			Not stated.	New York.		
.....	.85	.....	*e* .70	.....	.69	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	.83	*c* .70	.....	**.79**	15
.76	.78	*c* .65	*e* .70	**.66**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
			e .72½												17
.....	.....	*d* .65	*e* .68	.64	.....	.....	.....	**.54**	.75	.66	.....	.....	.70	.....	18
										.72					19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.37½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.38**	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21

d 4,000 only. *e* 500 only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

Number.	CLASS No. 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC. [NOTE.—For Shoe leather, see Class 11.]	Quantity awarded.	Frank W. McNeal.	Union Rubber Works Co.	Jesse St. John. *a*
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.		
	Boots, assorted sizes:				
1	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6 ..... pairs..	**2,390**	1.35	.....	1.29
2					
3					
4					
5	Men's, Nos. 7 to 11 ..... do...	**1,580**	1.64	.....	1.67
6			1.82		
7					
8					
9					
10					
11	Men's, rubber, Nos. 7 to 11 ..... do...	**645**	.....	**2.55**	2.55
12					
13					
14					
	Overshoes, arctics, assorted sizes:				
15	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6 ..... do...	**2,220**	.....	**1.02**	1.02
16					
17					
18	Misses', Nos. 11 to 2 ..... do...	**1,150**	.....	**.77**	.77
19					
20					
21	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8 ..... do...	**1,775**	.....	**.98**	.98
22					
23					
24	Men's, Nos. 7 to 11 ..... do...	**1,335**	.....	**1.28**	1.28
25					
26					
	Overshoes, rubber, assorted sizes:				
27	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6 ..... do...	**776**	.....	**.47**	.47
28					.51
29					
30	Misses', Nos. 11 to 2 ..... do...	**410**	.....	**.30**	.30
31					.34
32					
33	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8 ..... do...	**1,175**	.....	**.38**	.38
34					.43
35					
36	Men's, Nos. 7 to 11 ..... do...	**450**	.....	**.60**	.60
37					.64
38					
	Shoes, sole-lined, assorted sizes:				
39	Boys', Nos. 1 to 6 ..... do...	**15,200**	.96¼	.....	.80
40			.96¼		**.90**
41					.90
42					.90
43					
44	Children's, Nos. 11 to 13 ..... do...	(*f*)	.....	.....	.55
45					.55
46					.62½
47					.65
48					
49					
50					

* Delivered at Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Sioux City, and Kansas City.

a Where sample of shoes has sole-leather counter, a molded counter will be furnished at 2½ cents per pair less. Where sample of shoes has molded counter, a sole-leather counter will be furnished at 2½ cents per pair more.

b Where prices for solid counter are not specified, they will cost 5 cents additional on men's and 2½ cents additional on children's and misses'.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

Eugene F. Williams. *b*	Rowland A. Robbins.	Randall P. Barron.	Clinton Elliott.	W. S. Phinney.	Arthur G. Jones.	Charles W. Barnes.	Edwin L. Sanborn.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
New York or St. Louis.	*	New York.			New York and Chicago.	New York.		
1.50	.....	1.37	1.45⅛	1.25	*c* **1.30**	.....	.....	1
1.25		1.43			*c* 1.25			2
1.00		1.29			*c* 1.20			3
1.00		1.35						4
2.00	.....	1.82	1.92⅛	1.60	*c* **1.67**	.....	.....	5
1.50		1.74			*c* 1.63			6
1.50					*c* 1.53			7
1.50								8
1.33⅓								9
1.33⅓								10
2.55	2.55	2.14	1.85⅛	.....	.....	2.55	.....	11
2.24			2.09⅜					12
			2.23⅜					13
			2.54⅛					14
1.02	1.02	.85½	.84⅛	.....	.....	1.02	.....	15
.90			.84⅛					16
			1.00⅛					17
.77	.77	.64	.64⅜	.....	.....	.77	.....	18
.67			.67⅜					19
.48			.76⅜					20
.98	.98	.82	.81⅜	.....	.....	.98	.....	21
.86			.85⅛					22
.62½			.97⅛					23
1.20	1.28	1.07	1.07⅛	.....	.....	1.28	.....	24
1.12			1.11⅛					25
.80			1.27⅛					26
.41	.47	.39	.38⅜	.....	.....	.47	.....	27
			.41⅛			.51		28
			.47⅛					29
.26	.30	.25	.24⅜	.....	.....	.30	.....	30
			.26⅜			.34		31
			.30⅛					32
.38	.38	.32	.32⅛	.....	.....	.38	.....	33
.34			.34⅛			.43		34
			.38⅛					35
.52	.60	.50	.50⅛	.....	.....	.60	.....	36
.37½			.52⅛			.64		37
			.60⅛					38
1.00	.....	1.03½	.95⅜	.....	*c* .90	.....	.85	39
.85		.93½	.99⅜		*c* .87½		.77½	40
1.00			1.05⅜		*c* .85			41
.80								42
1.00								43
g .55	.....	*e* .68½	.85⅜	.....	.....	.....	.60	44
.55		*d* .71	.85⅜				.65	45
.65							.65	46
.65								47
.65								48
.75								49
.75								50

c Prices are for New York delivery; Chicago delivery will be made at 3 cents per pair less.
d With tips.
e Without tips.
f No award. See Children's shoes, Sunday wear, at 67½ cents.
g These sizes run $\frac{8}{12}$, $\frac{9}{12}$, *none* $\frac{11}{12}$.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.
1	Shoes, men's, sole-lined, assorted sizes, Nos. 7 to 11.....pairs..	**14,900**
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18	Shoes, misses', sole-lined, assorted sizes, Nos. 13 to 2.....do...	(*)
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25	Shoes, women's, sole-lined, assorted sizes, Nos. 3 to 8.....do...	(†)
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		
32		
33		
34		
35		
36		
37		
38		
39		
40	Shoes, boys', Nos. 1 to 6, good quality, for Sunday wear.....do...	**3,625**
41		
42		
43		
44		
45		

*No award. See Misses' shoes, Sunday wear, at 77½ cents.
†No award. See Women's shoes, Sunday wear, at 87½ cents.
a Sizes $\frac{6}{9}$, $\frac{6}{10}$, $\frac{6}{11}$, $\frac{7}{11}$.
b Sizes $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{3}{8}$.
c Without tips. } Shoes with buttons 5 cents per pair additional.
d With tips. }
e Shoes with buttons 5 cents per pair additional.
f Where prices for solid counter are not specified, they will cost 5 cents additional on men's and 2½ cents additional on children's and misses'.
g These prices are for New York delivery; Chicago delivery will be made at 3 cents per pair less.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued.

Frank W. McNeal.	Jesse St. John.	Eugene F. Williams.[f]	Randall P. Barron.	Clinton Elliott.	Edwin L. Sanborn.	Arthur G. Jones.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
New York.		New York or St. Louis.	New York.			New York and Chicago.	
1.08½	.95	*a* 1.15	1.17	1.20⅜	1.00	1.07	1
1.08½	**1.05**	.80	1.07	1.20⅜	.90	1.05	2
	1.05	.90	1.17½	1.10⅝		*g* 1.03	3
	1.05	.90				1.00	4
		1.00				.95	5
		1.00					6
		1.10					7
		1.12½					8
		1.10					9
		1.15					10
		1.12½					11
		1.00					12
		1.00					13
		1.25					14
		1.10					15
		1.00					16
		1.00					17
1.28	.65	.65	*c* 78½	.90½	.65	.....	18
1.12½	.65	.65	*d* .81	.90⅝	.70		19
	.72½	.75			.70		20
	.75	.75					21
		.75					22
		.85					23
		.85					24
.....	.75	*b* 1.25	*e* .91	1.05½	.75	.....	25
	.75	1.10		.89⅝	.80		26
	.82½	1.10		.89⅝	.80		27
	.85	1.00					28
		1.00					29
		.95					30
		.95					31
		.95					32
		.85					33
		.95					34
		.75					35
		.75					36
		.75					37
		1.00					38
		1.00					39
1.22½	1.30	1.25	1.40	1.20⅜	.90	1.05	40
1.08	1.15	1.00	1.12½	1.04⅜	.90	1.00	41
	1.15	1.00			1.00	*g* .97½	42
	1.05				1.00	.95	43
	.95				1.10		44
	.95				1.10		45

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 5. BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Marshall Field.	Edward E. Eames.	Frank W. McNeal.	Jesse St. John.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.	New York.		
	Shoes, good quality, for Sunday wear:					
1	Men's, Nos. 7 to 11 ..... pairs..	**1,069**	.....	.....	1.44½	1.50
2					1.18½	1.32½
3						1.32½
4						1.20
5						1.10
6						**1.07½**
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12	Children's, Nos. 11 to 13 ..... do...	**5,605**	.....	.....	1.10	**.90**
13					1.04½	.90
14						.90
15						.90
16						.75
17						*h*.**67½**
18	Misses', Nos. 13 to 2 ..... do...	**11,220**	.....	.....	1.21	**1.00**
19						1.00
20						1.00
21						1.00
22						.85
23						*g*.**77½**
24	Women's, Nos. 3 to 8 ..... do...	**23,680**	.....	.....	1.43	**1.15**
25					1.27	1.15
26					1.34	1.15
27						.95
28						*f*.**87½**
29						
30						
31						
32	Shoe laces, linen, best quality, in yard strings, per gross ..... gross..	**1,620**	.20	.2903	.....	.....
33			.30	.2903		
34			.32½			
35						
36						
37	Shoe nails, Swede, assorted sizes ..... lbs..	**1,100**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shoe packs, assorted sizes:					
38	Boys' ..... pairs..	**385**	.....	.....	.....	.76½
39						.71½
40						.69
41	Men's ..... do...	**5,830**	.....	.....	.....	.86½
42						.81½
43						.79
44						
45	Women's ..... do...	**2,620**	.....	.....	.....	.76½
46						.71½
47						.69
48						
49	Shoe pegs, assorted sizes ..... galls..	**130**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Additional for training schools.					
50	Bristles, Russia, XXX, heavy ..... lbs..	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....
51						
52	Burnishing ink, quarts, Miller's or equal, doz..	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....

Bid is for quantities called for, *only*.
a Without heels, 90 cents.
b With heels, 87½ cents.
c Without heels, 72½ cents.
d With heels, 77½ cents. } Can be made the same in brown stock.
e With heels, 70 cents. }

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.—Continued.

Eugene F. Williams.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Randall P. Barron.	Clinton Elliott.	Rowland J. Sawyer	Edward L. Sanborn.	Arthur G. Jones.	Eugene H. Conklin.	Samuel C. Pirie.	William R. Noe.	Number.
Points of delivery.										
New York or St. Louis.	New York.					New York and Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York.	
1.00	.....	1.52½	1.24⅜	.....	1.00	*i* 1.17	.....	.....	.....	1
1.00		1.32½	1.20⅜		1 00	1.12½				2
1.15			1.29⅜		1.15	1.10				3
1.15					1.15	1.09				4
1.50					1.25					5
1.50					1.25					6
1.95										7
2.10										8
2.00										9
2.00										10
1.50										11
1.15	.....	.94	1.05⅛	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
1.15			.89⅛		.80					13
1.15					.80					14
					.85					15
					.85					16
										17
.80	.....	1.04	1.15⅛	.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
1.00			.95⅛		.90					19
1.35					.90					20
1.35					1.00					21
1.35					1.00					22
										23
.90	.....	1.22½	1.29⅜	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.90			.95⅛		1.00					25
.90					1.00					26
1.00					1.15					27
1.00					1.15					28
1.00					1.25					29
1.15										30
1.15										31
.....	.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.27**	.22	.22	32
	.31						.26	.36		33
	.32						.19	.27½		34
							.17	.42		35
							.34	.52		36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.03½**	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	*d*.**70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
				e 62½						39
										40
.....	.....	.....	.....	*a*.**97½**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
				b. 80						42
				c. 80						43
				.65						44
.....	.....	.....	.....	*d*.**70**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
				e. 62½						46
										47
										48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.20**	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.60	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**6.40**	.....	.....	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.20**	.....	.....	52

f 20,600 pairs at 87½ cents.
g 9,250 pairs at 77½ cents.
h 4,400 pairs at 67½ cents.
i These prices are for New York delivery; Chicago delivery 3 cents per pair less.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HATS AND CAPS.

Number.	CLASS NO. 6. HATS AND CAPS.	Quantity awarded.	Chas. B. Rouse.	B. Y. Pippey & Co.	Wm. F. Billing.	Thos. H. Lowrey.	Lenox Scotch Co.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.				Any point.
	Caps, assorted sizes:						
1	Boys', dark colors .....No..	**6,584**	.....	.37	.33	.....	.24
2				.37	.34		.21
3				.37	.35		.19½
4				.41	.38		
5					**.35½**		
6					.36		
7					.45		
8	Men's, dark colors.....do...	**7,065**	.....	.39	.35	.....	.26
9				.39	.36		.42
10				.39	.38½		.22
11				.43	.40		
12					**.37½**		
13					.38		
14					.45		
15							
16	Military, cadet gray, boys' and men's.do...	**6,883**	*a* 2.35	**.40**	.....	.70	.....
17			*a* 3.35	.40			
18			*a* 3.35	.44			
19			*a* 3.87				
20			*a* 2.65				
21			*a* 2.65				
22							
23							
24	Military, dark blue, boys' and men's.do...	(*)	*a* 2.87	.38	.....	.78	.....
25			*a* 3.60	.38			
26			*a* 3.70	.38			
27			*a* 3.20	.42			
28							
29							
30							
31							
32	Cloth, dark color, for small girls.....do...	**1,760**	.....	.....	.....	.33	.....
33						.33	
34							
35							
36							
37							
38							
39							
40							
41							
42							
43	Hats, boys', wool, dark colors, assorted sizes, number.....	**8,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44							
45							
46							
47							
48							
49							

* No award.
† Offers caps, steel color, boys' and men's, viz: Boys', 51 cents; 60 cents. Men's, 53 cents; 62 cents.
a Per dozen.
b Boys'.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HATS AND CAPS.

Wm. H. Blain.	Frank S. Lowry.	Fred H. Kohler.	Randall P. Barron. †	Wm. H. Horstman Co.	Chas. H. Tenney.	Philip H. Lustig.	Chas. N. Loomis.	R. A. Lowenthal.		Number.
Points of delivery.										
New York.										
.34¾	.33	.....	.25	.....	.....	.31	.35	.....	.....	1
.35¾	.34		.26			.32	.36			2
.36¾	.35		.30			.34	.37			3
.39¾	.35		.34			.36	.41			4
			.35			.37	.43			5
			.35½			.38				6
			.28							7
.36	.35	.....	.25	.....	.....	.30	.37	.....	.....	8
.36	.36		.28			.32	.39			9
.37½	.38		.28½			.34	.40			10
.43	.39		.30			.38	.41			11
	.40		.31			.39	.42			12
			.36			.40	.43			13
			.38½				.44			14
							f.43			15
b.40	.....	.....	*d*.49	.49	.....	.....	.....	*d*.34	.....	16
b.42			*d*.51	.45				*e*.40		17
b.47			*d*.60							18
b.50			*e*.51							19
e.50			*e*.53							20
e.52			*e*.62							21
e.55										22
e.57										23
b.40	.....	.....	*d*.71	.47½	.....	.....	.....	*d*.29	.....	24
b.42			*d*.61	.42				*d*.32		25
b.47			*e*.73					*d*.35		26
b.50			*e*.63					*e*.37		27
e.50								*e*.38		28
e.52								*e*.40		29
e.55										30
e.57										31
.39	.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.25	.29	32
.40			.22					.25	.31	33
.41			.29					.27	.36	34
.42			.33					.27	.36	35
.43			.34					.29	.40	36
								.31	.35	37
								.34	.29	38
								.36	.30	39
								.40	.32	40
								.30	.36	41
								.27	.39	42
.42	.....	.44	.38	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.41		.50	.38½		.32					44
.43		.43	.41		.27					45
.36		.50	.42		.28					46
.35		.50	.42½		.27					47
.35			.43		.28					48
					.31					49

d Boys'.
e Men's.
f Can furnish the gray color like sample No. 8; in any of the blue samples at price quoted for such sample.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HATS AND CAPS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 6. HATS AND CAPS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Thos. H. Lowrey.	Wm. H. Blain.	Rowland A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.		
			New York.		
	Hats, men's, wool, assorted sizes:				
1	Dark colors.....No..	**12,600**	.....	.47	.....
2				.45	
3				.57	
4				.52	
5				.48	
6				.47	
7					
8					
9					
10	Black, police.....do...	**1,260**	1.14	.74	.....
11				.50	
12				.62½	
13					
14					
15					
	Hats, straw, assorted sizes and colors:				
16	Boys'.....do...	**4,125**	.....	.21	.27
17				.21	.30
18				.21	.28
19					.29
20					.31
21					.32
22	Men's.....do...	**1,465**	.....	.23	.29
23				.23	.28
24					.31
25					.25
26					
27					
28	Trimmed, for small girls.....do...	**2,400**	.....	.18	.25
29				.18	**.30**
30				.18	.35
31					.28
32					
33					
34					
	Hats, trimmed, sailors, for large girls:				
35	Two colors, light and dark.....do...	**2,200**	.....	.....	.30
36					.31
37					.26
38					.31½
39					.32
40					
41	Felt, dark color, assorted sizes.....do...	**2,480**	.62	.53	.....
42				**.57**	
43				.62	
44				.52	
45				.57	
46				.57	

a Nine styles for 35 cents.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HATS AND CAPS—Continued.

Randall P. Barron.	Geo. P. Dupee.		Marc M. Michael.	Fred H. Koehler.	Chas. H. Tenney.	R. A. Lowenthal.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
New York.							
.38	.....	.....	.....	.45	.39	*a* .35	1
.38½				.48	.29		2
.43				.48	.40		3
.44				.50	.36		4
.47				.56	.40		5
.48				.58	.30		6
					.31		7
					.35		8
					.37		9
.....	.....	.....	.80	.60	.....	.....	10
			.87½	.57			11
			.90	.52			12
			.95	.55			13
			1.00				14
			1.10				15
.20½	.24	.24	.....	.....	.....	.21½	16
.22	.24	.28				.21½	17
.26	.24	.28				.21½	18
.26½	.24	.29					19
.27	.24	.24					20
.28½	.22						21
.21	.28	.24	.....	.....	.....	.23½	22
.23	.28	.28				.23½	23
.24	.32	.28					24
.27	.28	.32					25
.29	.40						26
.33	.40						27
.14	.20	.24	.....	.....	.....	.19	28
.15½	.20	.26				.19	29
.20	.23	.24				.19	30
.26	.22						31
.23	.23						32
.26½	.23						33
.30	.24						34
.16	.28	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
.22	.28	.28					36
.26	.28	.28					37
.26½	.28	.28					38
.29	.29						39
.34½	.22						40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.62	.....	.....	41
				.62			42
				.60			43
							44
							45
							46

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

NOTIONS.

Number.	CLASS No. 7. NOTIONS.	Quantity awarded.	Jas. T. Knapp.	Edward E. Eames.	Richard Lindner.	Rowland A. Robbins.	Manhattan Supply Co.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.				
1	Brushes, hair.....doz..	**260**	1.75	3.37½	3.47	1.40	1.75
2			2.50	3.48		1.90	2.00
3			2.75	3.25		2.70	2.40
4			2.40	**3.30**		2.95	2.85
5			3.00			2.75	2.90
6			3.50			2.80	3.25
7						2.25	
8						3.48	
9						3.50	
10	Brushes, tooth.....do...	**670**	.90	*a* 1.00	1.18	*c* 1.00	**.87½**
11			1.10	*a* 1.00		*d* 1.20	.94
12			1.20	*a* .95		*d* 1.25	.96
13			1.20	*b* 1.25		*e* 1.26	1.19
14			1.25			*e* 1.27	1.25
15			1.45			*f* 1.60	1.29
16			1.60			*g* 1.65	
17			1.70				
18			1.75				
19			1.75				
	Buttons:						
20	Coat.....gross..	**750**	.....	.42	.....	.....	.42½
21				.60			.42
22				.67½			
23	Dress .....do...	**1,930**	.....	.22½	.....	.....	**.23**
24							.27½
25							.30
26	Pants, metal.....do...	**1,570**	.....	.05¼	.....	.....	.03½
27				.06			.06
28				.02⅔			
29				.03¼			
30							
31							
32	Shirt, agate.....do...	**1,840**	.....	*h* .27	.....	.....	.022
33							
34	Vest.....do...	**730**	.....	.37½	.....	.....	.39
35				.42			.38
36				.50			
37	Youths', agate.....do...	**2,100**	.....	.05⅔	.....	.....	.06½
38							
39							
40							
41	Combs, coarse, strong, dressing, dozen.....	**1,100**	.....	.42	.....	.72	*i* .73
42				.52½		.99	*i* .63
43				.58½		1.60	*i* .56½
44				.67			*i* .48
45							*i* .41
46							*j* .54
47							*j* .59
48							*j* .78
49							*j* .75

a 100 dozen only.
b 75 dozen only.
c 120 dozen.
d 240 dozen.
e 60 dozen.
f 96 dozen.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS.

Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Wm. R. Noe.	Union Supply Co.	Valentine Stortz.		Samuel C. Pirie.	Marshall Field.	Chas. B. Rouss.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Number.
Points of delivery.									
New York.			New York or Chicago.		Chicago.		New York.		
3.60	1.50	3.25	3.75	2.25	2.75	.....	.....	.....	1
3.25	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.34	3.00				2
		3.25	2.25	3.00	3.00				3
		3.75	4.00	4.50	3.25				4
		3.70	4.00	4.25	3.25				5
			4.50		3.50				6
			2.50						7
			3.00						8
			3.25						9
.....	.45	.87½	2.50	1.13	.95	.....	.....	.....	10
	.45	1.00	2.00	.88	1.00				11
	.65	1.18	1.63	.83	1.25				12
	.65	1.23	1.38	1.25	1.32				13
	1.20		1.88	.73	1.40				14
			1.13	.68	1.50				15
			1.13	1.13					16
			1.38	1.00					17
			.88						18
			.80						19
.....	.....	.29	.....	.....	.22	.25	.12	.1470	20
		.38			.30			.4410	21
		.60			.35			**.24½**	22
.....	.....	.24½	.....	.....	.23	.23	.....	.2447	23
					.25				24
									25
.....	.03⅓	.03	.....	.....	.03¼	.05⅚	.....	**.05½**	26
	.03⅓	.07½			.03¾	.02⅚			27
	.03½				.06⅔				28
	.03⅔				.06⅙				29
	.03½								30
	.03⅔								31
.....	.....	.0208	.....	.....	.01¾	.02¼	.....	.0212	32
					.02¼	.01¾			33
.....	.....	.23½	.....	.....	.18	.18	.....	.1176	34
		.29			.21			.3430	35
		.50			.27			**.1960**	36
.....	.....	.06¼	.....	.....	.04 5/12	.06⅚	.....	.0523	37
					.05½	.05⅓		.0615	38
					.05⅔			.0628	39
					.06⅚				40
1.00	.....	.55	.....	.....	*k* **.61⅞**	.51	.....	*k* **.56⅔**	41
.90		.62½			.80	.53		.49	42
.70					.55	.57½		.4083	43
					.60	.57½			44
					.62	.65			45
					.68	.76			46
									47
									48
									49

g 420 dozen.
h Per great gross.
i Horn.
j Rubber.
k {550 dozen plain, to W. W. Foulkrod, at 56⅔ cents.
{550 dozen metal back, to S. C. Pirie, at 61⅞ cents.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Marshall Field.	Chas. B. Rouss.	Edward E. Eames.	Frank W. McNeal.	Lucius N. Littauer.	Rowland A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.	New York.				
1	Combs, fine ..... doz..	**960**	.20½	.....	.23¼	.....	.....	.54
2			.21		.25½			.58
3			.22		.27			.40
4			.22					.42
5			.23					.44
6			.24					.30
7								.35
8								.37
9								
10	Cotton maitre, for seines, 36-thread, soft-laid . lbs..	**600**	.....	.....	.15½	**.15½**	.....	.167
	Gilling twine, 3-cord:							
11	No. 30 ..... do...	**24**	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....	.75
12	No. 35 ..... do...	**2,135**	.....	.....	.78	.....	.....	.84
13	No. 40 ..... do...	**14**	.....	.....	.86	.....	.....	.94
	Gloves, buck:							
14	Boys', No. 1, standard quality ..... pairs..	**2,190**	.....	.....	.....	.36	.27	.....
15						.65	.30½	
16						.35¾	.31	
17						.27	.37½	
18						.36¼		
19						.62		
20								
21	Men's, No. 1, standard quality, or oil-tanned sheep or goat ..... pairs..	**2,900**	.....	.....	.....	.38	.49	.....
22						.37¼	.52	
23						.64½	.54	
24						.63	.59	
25						.65	.62½	
26							**.65**	
27								
28	Hooks and eyes ..... gross..	**600**	.03	.03	.04	.....	.....	.....
29			**.03¼**	.03½	.04½			
30			.03 7/17	.08	.05½			
31			.0365					
32			.06½					
33			.07 19/12					
34	Indelible ink, Payson's, or equal ..... doz..	**150**	1.95	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....
35	Mirrors, not less than 15 by 18 inches, German plate ..... doz..	**52**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.40
36								8.70
37								12.60
38								13.85
39								
40								

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS—Continued.

Manhattan Supply Co.	Uriah G. Fox.	Thos. G. Hood.	Chas. E. Whittemore.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	A. J. Hague & Co.	Jas. W. Wallace.	Marc M. Michael.	Edward C. Decker.	Jno. R. Hall.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Frank W. White.	Union Supply Co.	Jno. Wanamaker.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Lincoln Rightcr.	Harry B. Lyford.	Number.
Points of delivery.																	
New York.														Chicago.	N.Y.	Chicago.	
b. 42				.87						.2083		24		.32			1
b. 38				.26						**.23**				.16			2
b. 31										.2447				.24			3
b. 29														.26			4
b. 27														.29			5
c. 55														.30			6
c. 45																	7
c. 30																	8
c. 24																	9
																	10
.73						**.72**			.70					.833	.80	*a* .90	11
.83						**.79**			.77					.918	.88	*a* 1.00	12
.93						**.88**			.85					1.04½	1.00	*a* 1.13	13
.22	.25						.38¼	.15		.31			.36½	.30			14
.31							.39¾	.16		.35				.42			15
.32½							.429	**.40**		.33				.42			16
.33								.31		.32							17
.52½										.31½							18
.65										.16							19
										.27							20
.27	.30	.30½					.52	.58		.42			.52½	.42			21
.42	.31	.37					.54	.69		.43				.42			22
.48	.27	.58					.55	.57		.40				.55			23
.51	.33						.569	.58		.51				.65			24
.65½	.60							.53		.60				.65			25
.69								.58		.28				.72			26
.83⅓								.58									27
												.04½		.03¾			28
					.04							.05		.04			29
					.04							.06		.07⅞			30
																	31
																	32
																	33
										1.74¾		1.80					34
			8.00								14.40						35
			7.00														36
			10.00														37
			12.50														38
			25.00														39
			25.00														40

a Barbour Bros.' best. *b* Horn. *c* Rubber.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Marshall Field.	Chas. B. Rouss.	Edward E. Eames.	Frank W. McNeal.	Thos. Kelly.	R. A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.					
			Chicago.	New York.				
	Needles:							
1	Assorted sizes, Sharp's, Nos. 4 to 8 and 5 to 10 .....M..	**482**	.40	.21	.44	.....	.....	.....
2			.60		.60			
3								
4								
5								
6	Darning, medium sizes.....gross..	**134**	.....	.37½	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Glovers'.....M..	**39**	.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....
8	Knitting, common, medium sizes, gross	**44**	.....	.17	.21	.....	.....	.....
9								
10	Sack .....doz..	**78**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17	Saddlers'.....do...	**290**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18								
19	Pins, brass, standard, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, packs	**800**	.18½	.....	.23½	.....	.....	.27
20			.21		.20			.25
21			.24		.18¼			.23
22								
23								
24								
25	Spool cotton, best of standard, 6-cord, Nos. 20 to 50, white, black, and drab.....doz..	**10,580**	.36	*a*.31	.3270	.....	**.30**	.....
26					.3270			
27					.3270			
28					.3270			
29					.3270			
30					.3270			
	Suspenders:							
31	Boys' .....pairs..	**8,800**	.07 11/12	.....	.07½	.069	.....	.07
32			.09 2/12			.07¼		.067
33			.09 2/12			.07¾		.09
34						.08½		.10
35						.10		.09
36								.10
37								.10½
38	Men's.....do...	**11,200**	.12½	.....	.10	.07½	.....	.11
39			.13 4/12			.11½		.12
40			.13 9/12			.15¾		.124
41			.14 7/12			.14		.14
42			.15 10/12			.16		.14
43			.15 10/12					.154
44								.16
45	Tape measures, medium .....doz..	**48**	.12½	.....	.21	.....	.....	.....
46					.12			
47								
48	Tape, white, cotton, medium widths, pieces	**12,500**	*g*.08¾	.....	*h*.00¾	.....	.....	.....
49			*g*.10½		*h*.00¾			
50			*g*.11¾		*h*.00⅞			
51			*g*.13¼		*h*.00⅞			
52			*g*.14¾		*h*.01			
53			*g*.16		*h*.01⅛			
54								
55								

a Black and white only. *b* Chicago delivery. *c* New York delivery. *d* Per M. *e* Per gross. *f* Clark's O. N. T. *g* Dozen pieces. *h* Perpiece.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS—Continued.

Manhattan Supply Co.	Uriah G. Fox.	A. J. Hague & Co.	Geo. A. Mason.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Wm. R. Noe.	Union Supply Co.	Jonathan A. Nathan.	Jno. Wanamaker.	Valentine Stortz.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Lincoln Righter.	Harry B. Lyford.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
New York.										Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	
.55	.....	.25	*b*.61	.....	.....	*d*.63	.....	.....	.....	**.62**	.64	.....	1
.74		.60	*c*.60							1.00			2
.95		.80											3
1.10													4
1.12½													5
.....	.....	.10	*i*.127	.....	.....	*d*.87	.....	.....	.....	*d*'1.17	*e*.**12672**	.....	6
2.48	.....	3.50	*j*1.70	.....	.....	*d*1.75	.....	.....	.....	2.63	**1.80**	2.30	7
.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	.....	.23½	.....	.....	.....	.37	**.44**	.....	8
										.56			9
.10	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	.....	.10½	.....	.06	10
		.35											11
		.30											12
		.25											13
		.20											14
		.15											15
		.10											16
.02½	.....	.07	*b*.17	.....	.....	.01¾	.....	.....	.....	.02	.....	.....	17
			c.16½										18
.22½	.....	.23½	.....	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.27	.....	.....	19
.20		.21				.22½				.24			20
.17½		.18½				.20				.21			21
										.35			22
										.32			23
										.29			24
.3173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3049	.32½	.....	.3255	.3080	*f*.36⅜	.....	25
						.3049				.3286			26
						.3049				.3392			27
						.3049				.3888			28
						.3049							29
						.3049							30
.06	.05½	.....	.....	.05½	.06½	.07½	.....	.09	.....	.08½	.....	.....	31
.07	.07¼			.07¼	.07½	.08		.08¼		.09			32
.07½	.07			.07	.07	.07¼		.07¼		.09½			33
.09	.06½			.071	.07	.08½		.08		**.11½**			34
.09½	.05¾			.08	.07½	.07¾				.12			35
.10½	.071			.07½	.09					.11½			36
.12													37
.09	.....	.....	.....	.13	.11	.12	.....	.15	.....	.14½	.....	.....	38
.10				.12	.10½	.10½		.16		.15½			39
.12½				.13½	.10	.12		.08½		.16½			40
.14				.13¾	.08	.1395		.12		.25			41
.14¼				.14	.12	.14		.09¼		.17			42
.15¼					.12	.14⅕				.23			43
						.15							44
.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.13¼	.....	.....	.....	.13½	.....	.....	45
		.25								.18			46
		.25								**.25**			47
g.09½	.....	*g*.10	.....	.05¼	.08½	.08	.....	.....	.....	.09	.....	.....	48
g.11½		*g*.11		**.06¼**	.09½	.09				.10			49
g.12		*g*.12		**.07¼**						.11			50
				.09						.13			51
				.08						.15			52
				.09¼						.17			53
				.10½									54
				.13¼									55

i For Chicago delivery. Also bids .1152 New York delivery.
j For New York delivery. Also bids 1.73 Chicago delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Marshall Field.	Edward E. Eames.	Thos. Kelly.	Frank W. McNeal.	R. A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.	New York.			
	Tape, elastic, assorted colors:						
1	¾-inch ..... yds..	**12,300**	.02	.02¾	.....	.....	.....
2			.02¼				
3			.02½				
4							
5	½-inch ..... do...	**3,470**	.02¾	*a*. 02¼	.....	.....	.....
6			.03½				
7							
	Thimbles:						
8	Closed ..... doz..	**550**	.08	.07	.....	.....	.....
9			.08				
10			.19				
11							
12	Open ..... do...	**113**	.12½	.07	.....	.....	.....
13			.18				
	Thread:						
14	Linen, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, ⅔ dark-blue, ⅓ whitey-brown, standard numbers ..... lbs..	**625**	.....	.65	.....	.....	.70
15				.74			.80
16				.83			.90
17	Shoe, Barbour's or equal ..... do...	**415**	.....	.60	.....	.....	.78
18				.70			.87
19				.70			
20				.80			
21	Twine, sack ..... do...	**460**	.....	.....	.10	.18	.20
22						**.22**	.21
23							.20½
24							.23
25							.27
26							.29
	Additional for training schools.						
27	Braid, dress, black ..... yds..	**1,650**	.....	**.01**	.....	.....	.....
28							
29							
30							
	Buttons:						
31	Pearl, dress, 24 to 26 line ..... gross..	**6**	.90	.88	.....	.....	.....
32				1.05			
33							
34							
35	Dress, smoked pearl, 26 to 28 line .... do...	**107**	.90	.78	.....	.....	.....
36				.92			
37	Uniform, brass, coat ..... do...	**37**	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....
38				3.10			
39	Uniform, brass, vest ..... do...	**32**	.....	1.40	.....	.....	.....
40				1.55			
41	Overcoat ..... do...	**20**	.47½	.75	.....	.....	.....
42				1.50			
43							
44							
45							
46							
47	Pins, safety, assorted, 1, 1½, and 2 inch ... do...	**63**	**.18½**	.19	.....	.....	.....
48			**.20½**	.22			
49			**.24**	.24½			
50							
51							
52							

a Black and white only.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS—Continued.

Manhattan Supply Co.	Wm. H. Horstman Co.	A. J. Hague & Co.	Jas. W. Wallace.	Jno. R. Hall.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Wm. R. Noe.	Union Supply Co.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Lincoln Righter.	Harry B. Lyford.	Number.
Points of delivery.											
New York.								Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	
.02⅜	.....	02⅔	.....	.....	.....	.....	.02½	.02 1/16	.....	.....	1
.02¾								**.02⅛**			2
.03								.02½			3
.04											4
.02	.....	.02 1/12	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.02½**	.02¼	.....	.....	5
.02½								.02⅞			6
.03											7
.07½	.....	.06	.....	.....	.1183	.10¼	.09½	.04½	.....	.....	8
.10½		.07½						.05			9
								.06½			10
								.11			11
.07½	.....	.06	.....	.....	.1183	.11¼	.09½	**.06½**	.....	.....	12
.10½		.07½						.12½			13
.73	.....	.....	**.68**	.60	.....	.....	.....	.888	.84	.....	14
.83			**.75**	.65				1.00	.94		15
.93			**.83**	.75				1.11	1.05		16
.....	.....	.....	.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.742	**.67**	.....	17
			.78					.82½	**.76**	.....	18
								.61¼	.50		19
								.786	.56		20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.23	.....	.....	.22½	21
							.25			.16	22
							.26				23
							.20				24
											25
											26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01¼	.329	.....	.....	27
							.01¾	.27			28
							.01½				29
							.02				30
.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.68¼	.....	.80	.65	.....	.....	31
1.00								.82			32
.95								.96			33
1.15											34
.82½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.78¾	.....	.87½	.78	.....	.....	35
.95					.99¾			1.05			36
2.62	2.50	.....	.....	.....	2.63	2.69	**2.75**	2.00	.....	.....	37
						1.43					38
1.35	1.25	.....	.....	.....	1.44	.....	**2.50**	1.25	.....	.....	39
											40
.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.55**	.25	.....	.....	41
1.07							.75	.28			42
							1.50	.65			43
								1.00			44
								.75			45
								1.20			46
.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.20	.13	.....	.....	47
.20							.22	.14			48
.22							.25	.18			49
								.22			50
								.25			51
								.28			52

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

NOTIONS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 7. NOTIONS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Marshall Field.	Edward E. Eames.	Thos. Kelly.	Frank W. McNeal.	R. A. Robbins.
			Points of delivery.				
			Chicago.	New York.			
	Additional for training schools—Continued.						
55	Ribbon, assorted colors, ½, 1, and 1½ inches wide ..... yds..	**7,510**	**.018**	.....	.....	.....	.....
56			.027				
57			**.035**				
58			**.046**				
59							
60							
61	Silk, sewing, scarlet, Richardson & Co., 50-yard spools ..... doz..	**20**	**.24**	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	Spool, cotton, standard 6-cord, Nos. 30 to 50, white and black, 500-yard spools ..... doz...	**230**	.....	**.60**	.69	.....	.....
63				.60			
64				.60			
65				.60			
67				.60			
68				.60			
66	Twist, buttonhole, No. 8, 8-strand, 2-ounce spools ..... lbs...	**5**	.....	.....	*b*. 33	.....	.....

b Ounce.
c Per pound.

d ½-inch. } No. 1.
e 1-inch. } No. 1.
f 1½-inch. } No. 1.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

NOTIONS—Continued.

Manhattan Supply Co.	Wm. H. Horstman Co.	A. J. Hague & Co.	Jas. W. Wallace.	Jno. R. Hall.	Wm. W. Foulkrod.	Wm. R. Noe.	Union Supply Co.	Jonathan A. Nathan.	Samuel C. Pirie.	Lincoln Rightter.	Harry B. Lyford.	Number.
Points of delivery.												
New York.									Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.01¾	.....	*d*. 01 7/8	.....	.....	55
							.03		*e*. 027			56
							.034		*f*. 049			57
							.04½		*g*. 02			58
							.05¾		*h*. 027			59
									i. 047			60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.2455	.....	.35	.....	.3820	.....	.....	61
.6795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.6122	.....	*j*. 5508	.....	62
												63
												64
												65
												66
												67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* **7.00**	.....	*c* 5.60	.....	.....	68

g ½-inch. *h* 1-inch. *i* 1½-inch. } No. 2.

j Clark's O. N. T.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GROCERIES.

Number.	CLASS No. 8. GROCERIES. [For Dried Fruit, see page 336.]	Quantity awarded.	Jas. F. Knapp.	Geo. P. Tangeman.	François J. Dessoir.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Chas. Sullivan.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.				
1	Allspice, ground in ½ and 1 pound tins..lbs..	**368**	.....	.....	*a*.15½	.12	.....
2					*b*.13½		
3	Baking powder, standard quality, in ¼ and ½ pound tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each.....lbs..	**70,100**	.....	*c*.16½	.....	*a*.23½	.15
4				*a*.15⅝		*a*.25¾	.14½
5						*a*.15	
6						*c*.24½	
7						*c*.26¾	
8						*c*.15½	
9	Bath brick .....doz..	**98**	.....	.....	.29	**.28½**	.....
10	Beeswax .....lbs..	**200**	.....	.....	**.27**	.27	.....
11						.26½	
12						.33	
13	Bluing, boxes .....doz..	**876**	.....	.....	.19½	**.18**	.....
14						.19	
15	Candles, adamantine, 6's .....lbs..	**1,500**	.....	.....	.0847	**.0847**	.....
16						.0823	
17	Cassia, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins...do...	**525**	.....	.....	*a*.1683	**.14**	.....
18					*b*.1450		
19	Cloves, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins...do...	**410**	.....	.....	*a*.16½	.10	.....
20					*b*.14½		
21	Cornstarch, in 1-pound packages.....do...	**6,950**	.....	.....	.0336	.0307	.....
22	Cream tartar, in ½ and 1 pound tins.....do...	**260**	.....	.....	*a*.29½	.24	.....
23					*b*.27½		
24							
25							
26	Ginger, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins...do...	**870**	.....	.....	*a*.1683	.11	.....
27					*b*.14½		
28	Hops, fresh, pressed.....do...	**930**	.....	.....	.11	.07	.....
29						.10	
30	Lye, concentrated .....doz..	**795**	.....	.....	.64	.50	.....
31						**.44**	
32						.61	
33							
34							
35							
36	Matches, full count, 100 in box, in zinc-lined cases .....gross..	**655**	.95	.....	.97	**.82**	.....
37			1.05			.55	
38						.45	
39							
40							
41							
42							
43	Mustard, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins..lbs..	**665**	.....	.....	*a*.1895	.17	.....
44					*b*.1710		
45	Pepper, black, ground, in ½ and 1 pound tins, pounds	**1,430**	.....	.....	*a*.1340	.09½	.....
					b.1160		

a ½ pound. *b* 1 pound. *c* ¼ pound.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES.

R. A. Robbins.	Philip M. Millspaugh.	Lewis Wallace.	Sprague, Warner & Co.	Benj. F. Nourse.	Wm. R. Noe.	Daniel Farrell, jr.	Louis Will.	Theodore D. Robinson.	Leon Hirsh & Son.	Joseph Hirsh.	Leroy A. Haskins.	Max Morgenstern.	Number.
Points of delivery.													
New York.			F. o. b., Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.	Omaha.	New York.				Sioux City.	New York.	
.....	.....	*b* **.10**	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
		a **.11**											2
.....	.....	*b* .21	*c* .24	*c* **.17¾**	.....	*c* .20¾	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
		b .10	*a* .22	*c* .17		*c* .14¾		.224					4
		a .22½		*a* **17¼**		*a* .20							5
		a .11		*a* .16½		*a* .14							6
													7
													8
.....	.....	.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.29	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	.27½	.....	.....	10
		.20								.25½			11
										.33⅓			12
.....	.....	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
		.22											14
.....	.09	.08¾	.....	.....	.089	.....	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
													16
.....	.....	*b* .16½	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
		a .17½	.20										18
.....	.....	*b* **.11½**	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
		a **.12½**											20
.....	.....	**.03⅛**	*d* .03⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	21
.....	.....	*b* .31	.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
		b **.20**											23
		a .32½											24
		a **.21**											25
.....	.....	*b* **.11**	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
		a **.12**											27
.12	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.10													29
.....	.....	.65	*e* .62½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.55	.....	.....	.....	30
		.60											31
		.45											32
		.50											33
		.60											34
		.65											35
.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.64⅓	36
												.49½	37
												.59½	38
												f 2.20	39
												.99	40
												1.28	41
												f 3.95	42
.....	.....	*b* **.13**	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
		a **.14**	.13										44
.....	.....	*b* **.08½**	.12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
		a **.09½**											

d "Argo," 40 pounds in box. *e* "Challenge," 4 dozen in case.

f Comes packed from Europe already in 1-gross tin-lined cases, each lot containing, respectively, 175 and 440 matches. No parlor matches made containing exactly 100 matches.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GROCERIES—Continued.

Number.	Class No. 8. GROCERIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Jas. F. Knapp.	Chas. B. Baker.	Francis J. Dossoir.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Maross Jenkins.	E. A. Wadhams.	Jas. B. McMahon.	Rollin A. Keyes.	R. A. Robbins.	Wm. B. Parker.
			Points of delivery.									
			New York.					Chicago.	(*)	Chicago.	New York.	
	Sirup:											
1	In barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons, gallons	**3,060**			.16½	.09½				.10		
2						.11½				.13		
3						.12				.12		
4						.13½				.13		
5						.16						
6	In 5-gallon IC tin cans, cased..galls	**19,475**			.2175	.15				.15½		
7						.17½				.18½		
8						.17				.17½		
9						.19				.18½		
10						.21½						
	Soap:											
11	Laundry, samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished...lbs	**346,000**	3.58	3.11	.0324	.0307		.03⅛	*d*. 03⅝			
12			3.70	3.04		.0296			*e* ½			
13				2.84		.0275						
14				3.46		.0341						
15				.03								
16				.02¾								
17	Toilet, "Ivory" or equal.....lbs	**26,800**		4.63	4.00	4.57	*a*. 08	.06½	*b*, 08⅞			*w* .051
18				.05½					*c*. 08⅞			
19												
20												
	Soda:											
21	Standard quality, in pound tin cans; packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each.....lbs	**1,200**			.08½	.04¾					.049	
22	Standard quality, in half-pound tin cans; packed same as 1-pound cans....lbs	**140**			.10½	.05½					.06	
23	Washing.....do	**26,400**			.0086	**.0067**						
	Starch:											
24	Laundry, in boxes not exceeding 40 pounds each...lbs	**9,200**			**.0286**	.0279						
	Vinegar in—											
25	Barrels.....galls	**1,250**			**.09¼**	.06						
26												
27												
28												
29	Kegs.....do	**1,740**			**.15¼**	.12						
30												
31												
32	*Additional for training schools.*											
33	Soap, "Oleine," or equal, pounds	**10,000**		3.67	.04	.0357						
34				.04¼								
35	NOTE.—For Wooden Ware, etc., see Class 10.											

*Any point specified, if not otherwise stated. *a* In 10-ounce cakes, per pound. *b* No. 1 toilet soap is usually packed 100 cakes to the box, weighing 37½ pounds net, pressed and wrapped. *c* No. 2 toilet soap is usually packed 100 cakes to the box, weighing 75 pounds net, pressed and wrapped. *d* Pressed, branded, and unwrapped, delivered in Chicago. *e* Cut and unwrapped, delivered in Chicago. *f* Per 100 6-ounce cakes. *g* Per 100 10-ounce cakes. *h* Floating soap.

advertisement of April 1, 1896; for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES—Continued.

Manhattan Supply Co.	Monarch Vinegar Works.	The Truth Soap Co.	Warner Ells.	Fred S. Gosborn.	Laroy A. Haskins.	Jno. I. Brooks, jr.	Frank W. McNeal.	Arthur G. Rice.	Daniel Farrell, jr.	Gustave A. Jahn.	Lewis Wallace.	Sprague, Warner & Co.	Henry L. Hobart.	Henry Adams, jr.	Loren J. Haskins.	Margaret P. Bush.	
Points of delivery.																	
New York.	F. o. b., Kansas City.	New York.	New York or Carlisle.	Chicago.	Sioux City.	New York.		Chic., Omaha, Kans. C., St. P., Sioux C.	Omaha.	New York.		F. o. b., Chicago.	New York.		Sioux City.	All points.	Number.
														m			
.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	*n*. 15	.17½	.17	.12	*l*. 12½	.16	....	.....	1
									n. 17	.18	.16		*l*. 14	.15			2
											.15		*l*. 15½	**.14**			3
											.14			.13			4
																	5
.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.21	.23½	.24	.18	.19½	.24	....	.....	6
									.23	.24	.23		.21	.23			7
											.22		.22½	**.22**			8
											.21			.21			9
																	10
.0352	....	.....	*x*3.15	3.09	....	3.24	.0341	3.10	....	....	3.35	.....	.....	.....	.029	*o*. 0342	11
.0321			*x*3.50	3.19		**2.87**	.0305				3.20				.0275	*p*. 0338	12
.0295				3.29		2.70	.029				3.05						13
.0365				3.95													14
.0315																	15
.0287																	16
f. 0270	....	**.05¾**	*y*4.00	7.47	....	*h*. 4¼	.....	.05½	....	....	.063	*i*. 0392	.....	.....	.045	*q*. 0565	17
g. 0435		.05¼														*r*. 0340	18
																s. 05⅜	19
																t. 10¾	20
.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	**.04¾**	*j*. 06	.....	.....	....	.....	21
.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	**.05¾**	*j*. 07	.....	.....	....	.....	22
.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.0070	*k*. 60	.....	.....	....	.....	23
.....	....	.....	.....	....	.02¾	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.0295	.0250	.....	.....	....	.....	24
.....	.07	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.09½	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	25
	.07½																26
	.08¼																27
	.09½																28
.....	.13	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.15½	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	29
	.13½																30
	.14¼																31
	.15½																32
.03⅞	....	.04⅛	*z*.**04**	3.46	....	.....	.0415	03⅛	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.03⅞	33
																u. 90	34
																v. 10½	35

i 100 cakes in box. *j* 50 pounds in case. *k* In barrels, 335 to 350 pounds. *l* Pure sugar cane sirup; *m* Actual lots and guaranteed strictly pure sugar cane sirup. *n* In 32-gallon barrels. *o* "Sunshine." *p* "Clean wash." *q* 10-ounce cakes. *r* 6-ounce cakes. *s* Green castile. *t* White castile. *u* Flint sand, box of 36 pounds. *v* Carbolic. *w* "Ontario white." *x* Delivered in New York. *y* Per box, 100 cakes, 6-ounce, New York delivery. *z* New York or Carlisle delivery.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

Number.	CLASS No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.	Quantity awarded.	Jas. F. Kn	Rowland A. Robbins.
			Point of delivery.	
			New York.	
	Bowls, heavy ironstone:			
1	Pint ..... doz..	**394**	**.70**	.....
2			.72	
3			.35	
4				
5				
6				
7	Quart ..... do...	**362**	.96	.....
8			.90	
9			.50	
10				
11				
12				
	Burners, lamp, heavy:			
13	No. 1 ..... do...	**25**	.39	.44
14				
15				
16				
17	No. 2 ..... do...	**260**	.59	.67
18				
19				
20				
21	Casters, dinner, metal, or twisted wire frame, with 4 to 6 bottles ..... doz..	**17**	.....	9.70
22				13.50
23				15.40
24				
25				
26	Chambers, with covers, ironstone ..... do...	**26**	4.30	.....
27				
28				
29				
	Crocks, with covers:			
30	1-gallon ..... do...	**16**	**2.38**	.....
31	2-gallon ..... do...	**33**	**3.70**	.....
32	3-gallon ..... do...	**35**	**4.90**	.....
	Cups and saucers, heavy ironstone:			
33	Coffee ..... do...	**776**	1.10	.....
34			**.95**	
35			.95	
36			.72	
37	Tea ..... do...	**515**	.95	.....
38			.62	
39			**.85**	
40			.72	
41			.58	
	Dishes, heavy ironstone:			
42	Meat, 14-inch ..... do...	**74**	3.50	.....
43			2.70	
44			2.00	
45				
46				
47	Meat, 16-inch ..... do...	**30**	5.00	.....
48			3.85	
49			3.25	
50	Vegetable, without covers ..... do...	**265**	1.08	.....
51			1.70	
52			1.00	
53				
54				
55				
56				
57				
58				

a No sample.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

The Potters' Co-operative Co.	Jas. K. Shaw.	The Sebring Pottery Co.	Wm. R. Noe.	Eric A. Ericsson.	Jno. Wanamaker.	The Wheeling Pottery Co.	Harry B. Lyford.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
New York.		Chicago, St. Louis, Carlisle.	New York.			New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	
.53	.83	.45	.44	.....	.51	.37	.....	1
	.49		.58					2
	.35							3
	.31							4
	.44							5
	.41							6
.79	**.96**	.69	.66	.....	.76	.43	.....	7
	.59		.83					8
	.40							9
	.37½							10
	.51							11
	.55							12
.....	.41	.....	**.38**	.42	.....	.....	.45	13
	.41							14
	.44							15
	.40½							16
.....	.63	.....	**.57**	.62	.....	.....	.65	17
	.63							18
	.66							19
	.60							20
.....	10.35	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
	13.80		15.00					22
	13.90		13.45					23
			15.00					24
			13.00					25
3.83	3.81	3.29	3.45	.....	3.65	2.67	.....	26
	2.58		4.25					27
	2.90							28
	2.99							29
.....	2.80	.....	2.60	.....	*a* 2.48	.....	.....	30
.....	4.50	.....	4.10	.....	*a* 4.35	.....	.....	31
.....	5.80	.....	5.60	.....	*a* 5.89	.....	.....	32
.63	.88	.64	.71	.....	.92	.52	.....	33
	.69		.79					34
	.52		.63					35
	.58		.69					36
.53	.87	.55	.59	.....	.82	.43	.....	37
	.56		.69					38
	.41		.51					39
	.50		.58					40
								41
1.43	3.46	1.24	1.51	.....	3.20	1.71	.....	42
	1.88		1.49		1.82			43
	1.68							44
	1.32							45
	.99							46
2.39	5.00	2.05	1.81	.....	5.02	2.78	.....	47
	2.38		2.49		2.26			48
	1.60							49
.79	2.56	.83	1.23	.....	1.83	.86	.....	50
	1.95	1.24						51
	1.85							52
	1.42							53
	.94							54
	.95							55
	.80							56
	.66							57
	.55							58

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Jas. F. Knapp.	Frank W. McNeal.	R. A. Robbins.
			Point of delivery.		
			New York.		
	Globes:				
1	Lantern, tubular, safety.....doz..	**112**	.45	.....	*a*.50
2					
3	For tubular street lamps.....do...	**30**	**2.65**	.....	3.75
4					
5	Lamp shades, paper, with wire rims.....do...	**23**	.....	.....	.....
6					
7					
8					
	Lamps, heavy, glass or metal fount:				
9	Heavy metal bracket, with burner, chimney, and reflector, complete.....doz..	**93**	.....	.....	5.70
10					6.20
11					
12	Table, not over 12 inches high, metal base, with burner and chimney, complete.....doz..	**168**	.....	.....	10.40
13					6.40
14					5.40
15					4.40
	Lamps:				
16	Student, 1-burner, with burner, shade, and chimney, complete.....No..	**182**	**1.80**	.....	2.10
17					2.20
18					2.70
19	Safety, hand, metal, with burner and chimney, complete.....doz..	**19**	7.20	.....	**2.40**
20					
21	Street, tubular, globe, with burners, complete..No..	**113**	**2.90**	.....	2.97
22					2.98
23					3.00
	Lamp chimneys:				
24	Sun-burner, No. 1, extra heavy.....doz...	**212**	**.39**	.....	.....
25					
26					
27	Sun-burner, No. 2, extra heavy.....do...	**1,400**	**.48**	.....	.....
28					
29					
30	For student's lamps.....do...	**205**	**.24**	.....	.....
31					
	Lamp wicks:				
32	No. 0, boiled.....do...	**57**	*b*.20	.02	.....
33	No. 1, boiled.....do...	**133**	*b*.26	.02¾	.....
34	No. 2, boiled.....do...	**924**	*b*.37	.03½	.....
35	For student's lamps, boiled.....do...	**213**	.....	.08	.....
36					
37	For tubular street lamps, boiled.....do...	**170**	.....	.04¾	.....
38	Lanterns, tubular, safety.....do...	**40**	4.85	.....	4.00
39					**4.75**
40					6.00
41					6.20
42					5.75
	Pitchers, heavy ironstone:				
43	Pint.....do...	**128**	1.80	.....	.....
44			.95		
45					
46					
47					
48	Quart.....do...	**140**	2.40	.....	.....
49			1.08		
50			1.15		
51					
52					
53	Water, 2-quart.....do...	**224**	3.60	.....	.....
54			1.30		
55			1.90		
56					

a No sample. *b* Per gross.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

The Potters' Cooperative Co.	Jas. K. Shaw.	Wm. R. Noe.	Eric A. Ericsson.	Harry B. Lyford.	The Sebring Pottery Co.	Jno. Wanamaker.	The Wheeling Pottery Co.	
Points of delivery.								
New York.				Chicago.	Chicago, St. Louis, Carlisle.	New York.	New York or Chicago.	Number.
.....	.42	.45	.....	**.39**	.....	.....	.....	1
	.39½			.99				2
.....	2.64	3.60	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	3
	3.15							4
.....	.50	**.47**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	.55	.75						6
	.44							7
	.47							8
.....	**5.95**	4.75	4.95	5.50	.....	.....	.....	9
	4.88	5.50	5.75	10.50				10
	4.44	5.85						11
.....	4.90	5.50	4.80	**6.50**	.....	.....	.....	12
	3.48	6.00	9.82	4.50				13
	3.72		9.82					14
	13.35							15
.....	1.95	1.90	.....	2.10	.....	.....	.....	16
	1.95	1.95						17
								18
.....	1.98	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
		1.75						20
.....	2.91	2.90	.....	3.24	.....	.....	.....	21
								22
								23
.....	.30	.40	.....	.42	.....	.....	.....	24
	.36¾	.40		.32				25
	.39							26
.....	.45	.50	.....	.59	.....	.....	.....	27
	.52	.50		.46				28
	.55							29
.....	.20½	.25	.....	.26	.....	.....	.....	30
	.64	.60						31
.....	*b* **.16**	.01¾	.....	*b* .18	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	*b* **.27**	.02¾	.....	*b* .27	.....	.....	.....	33
.....	*b* **.38**	.03¾	.....	*b* .37½	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	*b* **.33**	.03½	.....	*b* .35	.....	.....	.....	35
		.09½						36
.....	*b* **.60**	.06	.....	*b* .60	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	3.39	3.73	.....	5.50	.....	.....	.....	38
				3.75				39
				3.25				40
								41
								42
.68	1.16	.71	.....	.....	.59	.66	*c* .65	43
	.79	.73						44
	.85							45
	.56							46
	.66							47
1.11	1.40	1.05	.....	.....	.69	.92	*c* .97	48
	1.65	1.06						49
	.98							50
	1.28							51
	.79							52
1.91	2.85	1.59	.....	.....	.96	1.06	*c* 1.61	53
	2.12	1.65						54
	1.04							55
	1.76							56

c This bid is for all or none,

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Jas. F. Knapp.	The Pottery Cooperative Co.	Frank W. McNeal.
			Point of delivery.		
			New York		
	Plates, heavy ironstone:				
1	Breakfast, 8¾ to 9 inches.....doz..	**458**	.78	.43	.....
2			.58		
3			.49		
4					
5	Dinner, 9½ to 10 inches.....do...	**720**	.88	.51	.....
6			.68		
7			.54		
8					
9	Sauce, 4¾ to 5 inches.....do...	**650**	.30	.23	.....
10			.30		
11			.24		
12					
13	Soup, 9¼ to 9½ inches.....do...	**270**	.88	.51	.....
14			.65		
15			.78		
16			.54		
17	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamps, 7-inch .....do...	**29**	.....	.....	.....
18					
19	Salt sprinklers, glass.....do...	**200**	.45	.....	.....
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25	Tumblers .....do...	**675**	.22½	.....	.....
26			.22½		
27			.22½		
28	Washbowls and pitchers, heavy ironstone (24 pieces), dozen	**48**	9.80	4.99	.....
29			3.25		
30					
31					
	Additional for training schools.				
32	Cups, coffee, ironstone.....doz..	**48**	.....	.63	.....
33					
34					
35	Dishes, meat, ironstone, 20-inch.....do...	**6**	.....	5.27	.....
36					
37					
38	Lamps, Rochester, Mammoth, hanging, with burner and chimney, complete .....No..	**120**	.....	.....	.....
39					
40	Lamp chimneys, for Rochester lamps (Mammoth)..doz..	**53**	.....	.....	.....
41					
42					
43	Lamp shades, porcelain, for student's lamp .....do...	**5½**	.....	.....	.....
44	Lamp wicks for Rochester lamps.....do...	**36**	.....	.....	.15
45					

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

R. A. Robbins.	Jas. K. Shaw.	The Sebring Pottery Co.	Wm. R. Noe.	Eric A. Erricsson.	Jno. Wanamaker.	The Wheeling Pottery Co.	Harry B. Lyford.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
New York.		Chicago, St. Louis, Carlisle.	New York.			Chicago.		
.....	.71	.44	.46½	.....	.57	.43	.....	1
	.49		.58					2
	.40							3
	.47							4
.....	.82	.51	.50	.....	.73	.47	.....	5
	.58		.65					6
	.44							7
	.52							8
.....	.38	.21	.20¾	.....	.23	.19	.....	9
	.32½		.25					10
	.27							11
	.19							12
.....	.77	.45	.46½	.....	.73	.43	.....	13
	.52		.51					14
	.40		.58					15
	.48							16
.....	1.07	.....	1.20	.....	.....	.....	1.50	17
	1.14							18
.....	.26	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
	.26		.45					20
	.28		.35					21
	.25		.47					22
	.28		.55					23
	.33		.60					24
.....	**.23**	.....	.25	.....	.55	.....	.....	25
			.25					26
								27
.....	9.50	5.20	4.75	.....	5.78	4.92	.....	28
	7.00		5.29					29
	5.50		6.48					30
	5.22							31
.....	**.45**	.64	.49½	.....	.51	.26	.....	32
	.36							33
	.26½							34
.....	8.28	4.93	3.25	.....	5.02	4.28	.....	35
	5.46		4.09					36
	4.00							37
2.10	2.35	.....	**2.00**	1.96	.....	.....	2.20	38
	2.10		2.25					39
.....	1.15	.....	1.15	**1.00**	.....	.....	1.18	40
	1.40							41
	1.18							42
.....	**.84**	.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	1.25	43
.....	.46	.....	.54	.50	.....	.....	.55	44
	.55							45

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES.	Quantity awarded.	Potter & Putman.	David A. Tower.	Wm. A. Olmsted.	Wm. J. C. Dulany.	Number.
			Points of delivery.				
			New York.		N. Y. or Chic.	New York.	
	CHARTS.						
1	Appleton's Reading ..... No..	**22**	.....	.....	*b* **6.65**	*a* 6.69	1
2	Butler's Reading ..... do...	**46**	.....	.....	*b* **4.43**	*a* 5.00	2
	Mason's New Music:						
3	First series ..... do...	**7**	.....	.....	.....	**7.63**	3
4	Second series ..... do...	**7**	.....	.....	.....	**7.63**	4
5	Third series ..... do...	**11**	.....	.....	.....	**7.63**	5
	DRAWING.						
6	Drawing paper, 8 by 11, 100 sheets in pack.. packs..	**3,630**	254.10	.15	.08½	.09	6
7			363.00		.04½		7
8					**.07½**		8
	GEOGRAPHIES.						
9	Barnes's Elementary ..... doz..	**30**	.....	.....	.....	**5.49**	9
10	Frye's Primary ..... do...	**98**	.....	.....	.....	**5.90**	10
	HISTORY, UNITED STATES.						
11	Scudder's Short ..... doz..	**13**	.....	.....	.....	**6.00**	11
12	Montgomery's Beginner's American History.. do...	**70**	.....	.....	.....	**6.10**	12
	ORTHOGRAPHY.						
13	Sentence and Word Book, Johonnot ..... doz..	**29**	.....	.....	.....	**2.39**	13
14	Sever's Progressive Speller ..... do...	**81**	.....	.....	.....	**2.54**	14
	READERS.						
	McGuffey Eclectic:						
15	First ..... doz..	**71**	.....	.....	.....	**1.69**	15
16	Second ..... do...	**165**	.....	.....	.....	**2.99**	16
17	Third ..... do...	**110**	.....	.....	.....	**4.18**	17
18	Fourth ..... do...	**52**	.....	.....	.....	**4.99**	18
	READERS, SUPPLEMENTAL.						
	Normal Course (Silver, Burdett & Co.):						
19	Second Reader ..... doz..	**58**	.....	.....	.....	**3.67**	19
20	Third Reader ..... do...	**47**	.....	.....	.....	**4.89**	20
21	Fourth Reader ..... do...	**28**	.....	.....	.....	**6.10**	21
22	Harper's Fourth ..... do...	**15**	.....	.....	.....	**5.99**	22
	Johonnot:						
23	Cats and Dogs ..... do...	**12**	.....	.....	.....	**1.69**	23
24	Feathers and Furs ..... do...	**12**	.....	.....	.....	**2.99**	24
25	Wings and Fins ..... do...	**10**	.....	.....	.....	**3.98**	25
26	Claws and Hoofs ..... do...	**8**	.....	.....	.....	**5.39**	26
27	Flyers, Creepers, and Swimmers ..... do...	**11**	.....	.....	.....	**3.98**	27
28	Spear, Leaves and Flowers ..... do...	**13**	.....	.....	.....	**2.54**	28
29	Bass, Nature's Stories for Young Readers ..... do...	**16**	.....	.....	.....	*c* **2.54**	29
30						*d* **3.56**	30
31	Wright, Seaside and Wayside, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, dozen	**26**	.....	.....	.....	**2.54**	31
32						**3.55**	32
33						**5.09**	33
34						**6.10**	34
35	Blaisdell, How to Keep Well ..... doz..	**4**	.....	.....	.....	**4.58**	35
36	Stowell, A Healthy Body ..... do...	**10**	.....	.....	.....	**5.10**	36
	Andrews:						
37	Stories Mother Nature Told Her Children. do...	**10**	.....	.....	.....	**5.09**	37
38	Seven Little Sisters ..... do...	**10**	.....	.....	.....	**5.09**	38
39	Each and All ..... do...	**6**	.....	.....	.....	**5.09**	39

a No sample. *b* And iron stands. *c* Plant life. *d* Animal life.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

[NOTE.—Figures in large type donate rates at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Gustav A. Albrecht. Points of delivery. Chicago.	Wm. J. C. Dulany. Points of delivery. New York.	Number.
	READERS, SUPPLEMENTAL—continued.				
	Pratt:				
1	American History Stories, 4 volumes, per volume.....doz..	**20**	**3.35**	.28¾	1
2	The Great West.....do...	**13**	**2.75**	2.88	2
3	Kelly, Leaves from Nature's Story Book.....do...	**5**	**3.75**	*a* 5.76	3
4				*b* 3.84	4
5	Hall, Little Flower People.....do...	**6**	.....	**4.07**	5
	Newell:				
6	From Seed to Leaf.....do...	**6**	.....	**5.09**	6
7	Flower and Fruit.....do...	**6**	.....	**8.15**	7
	Stickney:				
8	Æsop's Fables.....do...	**11**	.....	*b* **3.57**	8
9				*a* 5.09	9
10	Robinson Crusoe.....do...	**7**	.....	*b* **3.57**	10
11				*a* 5.09	11
12	Swiss Family Robinson.....do...	**7**	.....	*b* **4.08**	12
13				*a* 5.09	13
14	Hans Anderson's Fairy Tales, first and second series...do...	**6**	.....	*b* **4.08**	14
15				*a* 5.09	15
16	Kingsley's Greek Heroes.....do...	**3**	.....	*b* **3.57**	16
17				*a* 5.09	17
18	Churche's Story of the Old World.....do...	**6**	.....	*b* **4.08**	18
19				*a* 5.09	19
20	Irving Sketch Book.....do...	**3**	.....	*b* **2.54**	20
21				*a* 3.57	21
22	Franklin's Autobiography.....do...	**3**	.....	*b* **4.08**	22
23				*a* 5.09	23
24	Dewey, Stories for Home and School.....do...	**5**	**3.75**	*b* 3.84	24
25				*a* 5.76	25
26	Educational Publishing Co., Stories of Industry, 2 volumes, per volume.....doz..	**6**	**3.75**	.32	26
27				.48	27
	Moore:				
28	Pilgrims and Puritans.....do...	**6**	.....	**6.10**	28
29	The Colony and Commonwealth.....do...	**4**	.....	**6.10**	29
30	Frye, Brooks and Brook Basins.....do...	**11**	.....	**5.90**	30
	MANUALS FOR TEACHERS.				
	[Selections to be made in accordance with provisions of new course of study.]				
	For teachers of day-school grades:				
31	Primary Methods, American Book Company.....No..	**14**	.....	**.50**	31
32	New First Music Reader, Mason.....do...	**34**	.....	**.21**	32
33	Elementary Drawing, Augsburg.....do...	**5**	**.58**	.60	33
34	Primary Manual Training, Cutler.....do...	**15**	.....	**.60**	34
35	Progressive Lessons in Needlework, Johnson.....do...	**20**	.....	*b* **.50**	35
36				*a* .75	36
	For teachers of reservation boarding-school grades:				
37	Primary Methods, American Book Company.....do...	**10**	.....	**.50**	37
38	New Second Music Reader, Mason.....do...	**60**	**.30**	.33	38
39	Elementary Drawing, Augsburg.....do...	**22**	**.58**	.60	39
40	Primary Manual Training, Cutler.....do...	**16**	.....	**.60**	40
41	A B C of Swedish Educational Gymnastics, Nissen.....do...	**45**	**.58**	.60	41
42	Progressive Lessons in Needlework, Hapgood.....do...	(*)	.....	.....	42
	For teachers of advanced grades:				
43	School Needlework, Hapgood.....do...	**7**	.....	*c* **.65**	43
44				*d* .43	44

* No bids. *a* Cloth. *b* Boards. *c* Teacher's edition. *d* School edition.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.		Quantity awarded.
	MANUALS FOR TEACHERS—continued.		
	For teachers of advanced grades—Continued.		
1	Educational Manual Training, Schwartz	No.	**24**
2	The Sloyd System of Woodworking, Hoffman	do.	**27**
3	Handbook of Sloyd, Salomon	do.	**48**
4	Bench Work in Wood, Goss	do.	**42**
	SINGING.		
	For reservation boarding-school grades:		
5	Tilden's Common School Song Reader	doz.	**70**
6	Graves's School Hymnary	do.	**144**
	For nonreservation boarding-school grades:		
7	Mason's New Third Music Reader	do.	**17**
8	Graves's School Hymnary	do.	**68**
9	Gospel Hymns Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, with music	do.	**76**
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
	REGISTERS, SCHOOL.		
15	Adams's and Blackman's	do.	**5**
16	Adams's Union School	do.	**8**
17	Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Standard	do.	**5**
18	White's New Common School	do.	**4 $\frac{10}{12}$**
	SLATES.		
19	7 by 11 inches	do.	**295**
20			
21			
22	8 by 12 inches	do.	**290**
23			
24			
	WALL MAPS.		
25	Arizona	No.	**3**
26			
27	California	do.	**3**
28			
29	Hemispheres (outline)	do.	**11**
30			
31	Indian Territory	do.	**6**
32			
33	Kansas	do.	**6**
34			
35	Minnesota	do.	**5**
36			
37	Montana	do.	**6**
38			
39	Nebraska	do.	**2**
40			
41	New Mexico	do.	**2**
42			
43	North America (outline)	do.	**12**
44			
45	North Dakota	do.	**3**
46			

a 72 by 63.
b All maps on spring rollers and in veneer cases.
c Mounted on cloth; common wooden rollers.
d In cases, as per sample of large United States map.
} Arizona and New Mexico, also Oklahoma and Indian Territory, on 1 map, consolidated.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Andrews School Furnishing Co.	David A. Towers.	Gustav A. Albrecht.	Wm. A. Olmsted.	Rand, McNally & Co.	Wm. J. C. Dulany.	J. S. Hammett Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
New York or Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.		
.....	.....	**1.15**	.....	.....	1.20	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.83**	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.28**	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.60**	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.67**	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.90**	.....	6
.....	.....	**3.60**	.....	.....	4.05	.....	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.90**	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*e* **3.10**	.....	9
					3.10		10
					3.10		11
					3.10		12
					3.10		13
					3.10		14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.60**	.....	15
.....	.....	**3.45**	.....	.....	3.60	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5.95**	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5.95**	.....	18
.....	.38	.....	.....	.....	.30	.36	19
	.46						20
	.84						21
.....	.47	.....	.....	.....	.37	.45	22
	.57						23
	.97						24
.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 2.00	.....	.....	25
			(*b*)	*d* **3.00**			26
.....	.....	.....	1.91	*c* 1.00	.....	.....	27
				d **1.90**			28
1.98	.....	.....	*a* 4.97	*c* 1.50	.....	*f* 2.50	29
				d **2.60**			30
.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 1.50	.....	.....	31
				d **2.50**			32
.....	.....	.....	2.10	*c* 1.50	.....	.....	33
				d **2.75**			34
.....	.....	.....	1.91	*c* 1.50	.....	.....	35
				d **2.00**			36
.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 2.00	.....	.....	37
				d **3.00**			38
.....	.....	.....	2.10	*c* 1.00	.....	.....	39
				d **2.00**			40
.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 2.00	.....	.....	41
				d **3.00**			42
1.98	.....	.....	.....	*c* 1.50	.....	*f* 2.50	43
				d **2.60**			44
.....	.....	.....	1.99	*c* 1.50	.....	.....	45
				d **2.00**			46

e 6 samples, $3.10 each; 3 samples 1-4 complete, $4.75; 1-5 complete, $13.75; 1-6 complete, $8.
f Johnson's.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.		Quantity awarded.
	WALL MAPS—continued.		
1	Oklahoma	No	**14**
2			
3	Oregon	do	(*)
4			
5	South Dakota	do	**10**
6			
7	United States, large	do	**32**
8			
9	United States (outline)	do	**8**
10			
11	Washington	do	**2**
12			
13	Wisconsin	do	**5**
14			

* No bids.
c Mounted on cloth; common wooden rollers.
d In cases, as per sample of large United States maps.
} Arizona and New Mexico, also Oklahoma and Indian Territory, on 1 map, consolidated.

aavertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Andrews School Furnishing Co.	David A. Towers.	Gustav A. Albrecht.	Wm. A. Olmsted.	Rand, McNally & Co.	Wm. J. C. Dulany.	J. S. Hammett Co.	Number.
Points of delivery.							
New York or Chicago.	New York.	Chicago.	New York or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	*c* 1.50	.....	.....	1
				d **2.50**			2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
							4
.....	.....	.....	1.99	*c* 1.50	.....	.....	5
				d **2.00**			6
.....	.....	.....	4.97	*c* 3.00	.....	*f* 3.75	7
				d **4.50**		*g* 4.50	8
1.98	.....	.....	.....	*c* 1.50	.....	*f* 2.50	9
				d **2.60**			10
.....	.....	.....	2.10	*c* 1.50	.....	.....	11
				d **2.00**			12
.....	.....	.....	1.94	*c* 1.50	.....	.....	13
				d **2.00**			14

f Johnson's. *g* Standard.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in New York City, under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

Number.	SCHOOL SUPPLIES—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Andrew School Furnishing Co.	Potter & Putman.	David A. Towers.
			Points of delivery.		
			N. Y. or Chicago.	New York.	
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
1	Blackboards, 3 by 4 feet, portable, revolving, complete, No	**35**	6.48	.....	*a* 5.50
2					*a* 7.15
3					*a* 7.15
4	Blackboard erasers ..... doz.	**190**	.58	95.00	**.51**
5			.47		.40½
6			.36		.36
7					
8					
9	Bibles, medium size ..... No.	**124**	.....	.....	.....
10	Call bells ..... do.	**110**	.....	.....	.10
11					.14¾
12					.22¼
13					.52¾
14	Choice Selections, Northend ..... No.	**24**	.....	.....	.....
15	Children's Kitchen Garden, Huntingdon ..... doz.	**7**	.....	.....	.....
	Crayons, chalk:				
16	White, dustless ..... boxes.	**2,300**	.....	.....	.073
17					*j* .34
18					*j* .42
19	Colored, assorted ..... do.	**500**	.....	.....	*j* .20
20					
21					
22	How We Are Governed, Dawes ..... No.	**33**	.....	.....	.....
	Globes, of the World:				
23	Large ..... do.	**10**	.....	.....	.....
24					
25	Medium ..... do.	**10**	.....	.....	.....
26					
27	Good Morals and Gentle Manners, Gow ..... do.	**18**	.....	.....	.....
28	Ink wells ..... doz.	**110**	.....	22.00	.15
29	Elements of Civil Government, Mowry ..... No.	**70**	.....	.....	.....
30	Music books, instruction for organ ..... do.	**75**	.....	.....	.....
31					
32	Pencils, slate, sharpened ..... M.	**212**	.....	.....	.74
33					.90
34	Plaster of paris, in 5-pound tins ..... lbs.	**310**	.....	.....	.....
35	Slated blackboard cloth ..... sq. yds.	**790**	.28	260.70	.48
36			.32½		
37	Slating brushes, first quality ..... No.	**66**	.....	.....	.....
38	Thermometers ..... do.	**240**	.....	.....	.07
39					.08½
40					.10
41					.11
42					.32
43	Venable's Dialogues and Plays, assorted ..... sets.	**11**	.....	.....	.....
44	Wall slating, liquid ..... galls.	**110**	.....	.....	*e* 2.40
45					*f* 1.30
46					*g* .70
47					*h* .40
	Webster's Dictionary:				
48	Common school ..... doz.	**38**	.....	.....	.....
49	Academic ..... do.	**9**	.....	.....	.....
50	International Unabridged ..... No.	**10**	.....	.....	.....
51					
	Practice paper for penmanship:				
52	4,500 quires (*a*) with double lines ..... quires.	**4,500**	.....	56.25	.012
53				36.00	.018
54					
55					
56					
57	4,560 quires (*b*) with single lines ..... do.	**4,560**	.....	57.00	*a*. 012
58				*a* 36.48	*a*. 018
59					
60					
61					
62	Miss Bettes's ruling attachment for blackboards ..... No.	**44**	.....	.....	.....

a No sample. *b* New York delivery. *c* Chicago delivery. *d* Best. *e* Per gallon. *f* Per ½ gallon. *g* Per quart. *h* Per pint. *i* Delivered in New York or Chicago. *j* Per gross. *k* Turpentine. *l* Wood alcohol. *m* Grain alcohol. *n* Indexed. *o* Not indexed. *p* Per set.

advertisement of April 1, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SCHOOL SUPPLIES—Continued.

United States School Furniture Co.	Wm. A. Olmsted.	Rand, McNally & Co.	Wm. J. C. Dulany.	J. S. Hammett Co.	Rudolph Wurlitzer.	Gustav A. Albrecht.	Harry B. Lyford.	Number.
Points of delivery.								
As stated.	New York. or Chicago.	Chicago.	New York.			Chicago.		
b 7.39			**6.38**	*a* 9.50				1
								2
								3
c.55	*d* 3.14	.55	3.25	.54				4
		.60	.75					5
			.60					6
			.50					7
			.40					8
			.30					9
c.74			**1.00**				.99	10
							1.15	11
								12
								13
			.40			**.31**		14
			3.60					15
	c.04⅝		.0449				*i*.07	16
			.0599				*i*.05¼	17
								18
	c.52½		.20	*a*.75			*i*.19	19
	c.21		**.43**	*a*.65			*i*.50	20
							i.63	21
			1.10					22
c 4.00		3.00		*a* 9.00				23
		3.75						24
c 2.25		1.50		*a* 6.00				25
		2.25						26
			.84					27
	.11⅔		**.12**	.40				28
			.65			**.59**		29
			1.00		.60			30
					.45			31
			.60	.85			1.20	32
				1.00			1.00	33
	.05		.20					34
i.33	.28¾		**.35**	.60				35
	.32½							36
	.43		**.25**	*a*.75				37
			.60				.30	38
							.40	39
							.15	40
							.75	41
								42
			p **.75**					43
c 2.27	*k* **1.97**		2.20	4.50				44
	l 2.23							45
	m 2.64							46
								47
			7.18					48
			14.95					49
	n 9.50		**9.25**	8.50				50
	o 8.50							51
			.00⅘	.019⅛				52
			.009	.009				53
			.01⅛					54
			.01⅝					55
			.01⅝					56
			.00⅘	.01½				57
			.009	.009				58
			.01½					59
			.01⅝					60
			.01⅝					61
			1.50					62

SUPPLIES

FOR THE

PACIFIC COAST AGENCIES,

AWARDED IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., UNDER ADVERTISEMENT OF MAY 20, 1896.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

Number.	SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.	Quantity awarded.	Webster Jones.	Henry Mohr.	Thos. E. Atkinson.
			To be delivered in San-Francisco.		
1	Bacon, short, clear sides, medium thickness, to weigh not less than 35 pounds nor more than 50 pounds each, thoroughly cured, well smoked, and well dried out before being packed; sound, sweet, and merchantable, and put up in crates. No boar or stag meat will be received ....lbs..	**22,050**	.....	**.06**	*.07
2	Beans, good merchantable quality, sound and clean, put up in double bags, the inner bag to be of good, substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny....lbs..	**22,960**	.....	.....	.0120
3					.0110
4					.0125
5	Coffee, milled, sound and clean, good quality, delivered in strong double sacks—no charge for sacks—subject to customary trade tare. No sample below No. 6 need be submitted ....lbs..	**17,885**	.2137	.....	.....
6			.1830		
7					
8					
9	Hard bread, best quality used by the Army, put up in strong boxes of 50 pounds each....lbs..	**10,500**	.0278	.....	.....
10			.0268		
11	Hominy, good merchantable quality, sound, clean, put up in double bags, the inner bag of good, substantial burlap, the outer one a gunny....lbs..	**7,070**	.0204	.....	.0260
12	Lard, "prime steam," in tin cans of 10 pounds NET each, packed in strong boxes, not to exceed 100 pounds in any one box....lbs..	**7,395**	.....	.0645	.....
13	Mess pork, well preserved, sound and sweet, in good barrels, with sound heads and well hooped.....bbls..	**10**	.....	**11.25**	*13.25
14	Rolled oats, good quality, in pasteboard boxes of 2 pounds each, packed in cases of from 50 to 60 pounds, pounds	**12,200**	.0290	.....	.0327
15					
16	Rice, good quality, delivered in double bags, the inner bag to be of good, substantial burlap, the outer one of gunny....lbs..	**19,450**	.0309	.....	.0325
17			.0272		
18			.0232		
	Salt:				
19	Coarse, delivered in good double gunnies.....do...	**5,300**	**.3499**	.....	.....
20	Fine, fit for table use, put up in small bags....do...	**18,610**	**.5245**	.....	.....
21	Sugar, to be medium in quality, granulated, in double bags of about 150 pounds capacity, the inner bag to be of good, heavy muslin, the outer one a new gunny, pounds	**58,070**	**.0497¼**	.....	.....
22	Tea, oolong, superior to fine, trade classification ...lbs..	**2,515**	.15	.....	.....
23			**.16**		
24			.17		
25			.18		
26			.19		
27			.20		

* No sample.

advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc., for the Indian Service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

Isidore Lievre.	Jas. A. Folger.	Leon Blum.	Arthur A. Hooper.	A. D. Cutter.	Frederick Tillmann.	Max J. Brandenstein.	Jacob Levi, jr.	Arthur H. Castle.	Leroy Hough.	Louis Getz.	Edward M. Bray.	Thos. C. Chadbourne.	Geo. F. Volkman.	Jno. F. English.	Karl Klan.	Manfred Brandenstein.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.																	
....	....	.0673	....	....	....	....	.0630	....	.06⅛	.066	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	.0125	....	....	**.0114**	....	....	....	.0119	....	....	.0110	....	....	2
														.0150			3
																	4
....	.17⅛	....	.17¼	....	.18¼	.19½	.1684	.18	....	....	....	....	....	....	.17	....	5
	.18		.17		.18		.1659	.1625							**.16¾**		6
	.19½						.1598	.1525									7
	.16½																8
....	....	....	.0280	....	....	....	.0284	....	....	....	....	.0315	....	....	....	....	9
			.0270				.0273										10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**.0234**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
....	....	.0748	....	....	....	....	**.0668½**	....	.0637	.07	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
....	....	11.90	....	....	....	....	....	....	11.00	9.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**.03 1/24**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
							.03⅛										15
....	....	....	.03½	....	....	....	.0324	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.03½	....	16
			.03				.0229								**.02⅔**		17
															.03⅛		18
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.04985	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.0499	....	21
12	.23½	....	.16	....	....	.18	.17	.17	....	....	....	....	.21	....	.15	.18	22
	.21		.12			16	.15¾	.19					.20		.20	.16	23
							.14¾						.18½				24
													.17				25
													.16½				26
													.15				27

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GROCERIES.

Number.	CLASS No. 8. GROCERIES.	Quantity awarded.	Webster Jones.	Ivory F. Littlefield.	Thos. P. Sullivan.	Isidore Lievre.	Jas. A. Folger.	Harry Unna.
		To be delivered in San Francico.						
1	Allspice, ground ..... lbs..	**80**	.0849	....	.....	.10	.12	....
2							.10	
3								
4								
5	Apples, dried, crop of 1896 ..... do...	**11,500**	.0240	....	.....	....	....	....
6								
7	Baking powder, standard quality, in ¼ and ½ pound tins, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each * ..... lbs..	**2,690**	.2348	....	.....	.36	.32½	....
8							.24	
9	Bath brick ..... doz..	**13**	.34	....	.....	....	....	.35
10	Beeswax ..... lbs..	**20**	.....	.35	.....	....	....	....
11	Boxes bluing ..... doz..	**46**	.59	....	.....	1.32	....	....
12								
13	Candles, adamantine, 6's ..... lbs..	**490**	.0848	....	.....	....	....	....
14	Cassia, ground ..... do...	**115**	.0849	....	.....	.10	.15	....
15							.12½	
16								
17								
18	Cloves, ground ..... do...	**35**	.0849	....	.....	.10	.15	....
19							.10	
20								
21								
22	Cornstarch ..... do...	**1,020**	**.04½**	....	.....	.05⅓	....	....
23	Cream tartar ..... do...	**95**	**.15¾**	....	.....	.22	.12½	....
24	Ginger, ground ..... do...	**98**	.0849	....	.....	.10	.15	....
25							.10	
26								
27								
28	Hops, fresh, pressed ..... do...	**80**	**.06½**	....	.....	....	....	....
29	Lye, concentrated ..... doz..	**106**	*g* **.49**	....	.....	....	....	....
30								
31	Matches ..... gross..	**117**	**.1299**	....	.....	....	....	.35
32								.13
33	Mustard, ground ..... lbs..	**150**	.0849	....	.....	.07½	.18	....
34							.12	
35	Peaches, dried, crop of 1896 ..... do...	**13,470**	**.0447**	....	.....	....	....	....
36								
37								
38	Pepper, black, ground ..... do...	**322**	.073	....	.....	.07¼	.12½	....
39							.11	
40								
41								
42	Prunes, dried, crop of 1896 ..... do...	**12,800**	**.0349**	....	.....	....	....	....
43								
44	Soap:							
45	Samples of not less than 5 pounds of each quality submitted must be furnished .. lbs..	**25,690**	.0253½	....	**.0240**	....	....	....
46								
47								
48	Toilet, "Ivory" or equal ..... do...	**3,400**	.07½	....	.0945	....	....	.08½
49								.09¼
50								
51								
	Soda:							
52	Standard quality, in pound tin cans, packed in strong boxes of not more than 100 pounds each ..... lbs..	**230**	**.0549**	....	.....	....	.07	....
53	Washing ..... do...	**2,800**	.01½	....	.....	....	....	....
54	Starch, in boxes not exceeding 40 pounds ... do...	**1,180**	**.0314**	....	.....	....	....	....
	Sirup:							
55	In barrels of not exceeding 43 gallons .. gals..	**700**	.1141	....	.....	....	....	....
56								
57	In 5-gallon IC tin cans, cased ..... do...	**2,710**	.1748	....	.....	....	....	....
58								
	Vinegar, in—							
59	Barrels ..... do...	**240**	.0548	....	.....	....	....	....
60	Kegs ..... do...	**415**	.1399	....	.....	....	....	....

NOTE.—For Wooden Ware etc., see Class 10.

* Baking powder containing alum will not be considered.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.
at which contracts have been awarded.]

GROCERIES.

Arthur A. Hooper.	A. D. Cutter.	Arthur H. Devers.	Frederick Tillmann.	Frederick N. Woods.	Jacob Levi, jr.	Henry Morgenthan.	Charles C. Pennell.	Fred B. Dallam.	Herman Fischbeck.	Arthur H. Castle.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Geo. D. Lucy.	Louis Feldman, jr.	David F. Barker.	Geo. F. Volkman.	Wakefield Baker.	Karl Klan.	Manfred Brandenstein.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.																			
----	----	.15	----	----	.0849	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	**.08**	.06½	1
		.13																	2
		.13																	3
		.11																	4
.02¾	.05½	----	----	----	.0289	----	*e*.04	----	----	**.029**	----	----	----	----	----	----	.03½	----	5
					.0235		*e*.03												6
----	----	*a*.25	.09	----	**.2470**	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	.25½	----	.25	.25	7
			.16																8
----	----	----	----	----	.34	----	----	.32	----	----	----	----	**.32½**	----	----	.35	----	----	9
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	**.31**	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	10
----	----	----	----	----	**.50**	----	----	.53	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1.00	----	11
								.34											12
----	----	----	----	----	**.0699**	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	.08½	----	13
----	----	*c*.25	----	----	**.0849**	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	.09	.11	14
		c.16																	15
		a.23																	16
		a.14																	17
----	----	*c*.15	----	----	.08½	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	.09	**.08**	18
		c.13																	19
		a.13																	20
		a.11																	21
.05	----	----	----	----	.04½	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	.04¼	----	22
----	----	*b*.30	----	----	.16½	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	*f*.17	----	.27	.32	23
----	----	*c*.15	----	----	.0849	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	.09	**.08**	24
		c.13																	25
		a.13																	26
		a.11																	27
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	.08½	----	28
----	----	----	----	----	.74	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	.75	----	29
					g.**49**														30
----	----	----	----	----	.15	----	----	.14	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	31
								.74											32
----	----	----	----	----	.0749	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	.08	**.08**	33
																			34
.05	.04¾	----	----	----	.0395	----	*e*.05½	----	----	.054	----	----	----	----	----	----	.05½	----	35
					.0460		*e*.04½			.044									36
					.0510														37
----	----	*c*.13	----	----	.0724	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	.08	**.07**	38
		c.11																	39
		a.11																	40
		a.09																	41
.04	.04	----	----	.06	.0389	----	*e*.04½	----	----	.0495	----	----	----	----	----	----	.04	----	42
				.04	.0333		*e*.04			.0445									43
										.0395									44
----	----	----	----	----	.0249	.0316	----	----	.02¾	----	----	.0322	----	.0275	----	----	----	----	45
						.0296			.02¼			.0274		.0268					46
												.0255							47
----	----	----	----	----	.14	----	----	.079	.06½	----	----	----	----	.10	----	----	----	----	48
					.10½				.06					.06					49
					.0989														50
					.06½														51
----	----	----	----	----	.05½	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	52
----	----	----	----	----	*d*.**74**	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	53
.03½	----	----	----	----	.0389	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	.03¾	----	54
.12½	----	----	----	----	.1154	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	**.12½**	----	55
					.1049														56
.18½	----	----	----	----	**.1640**	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	57
					.1540														58
----	----	----	----	----	**.0589**	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	59
----	----	----	----	----	**.1624**	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	60

a ½-pound tins. *b* 1 or ½ pound tins. *c* ¼-pound tins. *d* Per 100 pounds. *e* Will not furnish crop of 1896. *f* Based on 1 or ½ pound tins. *g* 53 dozen to Jacob Levi, jr., and 53 dozen to Webster Jones.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

Number.	CLASS No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS.	Quantity awarded.	Frederick W. Dohrmann.	Maurice Block.	Harry Unna.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.		
	Bowls, ironstone:				
1	Pint ..... doz..	**49**	.....	.74	.....
2	Quart ..... do...	**68**	.....	**.89**	.....
3					
	Burners, lamp, heavy:				
4	No. 1 ..... do..	**5**	.58	.50	**.44**
5	No. 2 ..... do...	**33**	.80	.70	**.65**
6	Casters, dinner, metal, or twisted wire frame, with 4 to 6 bottles ..... doz..	**2 4/12**	.....	12.00	.....
7					
8	Chambers, with covers, ironstone ..... do...	**6**	5.40	5.37½	.....
	Crocks, with covers:				
9	1-gallon ..... do...	**13**	2.40	2.40	.....
10	2-gallon ..... do...	**7**	4.80	4.80	.....
11	3-gallon ..... do...	**5**	7.20	7.20	.....
12	Cups, coffee, heavy ironstone ..... do...	**10**	.73	.60	.....
	Cups and saucers, ironstone:				
13	Coffee ..... do...	**137**	.90	.87½	.....
14	Tea ..... do...	**96**	.72	.71	.....
15	Cups, coffee, ironstone ..... do...	**10**	.45	.44	.....
	Dishes, ironstone:				
16	Meat, 14-inch ..... do...	**13 6/12**	3.38	3.25	.....
17	Meat, 16-inch ..... do...	**4**	4.73	4.60	.....
18	Vegetable, without covers ..... do...	**42**	2.08	**1.33**	.....
19				2.00	
20					
	Globes:				
21	Lantern ..... do...	**28 6/12**	.65	.65	.64
22	For tubular street lamps ..... do...	**6**	4.80	4.80	4.35
23	Lamp shades, paper, with wire rims ..... do...	**11**	.60	.50	.47
24					
	Lamps, heavy, glass or metal fount:				
25	Heavy, metal bracket, with burner, chimney, and reflector, complete ..... doz..	**16 6/12**	5.60	**5.25**	.....
26					
27					
28					
29	Table, not over 12 inches high, metal base, with burner and chimney, complete ..... doz..	**9**	4.90	**4.50**	.....
	Lamps:				
30	Student, 1-burner, with burner, shade, and chimney, complete ..... No..	**64**	2.70	2.75	.....
31	Safety, hand, metal, with burner and chimney, complete ..... doz..	**4**	.....	**4.40**	.....
32					
33					
34	Street, tubular, globe, with burner, complete ..... No..	**30**	3.75	.....	3.89

a Brass band and bracket lamps: Are spun, not pressed or stamped out, and guaranteed in every respect; are stronger and more durable. The extra heavy ones are used by United States Navy Department and on men-of-war, and are furnished through the Navy Department at Mare Island.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS.

William S. Ray.	Jacob Unna.	Phillip Lowengart.	Fred B. Dallam.	Leopold Altschul.	Benj. F. Dunham.	Chas. E. Miller.	Martin Bauer.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.									
.....	.....	**.65**	.....	.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.98	.....	.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
				.97½					3
.....	.49	.48	.55	.....	.....	.....	.62	.....	4
.66	.69	.72	.70	.....	.....	.....	.68	.....	5
.....	.....	**6.50**	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
			18.00						7
.....	.....	**4.75**	.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	**1.75**	.....	2.16	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	**3.50**	.....	4.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	**4.75**	.....	6.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	**.53**	.....	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	**.80**	.....	.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	**.66**	.....	.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	**.40**	.....	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	**3.00**	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	**4.20**	.....	4.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	1.78	.....	.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
				1.18					19
				1.72½					20
.....	.65	.60	.....	.70	.59	**.50**	.55	.55	21
.....	.....	**3.35**	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.20	5.23	22
.....	**.41**	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.....	23
	.69								24
.....	.....	5.75	.....	5.25	.....	.....	5.35	.....	25
							8.00		26
							6.75		27
							9.60		28
.....	.....	5.75	.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	**2.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.85	.....	30
.....	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	*a* 4.95	.....	31
							6.80		32
							8.40		33
.....	.....	3.66	.....	.....	.....	3.25	**3.20**	3.90	34

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 9. CROCKERY AND LAMPS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Frederick W. Dohrmann.	Maurice Block.	Harry Unna.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.		
	Lamp chimneys:				
1	Sun-burner, No. 1, extra heavy.....doz..	**75**	.42½	.87½	.75
2			.90		**.80**
3					.84
4	Sun-burner, No. 2, extra heavy.....do...	**294**	.60	1.15	.90
5			1.25		.99
6					1.09
7	For student lamp.....do...	**62**	.40	.37	.35
	Lamp wicks, boiled:				
8	No. 0.....do...	**24**	*a* .25	.....	.02
9	No. 1.....do...	**55**	*a* .35	.....	.02¼
10	No. 2.....do...	**106**	*a* .45	.....	.03⅓
11	For student lamps.....do...	**35**	*a* .50	.15	.....
12	For tubular street lamps.....do...	**26**	*a* .75	.....	.08
13	Lanterns, tubular, safety.....do...	**11**	4.15	.....	4.25
14					
15					
	Pitchers, ironstone:				
16	Pint.....do...	**18**	1.13	1.10	.....
17	Quart.....do...	**20**	1.58	**1.33**	.....
18	Water, 2-quart.....do...	**27**	2.70	2.67	.....
19					
20	Water, for washbowls.....do...	**6**	4.00	4.25	.....
21				3.85	
	Plates, ironstone:				
22	Breakfast, 8¾ to 9 inches.....do...	**67**	.73	.70	.....
23	Dinner, 9½ to 10 inches.....do...	**91**	.81	.80	.....
24	Sauce, 4¾ to 5 inches.....do...	**42**	.34	.33	.....
25					
26	Soup, 9¼ to 9½ inches.....do...	**59**	.81	.72	.....
27					
28	Reflectors, lamp, to match the lamp, 7-inch.....do...	**10**	1.75	**1.60**	.....
29	Salt sprinklers, glass.....do...	**13**	.45	**.35**	.....
30				.40	
31	Tumblers.....do...	**77**	.30	.32½	.....
32				.32½	
33	Washbowls and pitchers, ironstone (24 pieces).....do...	**16** $\frac{4}{12}$	8.00	8.40	.....
34				7.65	

a Per gross.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

CROCKERY AND LAMPS—Continued.

William S. Ray.	Jacob Unna.	Phillip Lowengart.	Fred B. Dallam.	Leopold Altschul.	Benj. F. Dunham.	Edward J. De Hart.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Chas. E. Miller.	Martin Bauer.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.											
.85	.....	.85	.....	.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	.....	1
				.76							2
											3
1.05	.....	**1.05**	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.08	.....	4
				1.13							5
											6
.....	.....	**.30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.....	7
.....	.....	**.02**	.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04	.02	8
.....	.....	.02½	.02¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.05	**.02**	9
.....	.....	.03¼	.03¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.06	**.03**	10
.....	.....	**.04**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.15	.19	11
.....	.....	**.04**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.10	.09½	12
.....	3.99	3.75	4.19	.....	3.95	4.50	**3.50**	4.00	4.20	3.70	13
						4.75			6.50		14
									6.50		15
.....	.....	**.99**	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	1.39	.....	1.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	**2.38**	.....	1.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
				2.35							19
.....	.....	**3.80**	.....	3.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
											21
.....	.....	**.65**	.....	.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	**.75**	.....	.72½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	**.30**	.....	.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
				.33							25
.....	.....	**.65**	.....	.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
				.72½							27
.....	.....	2.00	.....	1.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....	28
.....	.....	.38	.....	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
											30
.....	.....	**.30**	.....	.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
											32
.....	.....	**7.60**	.....	7.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
											34

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

Number.	CLASS No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.	Quantity awarded.	Hamilton Page.	Harry Unna.	Charles M. Wiggins.	Geo. T. Hawley.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
	Baskets:					
1	Clothes, large.....doz..	**8**	.....	7.19	.....	.....
2				13.50		
3				15.00		
4	Measuring, ½-bushel.....do...	**3 6/12**	.....	2.40	.....	.....
5	Measuring, 1-bushel.....do...	**4**	.....	6.75	.....	.....
6				5.89		
7	Blacking, shoe.....boxes..	**1,260**	.....	.036	.....	.....
8				.03¼		
9				.02¾		
10						
	Bowls, wooden, chopping, round, packed in cases:					
11	15-inch.....doz..	**3 9/12**	.....	1.75	.....	.....
12	18-inch.....do...	**3-12**	.....	2.75	.....	.....
13				3.75		
	Brooms:					
14	To weigh not less than 27 pounds per dozen, in bundles of one dozen, matted in burlaps; samples of one dozen required.....doz..	**113**	.....	2.15	.....	.....
15				2.20		
16				2.25		
17						
18						
19						
20	Whisk.....do...	**23 6/12**	.....	*e* .85	.....	.....
21				*e* 1.05		
22						
23	Bureaus, 3 drawers, burlaped, and crated, not over two in each crate.....No..	**59**	**3.75**	3.90	.....	.....
24			6.00	5.25		
25				7.25		
	Chairs:					
26	Reed-seat, close wove.....doz..	**20 6/12**	**8.00**	*a* 9.75	.....	.....
27	Wood, bow-back, 4 spindles to back.....do...	**27**	**6.25**	*a* 7.75	.....	.....
28						
29	Wood, office, bow-back and arms, with rod.do...	**4 9/12**	**18.00**	*a* 19.00	.....	.....
30	Churns, 5-gallon, barrel pattern, revolving....No..	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Clocks, pendulum, 8-day.....do...	**48**	.....	*b* 2.95	3.58	.....
32				*b* 3.15		
33				*b* 3.20		
	Clotheslines:					
34	Galvanized wire, not smaller than 3/16 inch, in lengths of 100 feet, per 100 feet.....feet..	**7,500**	.....	.19	.....	**1.43**
35						
36						
37	Rope.....No..	**12**	.....	.07	.....	.....
38	Clothespins.....gross..	**156**	.....	**.109**	.....	.....
39	Desks, office, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No..	**4**	.....	14.45	.....	.....
	Desks, school:					
40	With seats, double, No. 2, for scholars 15 to 18 years old.....No..	**16**	.....	4.05	**3.69**	.....
41	With seats, double, No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....No..	**24**	.....	3.95	3.59	.....
42	Back seats, for double, No. 3.....do...	**4**	.....	3.50	**2.69**	.....
43	With seats, single, No. 3, for scholars 13 to 15 years old.....No..	**28**	.....	3.00	2.62	.....
44	With seats, single, No. 4, for scholars 11 to 13 years old.....No..	**58**	.....	2.85	**2.59**	.....
45	With seats, single, No. 5, for scholars 8 to 11 years old.....No..	**46**	.....	2.75	2.49	.....
46	With seats, single, No. 6, for scholars 5 to 7 years old.....No..	**31**	.....	2.75	2.47	.....
47	Back seats, for single, No. 3.....do...	**7**	.....	2.65	2.43	.....
48	Back seats, for single, No. 4.....do...	**11**	.....	2.65	2.43	.....
49	Back seats, for single, No. 5.....do...	**12**	.....	2.55	2.38	.....
50	Desks, teacher's, medium size and quality, burlaped and crated.....No..	**8**	6.00	**6.50**	8.25	.....
51				7.50		

a These prices are for packing chairs in burlaps and corded as per specifications on page 2 of bid. If packed in heavy paper as furnished last year, I will furnish the above chairs 90 cents per dozen less.

b If furnished without alarm attachment, the price will be 25 cents less each.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE.

Jacob Unna.	Louis E. Lake.	Charles F. Weber.	Fred B. Dallam.	Henry Seller.	Benj. F. Dunham.	Solomon Openheimer.	Louis Feldmann, jr.	Charles E. Miller.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.											
6.49	8.45	.....	8.29	.....	.....	.....	9.60	.....	.....	.....	1
			7.19								2
											3
2.49	.....	.....	**2.37**	.....	.....	.....	2.40	.....	.....	.....	4
3.24	5.95	.....	6.49	.....	.....	.....	**5.75**	.....	.....	.....	5
											6
.03¼	c **.03¼**	.....	.02⅜	.....	.....	.....	.03¼	.....	.....	.03½	7
.04	.03¼		.02⅛							c **.03¼**	8
.04¾											9
.06¼											10
2.80	1.95	.....	1.84	.....	.....	.....	**1.73**	.....	.....	1.75	11
3.80	.....	.....	3.40	.....	.....	.....	4.80	.....	.....	**3.00**	12
											13
2.40	d **1.99**	.....	2.09	2.25	.....	.....	2.30	.....	.....	2.85	14
			d **1.99**							2.50	15
			1.98							2.25	16
										2.20	17
										2.10	18
										1.85	19
.74	.85	.....	.75	1.00	.....	.....	.85	.....	.....	.90	20
										1.10	21
										1.40	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
											24
											25
.....	.....	8.72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	6.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
		5.96									28
.....	.....	19.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	**3.00**	30
.....	.....	3.14	3.59	.....	**2.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
		3.24			3.00						32
											33
.16	.15	.....	.27	.20	.....	.41½	.20	1.70	1.44	.20	34
			.19	.25						.14	35
				.50							36
.....	.....	.....	.12	.....	.....	.....	.15	.....	.....	**.07**	37
.11	.13	.....	.11	.....	.....	.....	.11	.15	.....	.11	38
.....	.....	**14.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	3.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	**3.55**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	**2.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	**2.45**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	**2.45**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	**2.30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	**2.30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	**2.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	7.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
											51

c 630 boxes awarded to each, Louis E. Lake and Wakefield Baker.
d 57 dozen to Louis E. Lake; 56 dozen to Fred B. Dallam.
e No sample.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 10. FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Hamilton Page.	David S. Klopstock.	Harry Unna.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Jacob Unna.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.				
	Machines, sewing:						
1	Family, with cover and accessories, number	**13**	.....	.....	.....	*a* 26.00	.....
2						*a* 28.00	
3	Tailor's, with attachments ....do...	**3**	.....	.....	.....	*a* **30.00**	.....
	Mattresses, excelsior, cotton top, packed in burlaps, crated, not over 4 in a crate:						
4	Double, 6 by 4 feet, not less than 45 pounds each ....No..	**114**	2.50	2.50	2.34	.....	.....
5				2.25			
6				**2.00**			
7	Single, 6 by 3 feet, not less than 35 pounds each ....No..	**206**	2.05	2.05	1.75	.....	.....
8				1.90			
9				**1.65**			
	Measures, wood, iron bound, or all iron, cased:						
10	1-peck ....doz..	**7-12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	½-bushel ....do...	**1 $\frac{10}{12}$**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Mop sticks ....do...	**32**	.....	.....	.78	.....	.75
13					.85		.80
14							
15	Pails, wood, three iron hoops, heavy, stable pattern ....doz..	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50
16							
	Pillows, 20 by 30 inches, 3 pounds each, curled hair, or mixed filling, packed in burlaps, and crated, not over 20 in a						
17	crate ....No..	**555**	.60	.95	.53	.....	.....
18				.75	.63		
19				.65	.73		
20				**.50**			
21				.35			
22				.35			
23	Rolling pins, 2¼ by 13 inches, exclusive of handles ....doz..	**2 $\frac{6}{12}$**	.....	.....	.72	.....	.....
24							
	Rope, manilla:						
25	⅜-inch ....lbs..	**1,020**	.....	.....	.....	.078	.....
26	½-inch ....do...	**1,255**	.....	.....	.....	.073	.....
27	⅝-inch ....do...	**475**	.....	.....	.0749	.073	.....
28	¾-inch ....do...	**609**	.....	.....	.0749	.073	.....
29	1-inch ....do...	**750**	.....	.....	.....	.073	.....
30	1¼-inch ....do...	**500**	.....	.....	.....	.078	.....
31	1½-inch ....do...	**200**	.....	.....	.....	.078	.....
32	2-inch ....do..	**600**	.....	.....	.....	.078	.....
33	Stools, wood ....doz..	**16 $\frac{2}{12}$**	.....	.....	6.50	.....	.....
34	Washboards, double zinc, in bundles of 1 dozen, with 2 cleats 2 by ⅜ inch each side of bundle ....doz..	**14 $\frac{8}{12}$**	.....	.....	2.49	.....	2.35
35							
36							
37							
38	Washstands, wood, papered and crated, not over 4 in a crate ....No..	**12**	2.05	.....	**1.99**	.....	.....
39					2.48		
40	Washing machines, No. 3 ....do...	**24**	.....	.....	**2.90**	.....	.....
41	Washtubs, cedar, three hoops, in nests of three largest sizes ....doz..	**2 $\frac{4}{12}$**	.....	.....	7.85	.....	.....
42							
43	Wringers, clothes, "Universal" or equal:						
44	No. 1 ....No..	**34**	.....	.....	2.99	.....	4.00
45							
46	No. 2 ....do...	**8**	.....	.....	1.99	.....	1.40
47							1.75
48							

NOTE.—See also Class 17, Hardware. *a* Domestic.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

FURNITURE AND WOODEN WARE—Continued.

Louis E. Lake.	Fred B. Dallam.	Henry Seller.	Benj. F. Dunham.	Louis Feldmann, jr.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Wakefield Baker.	Charles E. Miller.	Harry S. Brooks.	Charles F. Weber.	Frank H. Keyes.	Edward J. De Hart.	Number.
To be delivered in San Erancisco.												
.....	.....	.....	**18.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
												2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
												5
												6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
												8
												9
.....	**12.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	**15.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.75	1.20	1.00	.....	.78	.....	.89	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.85	.86			.90		.95						13
.95	.77											14
7.45	5.00	.....	.....	**4.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
	4.50											16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
												18
												19
												20
												21
												22
.....	.67	.....	.....	.....	.80	**.62**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
					.65							24
.....	.0798	.....	.....	.0820	.....	**.074**	.0755	.....	.....	.07⅝	.07⅜	25
.....	.0748	.....	.....	.0770	.....	.071	**.0705**	.....	.....	.07⅛	.07¼	26
.....	.0749	.....	.....	.0770	.....	.071	**.0705**	.....	.....	.07⅛	.07¼	27
.....	.0749	.....	.....	.0770	.....	.071	**.0705**	.....	.....	.07⅛	.07¼	28
.....	.0749	.....	.....	.0770	.....	.071	**.0705**	.....	.....	.07⅛	.07¼	29
.....	.0749	.....	.....	.09½	.....	.071	**.0705**	.....	.....	.....	.07¼	30
.....	.0749	.....	.....	.09½	.....	.071	**.0705**	.....	.....	.....	.07¼	31
.....	.0749	.....	.....	.09½	.....	.071	**.0705**	.....	.....	.....	.07¼	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4.96**	.....	.....	33
1.95	2.75	2.50	2.75	2.50	3.00	2.75	**1.85**	3.60	.....	.....	.....	34
2.10	2.49				2.12	2.35						35
	2.10					2.65						36
	1.80					2.00						37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
												39
.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.12½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
1.39	8.19	.....	.....	8.25	.....	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
2.19	**7.55**			7.85		6.60						42
	5 60											43
3.39	2.13	.....	1.17	3.50	.....	1.70	**2.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
	2.75			4.25								45
1.39	2.20	.....	.....	1.75	.....	2.25	**1.25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
1.69	1.34			1.50								47
	1.20											48

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	Harry Unna.	Frank C. Howe.	Jacob Unna.	William Davis.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
	Bits, loose, ring, snaffle, malleable iron, X. C., 2½-inch:					
1	Jointed ..... doz..	**11**	.....	1.00	.....	**.54**
2	Stiff ..... do...	**2 4/12**	.....	1.00	.....	**.54**
3	Blankets, horse ..... No..	**28**	.....	1.25	.....	.71
4						1.09
5						.99
6						
7	Bridles, riding ..... doz..	* **2**	.....	13.00	.....	4.90
8						10.40
9	Brushes, horse, leather backs ..... do...	**4 8/12**	2.15	8.00	1.99	7.40
10			3.75		3.99	
11					5.99	
	Buckles, malleable iron, X. C.:					
12	Breast strap, snaps and buckles, 1½-inch.. gross..	**1 1/12**	.....	.....	.....	**7.94**
13	Bar rein, ⅝-inch ..... do...	**6-12**	.....	.....	.....	.64
14	Bar rein, ¾-inch ..... do...	**9-12**	.....	.....	.....	.74
15	Bar rein, 1-inch ..... do...	**2 3/12**	.....	.....	.....	1.39
	Buckles, harness, Sensible, malleable iron, X. C.:					
16	⅝-inch ..... gross..	**2**	.....	1.25	.....	.54
17	¾-inch ..... do...	**1 3/12**	.....	1.50	.....	.64
18	⅞-inch ..... do...	**1 3/12**	.....	2.00	.....	.94
19	1-inch ..... do...	**3 2/12**	.....	2.50	.....	.99
20	1¼-inch ..... do...	**3 3/12**	.....	.....	.....	1.44
21	1½-inch ..... do...	**9-12**	.....	.....	.....	2.44
	Buckles, roller, girth, malleable iron, X. C.:					
22	1½-inch ..... do...	**2 9/12**	.....	.....	.....	1.44
	Buckles, roller harness, malleable iron, X. C.:					
23	⅝-inch ..... do...	**2**	.....	1.00	.....	.54
24	¾-inch ..... do...	**3 6/12**	.....	1.10	.....	.64
25	⅞-inch ..... do...	**7**	.....	1.25	.....	.69
26	1-inch ..... do...	**4 6/12**	.....	1.50	.....	.79
27	1¼-inch ..... do...	**5**	.....	2.00	.....	1.14
28	1¾-inch ..... do...	**4 6/12**	.....	3.00	.....	1.74
	Buckles, trace, malleable iron:					
29	1¼-inch ..... pairs..	**24**	.....	.....	.....	**.10**
30						.07
31	1½-inch ..... do...	**34**	.....	.....	.....	**.11**
32						.08
33	1¾-inch ..... do...	**68**	.....	.....	.....	**.12**
34						.09
35	2-inch ..... do...	**64**	.....	.....	.....	**.11**
36						.11
37	Chains, halter, with snap, 4½ feet, No. 0 ..... doz..	**1 9/12**	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Cinchas ..... do...	**1 2/12**	.....	7.00	.....	1.90
39						3.70
	Cockeyes, screwed, japanned:					
40	1½-inch ..... do...	**4**	.....	.70	.....	**.24**
41	1¾-inch ..... do...	**2**	.....	.80	.....	**.34**
42	2-inch ..... do...	**10**	.....	1.00	.....	.39
	Collars:					
43	Horse, medium, 17 to 19 inches, by half inches, doz	**5 3/12**	.....	24.00	.....	**16.49**
44						17.49
45	Horse, large, 19½ to 21 inches, by half inches, doz	**4 3/12**	.....	.....	.....	**16.99**
46						17.99
47	Mule, 15 to 16½ inches, by half inches ..... doz..	**10-12**	.....	.....	.....	**16.49**
48						17.49
49	Currycombs, tinned iron, 8 bars ..... do...	**10 3/12**	1.00	.....	.....	1.19
50			**.95**			
51			.73			
52	Halters ..... do...	*a* **7**	.....	12.50	.....	7.44

* Shipped from Albuquerque School for $7.13 per dozen.

under advertisement of May 29, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.

Louis E. Lake.	Fred B. Dallam.	Frank M. Gilham.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Chas. C. Nichols.	Wakefield Baker.	Edward J. De Hart.	Charles E. Miller.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.									
.....	.....	.60	.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.60	.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.75	**.95**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
		1.00							4
		.55							5
		.75							6
.....	.....	7.25	9.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
									8
2.76	5.60	10.50	3.25	.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	9
	2.90	12.00				2.00			10
	2.30	3.00							11
.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	**.74**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	**.98**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	**1.30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	**.49**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	**.74**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	**.90**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	.....	**1.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
.....	.....	.....	**1.80**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	**2.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	**1.60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	**.49**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	**.65**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	**.74**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	**.89**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	**1.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	**1.98**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
									30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
									32
.....	.....	.....	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
									34
.....	.....	.....	.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
									36
.....	.....	.....	2.40	1.57	.....	**1.50**	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	**3.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
									39
.....	.....	.30	.31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.35	.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.40	**.38**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	16.20	15.00	.....	25.50	.....	.....	.....	43
									44
.....	.....	16.20	16.00	.....	25.50	.....	.....	.....	45
									46
.....	.....	16.20	14.00	.....	25.50	.....	.....	.....	47
									48
1.19	1.20	.....	.....	1.92	.....	.70	1.25	1.00	49
	.98					.97			50
	.72					1.10			51
.....	.....	7.35	8.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52

a Shipped from Albuquerque School for $7.49 per dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 11. SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Frank C. Howe.	William Davis.	John S. Brown.	Frank M. Gilham.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
1	Hames, Concord, size 18 and 20 inches, wood, short clip.....pairs..	**136**	.65	**.32½**	.....	.65
2				.49		.34
	Harness, double:					
3	Complete, with breeching, Concord hames, sets.....	**95**	.....	20.39	.....	*a* **19.75**
4				19.73		
5	Complete, without breeching, Concord hames.....sets..	**12**	.....	16.98	.....	**16.45**
6				16.74		
7	Plow, with back band and collars, Concord hames.....sets..	**16**	.....	**9.89**	.....	11.20
8				9.44		
	Leather:					
9	Calfskin .....lbs..	**665**	.....	.....	.58	.....
10					.52½	
11	Harness (15 to 22 pounds per side)....do...	**1,767**	.30	.....	.32	.33
12			.27		.29	.28
13						
14	Kip (about 5-pound sides).....do...	**360**	.....	.....	.38	.....
15						
16	Lace (per pound).....sides..	**37**	.....	.....	**.37**	.11
17						
18	Sole, hemlock.....lbs..	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Sole, oak.....do...	**1,680**	.....	.....	.22	.23
20					.20	.22
21	Padhooks, band, X. C.....gross..	**2**	.....	**5.88**	.....	.....
22	Padscrews, X. C.....do...	**1**	.....	**1.70**	.....	.....
23	Rivets, hame, Norway, malleable, ⅞-inch...lbs..	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rings:					
24	Halter .....gross..	**3**	3.50	.98	.....	1.20
25	Harness, X. C., ¾-inch.....do...	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Harness, X. C., ⅞-inch.....do...	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Harness, X. C., 1-inch.....do...	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Harness, X. C., 1¼-inch.....do...	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Harness, X. C., 1½-inch.....do...	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Harness, X. C., 1¾-inch.....do...	**5**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rosettes, nickel plate:					
31	1½-inch.....do...	**3 6/12**	.....	**1.48**	.....	3.00
32	2-inch.....do...	**1**	.....	2.90	.....	2.75
33	Saddles .....No..	**6**	7.50	8.24	.....	9.00
34				9.99		**14.50**
35	Sheepskins, for shoe linings.....doz..	**6 4/12**	.....	.....	.....	.....
36						
37						
	Snaps, harness, X. C.:					
38	⅞-inch.....gross..	**5**	2.50	1.74	.....	**1.95**
39	1-inch.....do...	**7**	2.75	1.99	.....	**2.15**
40	1¼-inch.....do...	**3 6/12**	4.50	3.24	.....	**3.45**
41	Spots, silvered, 1-inch.....do...	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Surcingles.....doz..	**4 8/12**	6.00	1.99	.....	**1.30**
43						5.25
44	Swivels, bridle, X. C., loop ⅝-inch.....gross..	**6-12**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Terrets, band, X. C.:					
45	1½-inch.....doz..	**4**	1.25	.48	.....	.40
46	1⅝-inch.....do...	**4**	1.50	.49	.....	.50
47	Winkers, ¾-inch, Sensible, 2 seams, patent leather.....doz..	**5**	.....	1.74	.....	.....
	Wax:					
48	Saddler's.....lbs..	**24**	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Shoemaker's, small ball.....balls..	**300**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Additional for Salem School.					
	Buckles, trace, X. C.:					
50	⅞-inch.....gross..	**2**	.....	1.74	.....	.....
51	1-inch.....do...	**3**	.....	1.99	.....	1.70
52	Leather, trace, heavy, No. 1.....lbs..	**400**	.....	.....	.38	.....
53	Snaps, harness, X. C., 1½-inch.....gross..	**1**	.....	3.49	.....	.....

* No hemlock in the market. Added to leather, sole, oak, next below.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

SADDLES, HARNESS, LEATHER, ETC.—Continued.

Benjamin F. Dunham.	Charles C. Nichols.	Thomas R. Hayes.	Solomon Openheimer.	Charles E. Miller.	Wakefield Baker.	Milton H. Cook.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.							
		.36					1
		.53					2
		a **19.75**					3
							4
		17.35					5
							6
		9.60					7
							8
	.5489	.63					9
	.4798						10
	.2694	**.24**					11
	.2498	.24					12
	.2085						13
	.3824	**.39**					14
	.3785						15
.39½	.4024	.54	.16	.21	.50	.40	16
	.3999		24⅓				17
							18
	.223	**.19**					19
	.202						20
		16.50					21
		1.90					22
		.22					23
		1.10			1.30		24
		.45					25
		.55					26
		.65					27
		1.20					28
		1.30					29
		1.75					30
		1.60					31
		2.35					32
		6.25					33
							34
	2.98	3.20					35
	3.54						36
	3.49						37
		2.10			2.10		38
		2.40			2.25		39
		3.60			3.45		40
		1.10					41
		1.75					42
							43
		2.25					44
		.60					45
		.60					46
		1.80					47
		.10					48
		.60					49
		2.60					50
		2.70					51
	.3595	**.32**					52
		4.20			4.00		53

a 27 sets to F. M. Gilham; 26 sets to T. R. Hayes, at $19.75 per set; 42 sets to Albuquerque School, at $15.18 per set.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	Quantity awarded.	William S. Miller.	Ivory S. Littlefield.	Harry Unna.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Frank C. Howe.	Jacob Unna.	William Davis.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.						
1	Augers, post-hole, 9-inch ..... No..	**2**				.55			
2	Axle grease (2 dozen boxes in case), per doz.. doz..	**126**	**.49½**	.60			.65	.72½	.54⅞
3				.50					
4	Bags, grain, seamless, 2½-bushel, not less than 12 pounds per dozen ..... doz..	**20**							
5	Cradles, grain, 4 fingers, with scythes, packed in cases ..... doz..	**1 6/12**				24.50			
	Cultivators:								
6	1-horse, iron frame, 5 blades, with wheel. No..	**5**							
7	Walking, 2-horse ..... do...	**1**							
8	Diggers, post-hole, steel blade, iron handle, or 2 steel blades with 2 wooden handles ..... No..	**14**				.64			
9	Feed cutters ..... do...	**2**							
	Forks, c. s., packed in cases:								
10	Hay, 3 oval tines, 5½-foot handles ..... doz..	**9 6/12**				4.50			
11	Hay, 4 oval tines, 5½-foot handles ..... do...	**9 6/12**				6.80			
12	Manure, 4 oval tines, long handles ..... do...	**4**				6.00			
13	Manure, 5 oval tines, long handles, strapped ferrule ..... doz..	**4**				9.10			
	Handles (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases:								
14	Ax, 36-inch, hickory, all white ..... doz..	**135**			.94	**1.00**			
15									
16	Hay fork, 5½ feet	**8 6/12**				1.75			
17	Pick, 36-inch, No. 1 ..... doz..	**13**			1.45	1.40			
	Handles, plow:								
18	Left-hand ..... do...	**7 6/12**				3.50			
19	Right-hand ..... do...	**7 6/12**				3.50			
	Handles (samples of 1 dozen required), packed in cases:								
20	Shovel, long ..... doz..	**6 6/12**				1.35			
21	Spade ..... do...	**4**				1.35			
22	Harrow teeth, square, ⅝ by 10 inches, headed. lbs..	**900**							
23	Harrows, 40 teeth, ⅝ by 10 inches, headed, with drawbar and clevises ..... No..	**12**							
	Hoes, c. s:								
24	Garden, solid shank, 8-inch ..... doz..	**25**				4.30			
25	Grub, oval eye, No. 2 ..... do...	**10**				**4.20**			
26	Knives, hay ..... do...	**1 8/12**				**4.50**			
27	Machines, mowing, singletrees, doubletrees, and neck yoke, complete, with 2 dozen extra sections ..... No..	**13**							
28									
29	Mattocks, ax, c. s ..... doz..	**5**				5.50			
30	Oxbow keys, 2-inch ..... do...	**2**				.55			
31	Oxbows, 2-inch ..... do...	**1**				6.00			
32	Picks, earth, steel-pointed, assorted, 5 to 6 pounds, dozen	**6 3/12**				4.70			
	Plows, c. s., 2-horse, with extra share:								
33	10-inch ..... No..	**61**							
34	12-inch ..... do...	**6**							
35	14-inch ..... do...	**36**							
	Plows, breaking, with rolling coulter, gauge wheel, and extra share:								
36	12 inch ..... No..	**3**							
37	14-inch ..... do...	**4**							
38	Plow, shovel, double, with iron beam ..... do...	**1**							
	Plowshares:								
39	50 No. of .038, 20 No. of 5/28, for Jno. Deere plow ..... No..	**70**							
40	7/30, for Benecia plow ..... do...	**10**							

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Louis E. Lake.	Fred B. Dallam.	Henry Seller.	Edward B. Flint.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Edward J. De Hart.	Chas. E. Miller.	Wakefield Baker.	Sidney J. Conger.	Richard N. Nason.	Jno. Simonds.	Josiah E. Allison.	Frank H. Keyes.	Fred W. Vaughan.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.															
				.55			.55	**.45**							1
	.89				.95	1.10	.70	.75		.85					2
	.82					1.15	.50	.65		.50					3
	2.98														4
				25.00				**24.00**							5
								2.40	2.75						6
								16.00							7
				.74		10.00	1.75	**.63**							8
								5.60							9
				4.75			**4.32**	5.00							10
				7.25			**6.57**	7.00							11
				6.00			**5.62**	6.00							12
				8.85			**8.75**	9.00							13
1.45	.93	1.00		1.27			1.30	1.20			2.93				14
		2.00					1.05								15
							1.75	**1.25**							16
	1.31			1.45		1.75	1.89	1.50							17
			6.00	8.75				**3.00**							18
			6.00	8.75				**3.00**							19
				1.30		1.50	1.32½	**1.25**							20
				1.30		1.50	1.32½	**1.25**							21
							.0245	**.0229**							22
								8.00							23
				3.97			4.63	4.25							24
				4.37		4.75	4.60	4.30							25
				5.70		8.00	5.50	4.95							26
								b **33.70**				*a* 40.00	30.00		27
													35.00		28
				5.48		4.75	6.20	**5.33**							29
							.55	**.45**							30
							4.50	**4.50**							31
				4.30		5.50	4.80	4.40							32
								6.14				6.65		6.20	33
								7.39						7.50	34
								8.24						8.25	35
								9.74						9.80	36
								9.94						10.05	37
								2.50	1.90					**2.00**	38
								d **2.00**						*c* **2.25**	39
								2.00				1.65			40

a 5 only. *b* 4 feet 6 inches cutter bar. *c* Bids on 50 only. *d* 20 only.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 12. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Edward B. Flint.	Wakefield Baker.	Josiah E. Allison.	William S. Ray.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
	Plow beams, for—		*a*			
1	10-inch plow .....No..	**25**	1.25	**1.65**	.....	.....
2			1.75			
3			3.00			
4	12-inch plow.....do...	**6**	1.25	**1.95**	.....	.....
5			1.75			
6			3.00			
7	14-inch plow.....do...	**14**	1.50	**2.75**	.....	.....
8			2.00			
9			3.00			
10	12-inch breaking plow .....do...	**4**	2.00	**2.25**	.....	.....
11			2.50			
12			3.50			
13	14-inch breaking plow .....do...	**30**	2.00	**2.65**	.....	.....
14			2.50			
15			3.50			
	Pumps:					
16	Iron, open top, pitcher spout, 3-inch cylinder.....No..	**9**	.....	.....	.....	1.30
17	Wooden .....do...	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rakes:					
18	Hay, sulky, not less than 20 teeth.....do...	**5**	.....	.....	14.00	.....
19					16.00	
20					20.00	
21	Hay, wood, 10 or 12 teeth, 2 bows.....doz..	**5 6/12**	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Malleable iron, handled, 12 teeth .....do...	**29**	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Scoops, grain, medium quality, No. 4, in bundles, extra tied .....doz..	**3 3/12**	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Scythes, grass, assorted, 36 to 40 inches, packed in cases .....doz..	**10**	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Scythe snaths .....do...	**9**	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Scythestones .....do...	**14**	.....	.....	.....	.....
27						
28	Seed drill and cultivators .....No..	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Seeders, broadcast, for 2-horse wagon.....do...	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Shovels, steel, not less than 55 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:					
30	Long-handled, No. 2, round point .....doz..	**18 4/12**	.....	.....	.....	.....
31						
32	Short-handled, No. 2, square point .....do...	**2 6/12**	.....	.....	.....	.....
33						
	Spades, steel, No. 3, not less than 60 pounds per dozen, in bundles, extra tied:					
34	Long-handled .....doz..	**8**	.....	.....	.....	.....
35						
36	Short-handled .....do...	**5**	.....	.....	.....	.....
37						
38	Swamp (or bush) hooks, handled .....do...	**5**	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Wheelbarrows, all iron, No. 4, tubular or equal, number	**25**	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Twine, binder.....lbs..	**500**	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Yokes, ox, large, oiled and painted .....No..	**5**	.....	.....	.....	.....
42						

NOTE.—For fence wire and other agricultural articles, see Class No. 17—Hardware.
a No samples.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Continued.

George T. Hawley.	Charles F. Tay.	Frank H. Keyes.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Edward J. De Hart.	Solomon Openheimer.	Charles E. Miller.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.									
									1
									2
									3
									4
									5
									6
									7
									8
									9
									10
									11
									12
									13
									14
									15
	1.10				1.31			1.43	16
5.50									17
		13.00					*b* 20.00		18
							c 17.90		19
									20
1.60			1.65			1.55	**1.50**		21
2.45			2.48			**2.37½**	2.45		22
6.40			6.50	9.00		6.60	**6.25**		23
4.25			4.35			4.30	4.37½		24
5.75			**5.50**	6.00		5.60	5.65		25
.27			.28			.35	**.20**		26
							.27½		27
							5.60		28
							12.50		29
5.00			5.00	6.50		**5.00**	5.00		30
				7.00		5.75	5.50		31
5.00			5.00	7.25		5.00	**5.00**		32
						5.75	5.50		33
5.00			5.00	6.50		**5.00**	5.00		34
				7.00		5.75	5.50		35
5.00			**5.00**	6.75		5.00	5.00		36
				7.25		5.75	5.50		37
7.00			7.25	9.00		7.10	7.25		38
5.40			5.20			5.35	**4.25**		39
		.07½					**.074**		40
8.00							**7.00**		41
							7.25		42

b Buffalo Pitts, steel wheel, frames, teeth, etc.
c Grange, steel wheel, frames, teeth, etc.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

Number.	CLASS NO. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS. [All glass must be Eastern or New York classification, "A" quality. Bidders are requested to quote prices for single thick and double thick. See also Class 17, Hardware.]	Quantity awarded.	William S. Miller.	Henry Mohr.	Charles M. Yates.	Ivory F. Littlefield.	
			To be delivered in San Francisco.				
1	Borax ..... lbs..	**505**	.....	....	.....	.07	.....
2	Chrome yellow, in oil, in 1 and 2 pound tins cased .. do...	**290**	.....	....	.10	.14	.....
3							
4	Coal tar ..... galls..	**131**	.....	....	**14½**	.18	.....
	Glass, window:					(*d*)	(*e*)
5	8 by 10 ..... boxes..	**2**	.....	....	.....	1.60	2.15
6	9 by 12 ..... do...	**6**	.....	....	.....	1.60	2.15
7	9 by 14 ..... do...	**4**	.....	....	.....	1.60	2.15
8	10 by 12 ..... do...	**14**	.....	....	.....	1.60	2.15
9	10 by 14 ..... do...	**10**	.....	....	.....	1.60	2.15
10	10 by 16 ..... do...	**15**	.....	....	.....	1.85	2.60
11	10 by 18 ..... do...	**5**	.....	....	.....	1.85	2.60
12	12 by 14 ..... do...	**14**	.....	....	.....	1.85	2.60
13	12 by 16 ..... do...	**7**	.....	....	.....	1.85	2.60
14	12 by 18 ..... do...	**16**	.....	....	.....	1.85	2.60
15	12 by 28 ..... do...	**4**	.....	....	.....	1.85	2.60
16	12 by 36 ..... do...	**6**	.....	....	.....	**2.30**	3.25
17	14 by 20 ..... do...	**9**	.....	....	.....	1.85	2.60
18	16 by 22 ..... do...	**6**	.....	....	.....	1.85	2.60
19	16 by 24 ..... do...	**7**	.....	....	.....	1.85	2.60
20	Glazier's glass cutters ..... No..	**7**	.....	....	.....	**4.00**	.....
21	Glue, carpenter's, medium quality ..... lbs..	**25**	.....	....	.11	.10	.....
22							
23	Japan, in cans, cased ..... galls..	**6**	.....	....	**.54**	.75	.....
24	Lampblack, in 1-pound papers ..... lbs..	**42**	.....	....	**.08¼**	.20	.....
25						.09¾	
26						.05½	
	Lead:						
27	Red, standard quality, dry, not over 100 pounds in a keg or box ..... lbs..	**960**	.05½	....	.05⅝	.05½	.....
28	White, in oil, pure and best, not over 100 pounds in a keg ..... lbs..	**8,100**	.05½	....	.05¾	**.05½**	.....
29					.05⅞		
30	Oakum ..... do...	**100**	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
31	Ocher, rochelle, in oil, in 1 and 2 lb. tins, cased .. do...	**90**	.....	....	.06	.....	.....
	Oil, in cans, cased:						
32	Cylinder, Capital or equal ..... galls..	**20**	*a*.45	....	.37½	.40	.....
33			*b*.51				
34	Harness ..... do...	**27**	*a*.25	....	.59	.50	.....
35			*b*.35				
36	Kerosene, water-white, flashing point above 115° F. by the standard instruments of the State boards of health of Michigan and New York, in 5-gallon tin cans, (sample of 1 gallon required) ..... galls..	**8,360**	**.17½**	....	.....	.....	.....
37	Lard, good quality ..... do...	**412**	*a*.**49½**	.50	.54	.50	.....
38			*b*.55½				
39							
40	Linseed, boiled ..... do...	**725**	*a*.52	....	.51	**.53**	.....
41			*b*.58				
42	Linseed, raw ..... do...	**480**	*a*.50	....	.49	**.51**	.....
43			*b*.56				
44	Lubricating, mineral, crude ..... do...	**320**	*a*.16½	....	.14¾	**.13**	.....
45			*b*.22½				
46	Machine, Eldorado or equal ..... do...	**40**	*a*.24	....	.24	.23	.....
47			*b*.**30**				
48	Oil, sewing machine ..... bottles..	**306**	**.02⅜**	....	.....	*c*.40	.....

a 5-gallon cans. *b* 1-gallon cans. *c* 2-ounce bottles.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

Eugene J. Ensign.	Saul Magner.	Frederick B. Joyce.	Cleveland Oil and Paint Mfg. Co.	Harry Unna.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Frank C. Howe.	Frederick N. Woods.	Fred B. Dallam.	Charles F. Tay.	Frank M. Gilham.	Edward B. Flink.	Benj. F. Dunham.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Charles E. Miller.	Wakefield Baker.	Richard N. Nason.	William S. Ray.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.																		
											.07	.07¼		**.05¾**	.06	.08		1
	.16		.18				.20									.15		2
			.14															3
							.20									.20		4
			(*d*) 1.84	(*e*) 2.64			(*d*) **1.55**	(*e*) 2.40								1.94		5
			1.84	2.64			**1.55**	2.40								1.94		6
			1.84	2.64			**1.55**	2.40								1.94		7
			1.84	2.64			**1.55**	2.40								1.94		8
			1.84	2.64			**1.55**	2.40								1.94		9
			2.16	3.04			**1.84**	2.88								2.30		10
			2.16	3.04			**1.84**	2.88								2.30		11
			2.16	3.04			**1.84**	2.88								2.30		12
			2.16	3.04			**1.84**	2.88								2.30		13
			2.16	3.04			**1.84**	2.88								2.30		14
			2.16	3.04			**1.84**	2.88								2.88		15
			2.72	3.92			2.31	3.60								2.88		16
			2.16	3.04			**1.84**	2.88								2.30		17
			2.16	3.04			**1.84**	2.88								2.30		18
			2.16	3.04			**1.84**	2.88								2.30		19
							4.00									3.50		20
	.12		.10				.10					.08			**.09**	.12		21
	.10																	22
	.45						.75									.57½		23
	.11						.16									.11		24
																		25
																		26
			.05¼				.05½									.06		27
	.0545		.05¼				.05½									.06		28
			.05½															29
									.05¾			.06½		.06	.06½	.10	.05½	30
							.10									**.07½**		31
.35	.40						.60									**.45**		32
																		33
	.55		*a*.55				1.00	.85			.75		1.40			**.60**		34
																		35
		18¾																36
.53	.52		*a*.60					.65								.57		37
	.51		*a*.48															38
	.50																	39
.54½	.49							.55								.52		40
	.50																	41
.52½	.47							.53								.50		42
																		43
		.20														.16		44
																		45
.27	.23							.35								.27½		46
																		47
				.03¼	.03½				.03½			.04			.03½	.05		48

d Single thick. *e* Double thick.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 14. GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—continued.	Quantity awarded.	William S. Miller.	Chas. M. Yates.	Ivory F. Littlefield.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.		
1	Paint, roof, in cans, cased.....galls..	**445**	.....	.48½	**.58**
2					
3					
4					
5	Paper, tarred, packed in crates, strapped.....lbs..	**2,000**	.....	.....	.....
6	Putty. in 5 and 10 pound tins, cased.....do...	**260**	.....	.03	.02½
7	Resin.....do...	**30**	.....	**.02**	.02
8	Turpentine, in cans, cased.....galls..	**245**	*a* **.39**	.37½	.42
9			*b* .45		
10	Umber, burnt, in oil, ground in 1 and 2 pound tins, cased.....lbs..	**50**	.....	.07½	.10
	Varnish, copal:				
11	1-gallon cans, cased.....galls..	**12**	.....	.70	.95
12	5-gallon cans.....do...	**75**	.....	.60	.85
13	Whiting.....lbs..	**260**	.....	**.01⅛**	.95
	Additional for schools.				
	Glass, window:				(*c*)
14	10 by 15.....box..	**1**	.....	.....	1.85
15					2.60
16	12 by 18.....boxes..	**2**	.....	.....	1.85
17					2.60
18	12 by 30.....do...	**2**	.....	.....	**2.30**
19					3.25
20	14 by 18.....box..	**1**	.....	.....	1.85
21					2.60
22	14 by 30.....do...	**1**	.....	.....	**2.30**
23					3.25
24	14 by 34.....do...	**1**	.....	.....	2.30
25					3.25
26	15 by 30.....boxes..	**4**	.....	.....	**2.30**
27					3.25
28	16 by 16.....box..	**1**	.....	.....	2.30
29					2.60
30	16 by 18.....boxes..	**2**	.....	.....	2.30
31					2.60
32	16 by 20.....do...	**2**	.....	.....	2.30
33					2.60
34	16 by 32.....box..	**1**	.....	.....	**2.30**
35					3.25
36	16 by 36.....do...	**1**	.....	.....	2.45
37					3.40
38	16 by 38.....boxes..	**3**	.....	.....	2.45
39					3.40
40	16 by 40.....box..	**1**	.....	.....	**2.65**
41					3.75
42	16 by 42.....boxes..	**2**	.....	.....	**2.65**
43					3.75
44	18 by 24.....box..	**1**	.....	.....	2.45
45					3.25
46	18 by 32.....do...	**1**	.....	.....	2.30
47					3.25
48	18 by 36.....do...	**1**	.....	.....	2.45
49					3.40
50	24 by 36.....boxes..	**4**	.....	.....	**2.65**
51					3.75
52	24 by 40.....do...	**3**	.....	.....	**2.80**
53					3.95
54	28 by 30.....box..	**1**	.....	.....	**2.65**
55					3.75
56	28 by 36.....boxes..	**3**	.....	.....	**2.80**
57					3.95

a 5-gallon cans. *b* 1-gallon cans.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

GLASS, OILS, AND PAINTS—Continued.

Eugene J. Ensign.	Harry Unna.	Saul Magner.	Frederick N. Woods.	Fred B. Dallam.	Richard N. Nason.	Cleveland Oil and Paint Mfg. Co.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.							
60.	.48 .75	.59	.80	.....	.50	.55 .55 .50 .50	1 2 3 4
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.02⅛**	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.05	.....	**.04**	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.03	.....	.02½	.....	7
.43	.....	.38	.45	.....	.41	.....	8
							9
.....	.....	.11	.10½	.....	**.09**	.....	10
.....	.....	.65	1.25	.....	**.82½**	.....	11
.....	.....	.55	1.15	.....	**.67½**	.....	12
.....	.....	.02	.01¼	.....	.01¾	.....	13
			(c)			(c)	
.....	.....	.....	**1.55**	.....	2.30	1.84	14
			2.40			2.64	15
.....	.....	.....	**1.84**	.....	2.30	2.16	16
			2.88			3.04	17
.....	.....	.....	2.31	.....	2.88	2.16	18
			3.60			3.04	19
.....	.....	.....	**1.84**	.....	2.30	2.16	20
			2.88			3.04	21
.....	.....	.....	2.31	.....	2.88	2.72	22
			3.60			3.92	23
.....	.....	.....	**2.31**	.....	2.88	2.72	24
			3.60			3.92	25
.....	.....	.....	2.31	.....	2.88	2.72	26
			3.60			3.92	27
.....	.....	.....	**1.84**	.....	2.30	2.16	28
			2.88			3.04	29
.....	.....	.....	**1.84**	.....	2.30	2.16	30
			2.88			3.04	31
.....	.....	.....	**1.84**	.....	2.30	2.16	32
			2.88			3.04	33
.....	.....	.....	2.31	.....	2.88	2.72	34
			3.60			3.92	35
.....	.....	.....	**2.41**	.....	2.88	2.96	36
			3.76			4.16	37
.....	.....	.....	**2.41**	.....	3.33	2.96	38
			3.76			4.16	39
.....	.....	.....	2.67	.....	3.33	3.20	40
			4.16			4.64	41
.....	.....	.....	2.67	.....	3.33	3.20	42
			4.16			4.64	43
.....	.....	.....	**2.31**	.....	2.30	2.72	44
			3.60			3.92	45
.....	.....	.....	**2.31**	.....	2.88	2.72	46
			3.60			3.92	47
.....	.....	.....	**2.41**	.....	3.02	2.96	48
			3.76			4.16	49
.....	.....	.....	2.67	.....	3.33	3.20	50
			4.16			4.64	51
.....	.....	.....	2.81	.....	3.51	3.52	52
			4.40			5.04	53
.....	.....	.....	2.67	.....	3.32	3.20	54
			4.16			4.64	55
.....	.....	.....	2.81	.....	3.51	3.52	56
			4.40			5.04	57

c First bid is for single thick; second bid is for double thick.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.

Number.	CLASS No. 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	Harry Unna.	William S. Ray.	Jacob Unna.	Louis E. Lake.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
1	Boilers, wash, IX tin, flat copper bottom, size 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted, No. 8 ..... doz..	**9 6/12**	9.45	10.95	9.46	.....
2			10.45			
3			12.50			
4	Buckets, water, galvanized iron, corrugated bottoms, 4-gallon, full size ..... doz..	**25**	2.75	2.85	2.60	3.39
5					3.30	
6	Candlesticks, planished tin, 6-inch ..... do...	**2 6/12**	.....	.....	.66	.....
7						
8						
9	Cans, kerosene, 1-gallon, common top ..... do...	**4 3/12**	1.45	1.58	1.44	.....
10					1.80	
	Coffee boilers, full size, plain tin, riveted spout and handle:					
11	2-quart ..... doz..	**1 2/12**	1.05	.....	.....	.....
12						
13	4-quart ..... do...	**1 6/12**	1.50	.....	.....	.....
14						
15	6-quart ..... do...	**8 3/12**	2.70	3.90	.....	.....
16			3.75			
17	Coffee mills, iron hopper box ..... No..	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cups, full size, stamped tin, retinned, riveted handle:					
18	Pint ..... doz..	**19**	.30	.....	.31	.....
19			.33			
20	Quart ..... do...	**7 6/12**	.45	.....	.42	.....
21	Dippers, water, 1-quart, full size, long iron handles, riveted ..... doz..	**14**	.70	.....	.....	.....
22						
23						
	Funnels, full size, plain tin:					
24	1-quart ..... do...	**4**	.40	.....	.45	.....
25	2-quart ..... do...	**1 8/12**	.69	.....	.60	.....
	Kettles, galvanized iron:					
26	7-quart ..... do...	*1	.....	.....	3.60	.....
27	14-quart ..... do...	* 6/12	.....	.....	4.50	.....
28					5.25	
	Pails, water, heavy, tin, retinned, full size:					
29	10-quart ..... do...	**12**	2.00	3.15	.....	.....
30			2.50			
31			**3.05**			
32	14-quart ..... do...	**13**	2.50	3.55	.....	.....
33			3.00			
34			3.60			
	Pans, dish, full size, IX stamped tin, retinned:					
35	12-quart ..... do...	**4 6/12**	1.75	1.99	**1.89**	.....
36			1.85			
37			2.00			
38	18-quart ..... do...	**14**	2.10	**2.41**	2.99	.....
39			2.50			
40			3.25			
	Pans:					
41	Dust, japanned, heavy ..... do...	**25**	.67	.65	.69	.69
42						
43	Fry, No. 4, full size, wrought iron, polished or wrought steel, not less than 14 Stubb's gauge ..... doz..	**3 3/12**	1.75	.....	.....	.....
44						

* No award; samples offered did not conform to specifications.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.

Fred B. Dallam.	Henry Seller.	Chas. F. Tay.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Solomon Openheimer.	Charles E. Miller.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.									
9.66	10.40	10.40	.....	9.40	**7.60**	.....	.....	10.00	1
									2
									3
2.79	3.05	2.85	**2.75**	3.35	3.30	.....	2.40	3.50	4
							2.90	2.25	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.40**	.75	6
								.50	7
								1.50	8
1.40	1.50	1.50	.....	1.50	1.45	.....	.....	1.55	9
2.00									10
.90	1.08	**1.40**	.....	1.50	1.47	.....	.....	1.45	11
	1.90							2.75	12
1.50	1.50	1.60	.....	**1.75**	1.90	.....	.....	1.70	13
	2.50							3.25	14
.....	3.50	3.00	.....	3.00	**2.60**	.....	.....	3.50	15
									16
.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.30**	.33	17
.37	.35	.33	.....	.50	**.40**	.....	.....	.40	18
.26								.35	19
.....	.45	**.50**	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	.50	20
.93	.....	1.15	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.75	21
.68								.42	22
								.34	23
.39	.40	.45	.....	.87	.65	.....	.....	**.55**	24
.....	.70	.60	.....	1.20	.81	.....	.....	**1.00**	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.50	27
									28
2.45	4.75	.....	.....	.....	5.50	2.25	.....	3.25	29
									30
									31
3.45	6.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75	.....	3.90	32
									33
									34
1.75	2.00	1.90	.....	2.88	1.90	.....	.....	2.20	35
								1.95	36
									37
2.15	3.00	2.98	.....	3.75	2.70	.....	.....	2.65	38
								2.25	39
									40
1.19	.65	2.00	.....	.....	.60	.....	.....	**.63**	41
.68					.90			.80	42
1.55	1.55	.....	.....	2.75	1.20	1.55	.....	1.50	43
	2.90							**2.50**	44

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 15. BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Harry Unna.	William S. Ray.	Jacob Unna.	Fred B. Dallam.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
	Pans, tin, full size, stamped tin, retinned:					
1	1-quart.....doz..	**3**	.38	.41	.49	.....
2						
3	2-quart.....do...	**5**	.45	.52	.64	.28
4			.50			
5	4-quart.....do...	**14 6/12**	.68	**.77**	.89	.44
6			.73			
7	6-quart.....do...	**13 6/12**	.79	**1.10**	1.13	.56
8			.95			
9	8-quart.....do...	**7 6/12**	.95	**1.24**	1.48	.67
10			1.10			
	Plates, stamped tin, 9-inch:					
11	Jelly, baking, deep.....do...	**3**	.36	.....	.35	.45
12						.30
13	Pie.....do...	**21**	**.20**	.22	.24	.22
	Scoops, grocer's, hand:					
14	No. 20.....do...	**1**	1.30	1.40	.....	1.28
15	No. 40.....do...	**1**	2.00	2.20	2.75	**1.95**
	Shears, tinner's:					
16	Bench, No. 4, Wilcox's.....No..	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Hand, No. 7.....do...	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....
18						
19	Hand, No. 9.....do...	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....
20						
21	Solder, medium quality.....lbs..	**176**	.....	.10¾	.....	.....
22						
	Soldering irons, per pair:					
23	1½ pounds each.....pairs..	**5**	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	2 pounds each.....do...	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spoons, tinned iron, heavy:					
25	Basting, 14-inch, forged.....doz..	**7 6/12**	.60	.65	.60	.59
26	Table.....do...	**86**	.22	.38½	.....	.33
27			.22			.12
28			.27			
29			**.35**			
30	Tea.....do...	**138**	.12½	.19½	.....	.20
31			.15			.05
32			.15			
33			.20			
34	Teapots, planished tin, 4-pint, round, copper bottom.....doz..	**6 4/12**	**2.75**	.....	.....	.....
35	Tin, sheet, 14 by 20 inches, IC, charcoal, bright, boxes.....	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....
36						
	Tin, sheet, IX, charcoal, bright:					
37	10 by 14 inches.....box..	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	14 by 20 inches.....boxes..	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....
39						
40	12 by 24 inches.....do...	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	14 by 60 inches, boiler.....box..	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Wash basins, stamped tin, flat bottom, retinned, 11 inches.....doz..	**37**	.67	**.65**	.55	.68
43					.65	
44	Washtubs, galvanized iron, in nests of three sizes, one each, 19½ inches, 21½ inches, and 23½ inches diameter by 10½ inches deep, inside measure; with corrugated bottom, heavy wire in top and bottom rims, and heavy drop handles.....doz..	**14 8/12**	5.70	.....	6.00	6.51
45						5.76
46	Zinc, sheet, 36 by 84 inches, No. 9.....lbs..	**1,900**	.....	*c* **.06¾**	.....	.....

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

BRASS AND IRON KETTLES, TIN, TINWARE, ETC.—Continued.

Henry Seller.	Chas. F. Tay.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Solomon Openheimer.	Chas. E. Miller.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Louis E. Lake.	Edward J. De Hart.	Louis Feldman, jr.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.												
.43	.40	.....	.50	**.38**	.....	.....	.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
							.35					2
.52	**.50**	.....	.65	.65	.....	.....	.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
							.42					4
.....	.85	.....	.85	.94	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
							.65					6
1.31	.97	.....	1.12	1.25	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
							.82					8
1.46	1.46	.....	1.35	1.55	.....	.....	.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
												10
.27	**.32**	.....	.37	.33	.....	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
												12
.25	.22	.....	.25	.22	.....	.....	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
1.65	1.30	.....	**1.25**	1.32	.....	.....	1.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
2.50	2.00	.....	2.00	1.98	.....	.....	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	3.25	3.50	.....	3.96	3.40	**3.25**	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	1.35	.....	1.30	1.22½	.50	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
						1.20						18
.....	.90	.30	.....	.85	**.73**	.40	.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
						.70						20
.....	.10⅛	**.09½**	.09¾	.0961	.11	.10	.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
				.09¾								22
.....	.60	.60	.30	**.55**	.59	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.80	.80	.40	.72	**.69**	.70	.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.38	.60	.....	.60	**.57**	.50	.30	.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.11	.16	.35	.09	.11	.15	.40	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.33		.11		.44	.25	.18	1.69					27
						.20						28
						.15						29
.057	.11	.17	.06	.05	.10	**.20**	.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.10⅛		.05½		.25	.15	.09	.84					31
						.10						32
						.08						33
.....	3.35	.....	.....	2.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	5.75	.....	**5.00**	5.50	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
				6.00								36
.....	.....	.....	6.50	6.50	.....	.....	**6.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	7.50	.....	6.50	6.50	.....	.....	**6.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
				7.50								39
.....	.....	.....	**7.50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	*a* 30.00	31.00	.....	.....	**26.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
.54	.65	.....	.90	.71	.....	.....	.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
			.70	.85			.80					43
6.00	5.25	16.65	*d* 1.45	*b* 20.00	.....	5.72	6.00	1.39	.....	**5.15**	5.90	44
16.00												45
.....	.....	.....	*c* **.06¾**	*c* **.06¾**	.....	.....	*c* **.06¾**	.....	.07¾	.....	.....	46

a 100 sheets. *b* Per dozen nests. *c* 475 pounds. *d* Nest of three.

Abstracts of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.

Number.	CLASS No. 16. STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.	Quantity awarded.	Harry Unna.	William S. Ray.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.	
	Caldron, iron, portable with furnace:			
1	20 gallons actual capacity.....No..	**1**	.....	.....
2				
3	40 gallons actual capacity.....do...	**7**	.....	.....
4				
5	90 gallons actual capacity.....do...	**4**	.....	.....
6	Coal scuttles, 16-inch, galvanized.....do...	**18**	**.20**	.....
	Elbows, stovepipe, 4 pieces, No. 26 iron, packed in cases:			
7	Size, 6-inch.....do...	**331**	.....	.....
8				
9	Size, 7-inch.....do...	**4**	.....	.....
10	Furnaces, for 90-gallon portable caldron.....do...	**3**	.....	.....
11	Ovens, Dutch, cast-iron, deep pattern, 10 inches diameter inside, crated.....No..	**13**	.....	.....
	Pipe, stove, patent, No. 26 iron, cut, punched, and formed to shape, not riveted; nested in bundles, with necessary rivets, crated:			
12	6-inch.....joints..	**1,530**	.....	.....
13	7-inch.....do...	**10**	.....	.....
14	Polish, stove.....gross..	**6 2/12**	4.50	.....
15				
	Stoves, box, heating, wood:			
16	24 inches long, to weigh not less than 110 pounds.....No..	**47**	.....	*c* 4.29
17	27 inches long, to weigh not less than 130 pounds.....do...	**51**	.....	*c* 5.07
18	32 inches long, to weigh not less than 145 pounds.....do...	**7**	.....	.....
19	37 inches long, to weigh not less than 190 pounds.....do...	**35**	.....	*c* 7.41
20				
	Stoves, cooking, coal, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete; oven not less than 16 by 16 by 10 inches; to weigh not less than 200 pounds without furniture: *			
21	7-inch.....No..	**6**	.....	.....
22				
23	8-inch.....do...	**8**	.....	.....
24				
	Stoves, cooking, wood, with iron and tin, or wrought steel and tin furniture, complete: *			
25	8-inch, length of wood 24 inches; oven not less than 19 by 20 by 13 inches; to weigh not less than 270 pounds without furniture, number.....	**26**	.....	.....
26				
27				
28	9-inch, length of wood 26 inches; oven not less than 21 by 22 by 14 inches; to weigh not less than 310 pounds without furniture, number.....	**27**	.....	.....
29				
	Stoves, heating:			
30	Coal, 14-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 135 pounds.....No..	**12**	.....	.....
31	Coal, 16-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 175 pounds....do...	**10**	.....	.....
32				
33	Wood, sheet iron, 32-inch, with outside rods.....do...	**2**	.....	.....
34	Coal, large size, 22-inch cylinder, to weigh not less than 375 pounds.....No..	**2**	.....	.....
35	Combined coal and wood, 22 inches diameter, 24-inch heavy steel drum, to weigh not less than 285 pounds.....No..	**7**	.....	.....

NOTE.—Bidders are also requested to quote prices for stoves crated. Bids for corrugated elbows will also be considered.

* Furniture for 8-inch cook stoves to consist of the following, viz: 1 iron or steel pot and cover; 1 iron or steel kettle and cover; 1 iron or steel spider; 1 tin steamer and cover; 1 wash boiler and cover, flat copper bottom, 21 by 11 by 13 inches, iron drop handles, riveted; 1 coffee boiler, 6-quart, flat copper bottom; 1 tin teakettle, copper bottom, 8-inch; 1 tin water dipper, 2-quart; 2 square tin pans, 8½ by 12, 1 round pan, stamped each 1½ and 3 quart; 2 iron or steel dripping pans, 12 by 16 inches, seamless. Furniture for other sizes of cook stoves to be in proportion. All tin furniture to be made of IX tin. Each stove must be accompanied by a joint of pipe, one end of which must fit the pipe collar and the other a 6-inch pipe.

† Edward J. De Hart's bids were not considered, as per instructions from Commissioner Browning, they being prison-made goods.

a Under required capacity.

b Crating box stoves 25 cents each; other stoves 50 cents each.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.
at which contracts have been awarded.]

STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, PIPE, ETC.

Jacob Unna.	Louis E. Lake.	Fred B. Dallam.	Henry Seller.	Chas. F. Tay.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Edward J. De Hart.	Alonzo A. Watkins.	Solomon Openheimer.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.											
						(†)	**9.60**	11.00	10.00		1
									12.00		2
				16.00			*a* 16.73	*a* 21.75	17.00		3
									25.00		4
								a 43.00	**50.00**		5
.25	.23	.27	.24	.22			.50	.23	.25		6
			.07½				**.06**		.08		7
									.41		8
									.15		9
									35.00		10
				.80					**.60**		11
			.10	.10½			*n* **.10**		*n* **.10**		12
				.12			**.12**		.15		13
	4.45	3.29	2.50	**2.00**	4.00			6.25	3.00	3.25	14
								5.10			15
				o 3.75		*e* 4.38	*c* 4.30		*b* **4.00**		16
				o 4.75		*e* 5.16	*c* 5.30		*b* **5.00**		17
				o 5.50			*c* 6.50		*b* **6.00**		18
				c **7.40**		*e* 9.85	*c* 7.45		*b* 7.50		19
									b 10.00		20
						e 13.08	*f* 16.00		*b* **13.50**		21
							g 17.25				22
						e 13.28	*f* 16.00		*b* **14.00**		23
							g 17.25				24
						e 17.25	*l* **16.45**		*b* 16.50		25
						e 15.85	*m* 17.75				26
						e 15.90					27
						e 17.78	*l* **19.00**		*b* 20.00		28
						e 17.62	*m* 20.50				29
						e 6.80	*h* **6.60**		*b* 6.50		30
						e 8.36	*i* **8.75**		*b* 8.75		31
						e 7.03					32
				c 12.00			*j* **11.50**				33
						d e 17.30			*b* **25.00**		34
						d e 17.35	*k* 28.00		*b* **33.00**		35

c Crating 25 cents extra.
d Add for nickle rail $1.65 each.
e Crating 35 cents extra.
f With iron ware.
g With steel ware.
h Veto No. 14 } Crating 25 cents.
i Veto No. 16 }
j Economy, crating 50 cents.
k Beckwith's round oak.
l With iron ware } Crating 50 cents.
m With steel ware }
n 765 joints.
o Light weight. Crating 25 cents extra.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE.	Quantity awarded.	Geo. T. Hawley.	William S. Ray.	Chas. F. Weber.	Edward D. Flint.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
1	Adzes, cast steel, house carpenter's, 4½-inch, square head ..... doz..	**9-12**	11.95	.....	.....	.....
2	Anvil, wrought iron, steel face, per pound:					
3	100-pound ..... No..	**1**	*a* **.08½**	.....	.....	.10
4						.12
5	140-pound ..... do...	**2**	*a* **.08½**	.....	.....	.10
6						.12
7	200-pound ..... do...	**1**	*a* **.08½**	.....	.....	.10
8						.12
	Augurs, cast steel, cut with nut:					
9	1-inch ..... doz..	**2**	**2.85**	.....	.....	.....
10	1¼-inch ..... do...	**7-12**	3 68	.....	.....	.....
11	1½-inch ..... do...	**1 8/12**	4.48	.....	.....	.....
12	2-inch ..... do...	**1 4/12**	6.40	.....	.....	.....
	Augurs, cast steel, hollow:					
13	½-inch ..... do...	**1 7/12**	**11.00**	.....	.....	.....
14	¾-inch ..... do...	**1 1/12**	**12.00**	.....	.....	.....
15	⅞-inch ..... do...	**1 1/12**	**14.00**	.....	.....	.....
	Awls, cast steel, assorted, patent:					
16	Saddlers' ..... do...	**9**	.08	.....	.....	.....
17	Shoemakers', shouldered, peg ..... do...	**16**	.06	.....	.....	.....
18	Shoemakers', sewing ..... do...	**5**	.08	.....	.....	.....
	Axes:					
19	Assorted, 3½ to 4½ pounds, Yankee pattern, inserted steel ..... doz..	**58**	*b* 6.00	.....	.....	.....
20			*b* 6.00			
21			*b* 4.90			
22						
23						
24	Cast steel, broad, 12-inch cut, single bevel, steel head ..... doz..	**4-12**	16.00	.....	.....	.....
25	Cast steel, hunters', inserted steel, handled ..... doz...	**7 3/12**	5.50	.....	.....	.....
26						
27						
28	Babbit metal, medium quality ..... lbs..	**245**	.04½	.....	.....	.....
29						
30						
31						
	Bellows, blacksmiths', standard:					
32	34-inch ..... No..	**3**	.....	.....	.....	15.00
33						7.50
34	38-inch ..... do...	**2**	.....	.....	.....	19.00
35						10.00
	Bells:					
36	Hand, No. 8, polished ..... doz..	**7-12**	5.25	.....	.....	.....
37	School, with fixtures for hanging; bell to weigh 240 to 260 pounds ..... No..	**1**	28.00	.....	*c* 17.50	.....
38					*d* **28.50**	
39						
	Belting, leather:					
40	2-inch ..... feet..	**90**	.....	.0874	.....	.....
41						
42						
43						
44						
45	3-inch ..... do...	**210**	.....	.13⅔	.....	.....
46						
47						
48						
49						

a Per pound.
b Collin's axes, guaranteed inserted steel.
c 24-inch.
d 26-inch.
e 30 dozen only.
f Hunt's, unhandled.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE.

Benjamin F. Dunham.	Chas. C. Nichols.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Solomon Openheimer.	Charles E. Miller.	Wakefield Baker.	Sidney J. Conger.	Milton H. Cook.	John Simonds.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.									
1.12	.....	.....	.....	12.75	**9.00**	.....	.....	.....	1
					11.60				2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.08⅞	.08¾	.....	.....	.....	3
									4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.08⅞	.08¾	.....	.....	.....	5
									6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.08⅞	.08¾	.....	.....	.....	7
									8
2.95	.....	.....	.....	3.04	3.16	.....	.....	.....	9
3.60	.....	.....	.....	**3.45**	4.00	.....	.....	.....	10
4.20	.....	.....	.....	4.48	4.50	.....	.....	.....	11
6.30	.....	.....	.....	6.40	**6.20**	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.21	.....	.....	**.07**	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.04**	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.06½**	.....	.....	.....	18
6.00	.....	.....	.....	*f* 6.00	6.00	.....	.....	5.50	19
7.50				*g* 6.00	**5.75**			5.40	20
e 4.75				*h* 5.25	5.25				21
e 6.25				*i* 6.75	5.00				22
				j 7.50	4.75				23
16.20	.....	.....	.....	21.00	17.60	.....	.....	.....	24
3.35	.....	.....	.....	3.45	5.00	.....	.....	.....	25
					4.00				26
					3.60				27
.04½	.....	.....	.....	*k* 4.45	*k* **4.00**	.05	.....	.20	28
					k 4.50	.04¼		.11	29
								.07	30
								.06½	31
5.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	**9.00**	.....	.....	.....	32
					6.12				33
7.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	**11.55**	.....	.....	.....	34
									35
5.40	.....	.....	.....	**4.72**	4.95	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	37
					29.00				38
					39.00				39
.08	.1176	.....	.112	.0798	.08	**.07**	.0825	.12½	40
	.0896		.224				.0750		41
			.09⅓						42
			.18⅔						43
			.06						44
.12½	.1848	.....	.176	.12½	.12½	**.11**	.2958	.20	45
	.1408		.352				.2750		46
			.14⅔						47
			.29⅓						48
			.094						49

g Mann, unhandled.
h Champion, unhandled.
i Globe, handled.
j Hunt, handled.
k Per 100 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Geo. T. Hawley.	William S. Ray.	Chas. F. Weber.	Edward D. Flint.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
	Belting, leather—Continued:					
1	4-inch ..... feet..	**255**	.....	.18	.....	.....
2						
3						
4						
5						
6	5-inch ..... do...	**110**	.....	.24	.....	.....
7						
8						
9						
10						
11	6-inch ..... do...	**245**	.....	.28⅞	.....	.....
12						
13						
14						
15						

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Benjamin F. Dunham.	Chas. C. Nichols.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Solomon Openheimer.	Charles E. Miller.	Wakefield Baker.	Sidney J. Conger.	Milton H. Cook.	John Simonds.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.									
.17	.2320	.....	.24	.17⅛	.17	**.15**	.4950	.27	1
	.1920		.48				.4550		2
			.20						3
			.40						4
			.128						5
.216	.3192	.....	.304	.21¾	.217	**.19**	.27	.34	6
	.2432		.608				.25		7
			.25⅛						8
			.50¾						9
			.16¼						10
.26⅛	.3864	.....	.368	.26¼	.26¼	**.23**	.73	.41	11
	.2944		.736				.67		12
			.50¾						13
			.61⅞						14
			.206						15

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	William S. Ray.	William F. Bowers.	Edward E. Buckleton.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.		
	Belting, rubber:				
1	3-ply, 3-inch ....feet..	**109**	.09½	.0639	.06¼
2					
3					
4					
5	3-ply, 4-inch ....do...	**85**	.13	**.0650**	.08¼
6					
7					
8					
9	3-ply, 6-inch ....do...	**161**	.18¼	.1884	.12½
10					
11					
12					
13	4-ply, 8-inch ....do...	**345**	.44½	.6521	.21
14					
15					
16					
17	4-ply, 10-inch ....do...	**115**	.38	.2631	.26
18					
19					
20					
21	4-ply, 12-inch ....do...	**115**	.45½	**.3197**	.32
22					
23					
24					
	Bits, auger, c. s., Jennings's pattern, extension lip:				
25	¼-inch ....doz..	**3 2/12**	.....	.....	.....
26	5/16-inch ....do...	**3 2/12**	.....	.....	.....
27	⅜-inch ....do...	**3 2/12**	.....	.....	.....
28	7/16-inch ....do...	**2 2/12**	.....	.....	.....
29	½-inch ....do...	**3 1/12**	.....	.....	.....
30	9/16-inch ....do...	**2 1/12**	.....	.....	.....
31	⅝-inch ....do...	**3 1/12**	.....	.....	.....
32	11/16-inch ....do...	**2 2/12**	.....	.....	.....
33	¾-inch ....do...	**4 1/12**	.....	.....	.....
34	13/16-inch ....do...	**1 1/12**	.....	.....	.....
35	⅞-inch ....do...	**2 1/12**	.....	.....	.....
36	1-inch ....do...	**3 1/12**	.....	.....	.....
	Bits, twist-drill, for metal, assorted:				
37	For brace, square shank, 1/16 to ⅜ inch, by 32ds..sets..	**11**	.....	.....	.....
38	Straight shank, for lathe and machine chucks, ⅛ to ½ inch by 32ds ....set..	**1**	.....	.....	.....
39	Bits, gimlet, double cut, assorted, ⅛ to ⅜ inch....doz..	**2**	.....	.....	.....
40	Bolt cutters ....No..	**7**	.....	.....	.....
41					
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:				
42	¼ by 1 ....do...	**325**	.....	.....	.....
43					
44	¼ by 1½ ....do...	**520**	.....	.....	.....
45					
46	¼ by 2 ....do...	**1,070**	.....	.....	.....
47					
48	¼ by 2½ ....do...	**600**	.....	.....	.....
49					
50	¼ by 3 ....do...	**650**	.....	.....	.....
51					
52	¼ by 3½ ....do...	**470**	.....	.....	.....
53					
54	¼ by 4 ....do...	**220**	.....	.....	.....
55					
56	⅜ by 2 ....do...	**920**	.....	.....	.....
57					
58	⅜ by 2½ ....do...	**870**	.....	.....	.....
59					

a Easy bolt cutters.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Solomon Openheimer.	Chas. E. Miller.	Sidney J. Conger.	Jno. Simonds.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Edward D. Flint.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Edward J. De Hart.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.									
.0585	**.06¼**	.06½	.12¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.0842			.09½						2
.1112									3
.1235									4
.0765	.08¼	.08½	.18½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.11									6
.14½									7
.1615									8
.117	**.12¾**	.13	.28½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.1685									10
.22¼									11
.247									12
.189	**.20½**	.21	.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.2725			.36						14
.359									15
.399									16
.24	**.26**	.26¾	.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.347			.47						18
.453									19
.5085									20
.29¼	.32	.32½	.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.421			.55						22
.556									23
.6175									24
.....	1.20	.....	.....	1.11	2.50	1.08	.....	**1.05**	25
.....	1.36	.....	.....	1.25	3.50	1.27	.....	**1.19**	26
.....	1.52	.....	.....	1.40	4.00	1.47	.....	**1.33**	27
.....	1.76	.....	.....	1.62	4.50	**1.54**	.....	1.76	28
.....	1.92	.....	.....	1.77	4.50	**1.68**	.....	1.92	29
.....	2.08	.....	.....	1.92	5.00	**1.82**	.....	2.08	30
.....	2.24	.....	.....	**1.96**	5.50	2.03	.....	2.20	31
.....	2.44	.....	.....	**2.13**	5.75	2.30	.....	2.44	32
.....	2.64	.....	.....	**2.31**	6.00	2.48	.....	2.64	33
.....	**2.52**	.....	.....	2.66	6.50	2.73	.....	2.88	34
.....	**2.73**	.....	.....	2.88	7.00	2.95	.....	3.00	35
.....	**3.15**	.....	.....	3.33	8.50	3.40	.....	3.50	36
.....	.97½	.....	.....	1.00	3.25	1.45	.....	**.97**	37
.....	1.96	.....	.....	2.00	.....	1.75	.....	**.97**	38
.....	.75	.....	.....	.38	1.09	.50	.....	**.37**	39
.....	4.25	.....	.....	4.00	*a*5.00	4.00	.....	3.00	40
				4.75				**3.75**	41
.....	.57½	.....	.....	.43	*b*.40	**.40**	.45	.45	42
					.60				43
.....	.57½	.....	.....	.43	.40	**.40**	.45	.45	44
					.64				45
.....	.46	.....	.....	.46	**.40**	.43	.50	.49	46
					.68				47
.....	.49	.....	.....	.50	**.45**	.46	.53	.52	48
					.72				49
.....	.53	.....	.....	.53	.50	**.49**	.56	.56	50
					.76				51
.....	.56	.....	.....	.56	.55	**.52**	.60	.59	52
					.80				53
.....	.60	.....	.....	.60	**.55**	.59	.63	.56	54
					.84				55
.....	.64	.....	.....	.64	.60	.65	.68	**.60**	56
					1.00				57
.....	.70	.....	.....	.76	**.65**	.73	.74	.66	58
					1.08				59

b First bid is for common; second is for Philadelphia Eagle.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS NO. 17. HARDWARE—continued.		Quantity awarded.
	Bolts, carriage, per 100:		
1	⅜ by 3	No.	**920**
2			
3	⅜ by 4	do.	**970**
4			
5	⅜ by 5	do.	**920**
6			
7	⅜ by 6	do.	**520**
8			
9	⅜ by 7	do.	**400**
10			
11	⅜ by 8	do.	**100**
12			
13	⅜ by 9	do.	**250**
14			
15	½ by 4	do.	**500**
16			
17	½ by 5	do.	**500**
18			
19	½ by 6	do.	**400**
20			
21	½ by 7	do.	**100**
22			
23	½ by 8	do.	**250**
24			
25	½ by 10	do.	**300**
26			
27	½ by 11	do.	**300**
28			
29	½ by 12	do.	**550**
30			
31	Bolts, door, wrought iron, barrel, 8-inch	doz.	**6-12**
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:		
32	¼ by 1	No.	**100**
33	¼ by 1½	do.	**450**
34	¼ by 2	do.	**450**
35	¼ by 2½	do.	**350**
36	¼ by 3	do.	**150**
37	¼ by 3½	do.	**350**
38	5/16 by 1	do.	**50**
39	5/16 by 1½	do.	**100**
40	5/16 by 2	do.	**150**
41	5/16 by 2½	do.	**200**
42	5/16 by 3	do.	**300**
43	5/16 by 3½	do.	**250**
44	5/16 by 4	do.	**300**
45	5/16 by 4½	do.	**300**
46	5/16 by 5	do.	**200**
47	⅜ by 2	do.	**550**
48	⅜ by 2½	do.	**750**
49	⅜ by 3	do.	**750**
50	⅜ by 3½	do.	**850**
51	⅜ by 4	do.	**700**
52	⅜ by 4½	do.	**550**
53	⅜ by 5	do.	**700**
54	⅜ by 5½	do.	**450**
55	⅜ by 6	do.	**750**
56	⅜ by 7	do.	**550**
57	⅜ by 7½	do.	**400**
58	⅜ by 8	do.	**550**

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Geo. T. Hawley.	Edward D. Flint.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Edward J. De Hart.	Chas. E. Miller.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.						
.76	*a* **.70**	.77	.80	.76	.71	1
	1.16					2
.88	**.80**	.89	.93	.88	.82	3
	1.32					4
1.00	.95	.98	1.06	1.00	**.94**	5
	1.48					6
1.12	1.05	1.17	1.18	**1.04**	1.18	7
	1.64					8
1.24	**1.15**	1.30	1.30	1.23	1.31	9
	1.80					10
1.36	**1.25**	1.40	1.44	1.35	1.43	11
	1.96					12
1.48	**1.35**	1.56	1.56	1.47	1.56	13
	2.12					14
1.46	**1.35**	1.57	1.53	1.44	1.53	15
	2.46					16
1.63	**1.50**	1.68	1.70	1.61	1.71	17
	2.68					18
1.68	1.70	1.77	1.90	1.79	1.89	19
	2.90					20
1.84	1.85	1.95	2.07	1.96	2.07	21
	3.14					22
2.00	2.00	2.11	2.25	2.13	2.25	23
	3.36					24
2.52	**2.30**	2.49	2.60	2.47	2.61	25
	3.80					26
2.48	**2.45**	2.77	2.80	2.69	2.79	27
	4.30					28
2.64	**2.60**	2.98	3.00	2.80	2.97	29
	4.26					30
.....	.....	1.50	.....	1.62	**1.35**	31
.73	.80	**.68**	.78	.77	.77	32
.73	.85	.71	.80	.77	**.68**	33
.76	.88	.74	.81	**.71**	.80	34
.74	.93	.76	.85	.83	.84	35
.80	.95	**.77**	.89	.87	.87	36
.86	1.00	.82	.91	.90	**.81**	37
.86	1.00	.82	.90	**.80**	.90	38
.80	1.00	.82	.92	.90	.90	39
.90	1.05	**.84**	.95	.94	.95	40
.95	1.10	.89	1.00	.99	**.88**	41
.98	1.15	.94	1.05	**.92**	1.04	42
.98	1.20	.99	1.08	1.08	**.96**	43
1.07	1.25	**1.00**	1.13	1.12	1.13	44
1.12	1.30	1.08	1.17	1.17	**1.04**	45
1.15	1.35	1.13	1.22	**1.08**	1.22	46
1.00	1.26	1.03	1.14	1.13	1.01	47
1.13	1.32	**1.05**	1.19	1.18	1.19	48
1.18	1.38	1.12	1.25	1.24	**1.10**	49
1.23	1.44	1.18	1.30	**1.15**	1.30	50
1.20	1.50	1.22	1.35	1.35	1.35	51
1.33	1.56	**1.24**	1.42	1.40	1.40	52
1.38	1.62	1.32	1.46	1.45	**1.30**	53
1.44	1.68	1.36	1.51	**1.34**	1.51	54
1.39	1.74	1.45	1.57	1.56	1.57	55
1.59	1.86	**1.48**	1.67	1.67	1.67	56
1.64	1.92	1.57	1.73	1.72	**1.54**	57
1.70	1.98	1.61	1.78	**1.58**	1.78	58

a First bid is for common; second is for Philadelphia Eagle.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Edward B. Flint.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Edward J. De Hart.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
	Bolts, square head and nut, per 100:					
1	$\frac{7}{16}$ by 3 ..... No..	**250**	**1.31**	1.64	1.35	.....
2	$\frac{7}{16}$ by 3½ ..... do...	**250**	1.47	1.72	**1.37**	.....
3	$\frac{7}{16}$ by 4 ..... do...	**100**	1.54	1.80	1.47	.....
4	$\frac{7}{16}$ by 4½ ..... do...	**100**	1.61	1.88	1.55	.....
5	$\frac{7}{16}$ by 5 ..... do...	**50**	**1.56**	1.96	1.60	.....
6	$\frac{7}{16}$ by 6 ..... do...	**150**	1.81	2.12	**1.69**	.....
7	$\frac{7}{16}$ by 7 ..... do...	**150**	1.95	2.28	1.85	.....
8	½ by 3½ ..... do...	**100**	1.89	2.20	1.80	2.00
9	½ by 4 ..... do...	**400**	**1.84**	2.30	1.90	2.07
10	½ by 4½ ..... do...	**200**	2.06	2.40	**1.92**	2.16
11	½ by 5 ..... do...	**300**	2.14	2.50	2.07	2.25
12	½ by 5½ ..... do...	**200**	2.23	2.60	2.11	2.34
13	½ by 6 ..... do...	**550**	**2.16**	2.70	2.20	2.43
14	½ by 7 ..... do...	**450**	2.48	2.90	**2.32**	2.60
15	½ by 8 ..... do...	**400**	2.66	3.10	2.53	2.80
16	½ by 9 ..... do...	**450**	2.83	3.20	2.70	3.00
17	½ by 10 ..... do...	**200**	3.00	3.50	**2.92**	3.15
	Bolts, tire, per 100:					
18	$\frac{3}{16}$ by 1½ ..... do...	**250**	.27	*a* .25	**.24**	.24
19				.45		
20	$\frac{3}{16}$ by 1¾ ..... do...	**400**	.26	**.25**	.27	.26
21				.45		
22	$\frac{3}{16}$ by 2 ..... do...	**500**	.31	.28	.30	.28
23				.50		
24	¼ by 1½ ..... do...	**850**	.36	.35	.34	.32
25				.60		
26	¼ by 2 ..... do...	**850**	.40	.40	**.36**	.36
27				.65		
28	¼ by 2½ ..... do...	**450**	**.40**	.45	.43	.40
29				.70		
30	¼ by 3 ..... do...	**300**	.50	.50	.47	.45
31				.80		
32	$\frac{5}{16}$ by 2 ..... do...	**150**	.52	.50	.50	.47
33				.75		
34	$\frac{5}{16}$ by 2½ ..... do...	**150**	.58	.55	**.55**	.52
35				.90		
36	$\frac{5}{16}$ by 3 ..... do...	**150**	**.58**	.60	.60	.58
37				1.00		
38	$\frac{5}{16}$ by 3½ ..... do...	**150**	.71	.65	.67	.64
39				1.15		
40	Bolts, window, spring, tin case, iron knob, dozen	**60**	.11	.....	.10½	.....
	Braces, iron, 10-inch sweep, steel jaws, No. 12, or equal:					
41	Grip ..... doz..	**3 6/12**	3.50	.....	2.95	12.50
42						
43						
44	Ratchet ..... do..	**4 9/12**	7.00	.....	6.45	.....
45						
46						
47	Brushes, dust ..... do...	**22 6/12**	.....	.....	.....	.....
48						
49						
50						

a { First bid is for steel.
Second bid is for Norway.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Charles E. Miller.	Wakefield Baker.	Harry Unna.	Jacob Unna.	Fred B. Dallam.	Lewis Feldmann, jr.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.							
1.47	1.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1.54	1.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1.62	**1.44**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1.50	1.69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1.76	1.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1.90	1.91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
2.05	**1.82**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1.76	1.98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
2.07	2.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
2.16	1.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
2.25	**2.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
2.08	2.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
2.43	2.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
2.61	2.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
2.79	**2.48**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
2.64	2.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
3.15	3.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.27	.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
							19
.29	.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
							21
.28	.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
							23
.36	**.32**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
							25
.40	.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
							27
.45	.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
							29
.44	.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
							31
.53	**.47**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
							33
.59	.56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
							35
.65	.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
							37
.64	.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
							39
.11	**.10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
3.00	**10.45**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
18.00	10.80						42
	3.00						43
5.25	**12.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
17.00	8.00						45
	6.00						46
2.25	.....	1.99	2.00	2.70	2.60	2.00	47
		2.85	2.90	2.40		2.85	48
			3.90	**1.80**			49
			5.00				50

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Ivory F. Littlefield.	Harry Unna.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Jacob Unna.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
	Brushes:					
1	Marking, assorted ....doz..	**4**	.35	.25	.....	.36
2	Paint, all bristles, No. 1/8, full size ....do...	**2 6/12**	5.00	**4.50**	.....	.....
3	Paint, all bristles, No. 3/8, full size ....do...	**2 3/12**	7.75	**6.75**	.....	.....
4	Paint, all bristles, No. 5/8, full size ....do...	**3 3/12**	11.50	**10.45**	.....	.....
5	Paint, all bristles, No. 2, full size ....do...	**4 9/12**	3.50	**2.75**	.....	.....
6						
7	Scrub, 6-row, 10-inch ....do...	**25**	.....	1.50	.....	1.10
8				1.20		1.10
9						
10						
11	Shoe ....do...	**19**	.....	1.65	.....	1.00
12				1.37		1.50
13				1.80		1.74
14	Stove, 5-row, 10-inch ....do...	**9 6/12**	.....	1.00	.....	1.35
15				1.40		
16				1.75		
17	Varnish, all bristles, No. 3, full size ....do...	**2 9/12**	**1.90**	.....	.....	2.50
18	Whitewash, all bristles, 8-inch block, with handle ....doz..	4	5.75	.....	.....	.....
19						
	Butts, brass, narrow:					
20	1½-inch ....do...	**6**	.....	.....	*a*.07	.....
21	2-inch ....do...	**15**	.....	.....	*a*.11	.....
22	2½-inch ....do...	**16**	.....	.....	*a*.17	.....
	Butts, door, loose pin, wrought iron:					
23	2½ by 2 inches ....do...	**11**	.....	.....	*a*.30	.....
24	3 by 2½ inches ....do...	**11**	.....	.....	*a*.40	.....
25	3 by 3 inches ....do...	**5**	.....	.....	*a*.44	.....
26	3½ by 3 inches ....do...	**8**	.....	.....	*a*.**54**	.....
27	3½ by 3½ inches ....do...	**4**	.....	.....	*a*.64	.....
28	4 by 3½ inches ....do...	**2**	.....	.....	*a*.77	.....
29	4 by 4 inches ....do...	**14**	.....	.....	*a*.88	.....
30	Catches, iron, cupboard ....do...	**8**	.....	.....	**.50**	.....
	Chains, log, short links, with swivel, ordinary hook and grab hook, per pound:					
31	5/16-inch ....No..	**42**	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	3/8-inch ....do...	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Chains, trace, No. 2, 6½ feet, 10 links to the foot, full size ....pairs..	**21**	.....	.....	.35	.....
	Chalk:					
34	Carpenter's, assorted colors ....lbs..	**21**	.....	.....	.15	.....
35	Lines, medium size ....doz..	**7 6/12**	.....	.....	.15	.....
	Chisels:					
36	Cold, octagon, 5/8 by 6 inches ....do...	**1**	.....	.....	1.00	.....
37	C. s., socket, corner, 1-inch, handled ....do...	**9-12**	.....	.....	11.20	.....
	Chisels, c. s., socket, firmer, handled:					
38	¼-inch ....do...	**1 1/12**	.....	.....	2.52	.....
39	⅜-inch ....do...	**1**	.....	.....	2.52	.....
40	½-inch ....do...	**1 8/12**	.....	.....	3.00	.....
41	¾-inch ....do...	**1 7/12**	.....	.....	3.65	.....
42	1-inch ....do...	**1 8/12**	.....	.....	4.00	.....
43	1¼-inch ....do...	**2**	.....	.....	4.30	.....
44	1½-inch ....do...	**2**	.....	.....	4.50	.....
45	2-inch ....do...	**2**	.....	.....	5.10	.....
	Chisels, c. s., socket, framing, handled:					
46	¼-inch ....do...	**9-12**	.....	.....	4.00	.....
47	½-inch ....do...	**3-12**	.....	.....	4.00	.....
48	¾-inch ....do...	**9-12**	.....	.....	4.50	.....
49	1-inch ....do...	**10-12**	.....	.....	5.10	.....
50	1¼-inch ....do...	**6-12**	.....	.....	5.70	.....

a Single.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Louis E. Lake.	Fred B. Dallam.	Henry Seller.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Edward J. De Hart.	Louis Feldmann, jr.	Chas. E. Miller.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Wakefield Baker.	William Davis.	Thomas R. Hayes.	Sidney J. Conger.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.												
.....	.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.24**	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	7.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	3.20	2.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
		3.75										6
1.19	1.90	1.50	.....	.....	1.20	1.50	**1.05**	1.20	.....	.....	.....	7
	1.30	2.00			1.40		1.46					8
	1.20											9
	1.10											10
1.19	2.20	2.75	.....	.....	**1.25**	2.25	.....	1.30	.....	.....	.....	11
	1.75				1.15			1.60				12
	1.40							2.00				13
1.19	1.50	2.00	.....	.....	1.40	2.00	**1.30**	1.40	.....	.....	.....	14
	1.15					1.50						15
												16
.....	1.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	18
	3.24							5.00				19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.06**	.....	.06¾	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.12	.....	**.10½**	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.16	.....	**.16**	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.28	.....	.....	.31	.....	**.27**	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	**.38**	*b* 1.30	.....	.39	.....	.43	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	.....	**.39**	*b* 1.50	.....	.45	.....	.43	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.65	.....	.....	.64	.....	.63	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.67	*b* 1.65	.....	.65	.....	**.63**	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	**.76**	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	**.71**	*b* 2.15	.....	.91	.....	.90	.....	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.55	.....	.....	.52½	.....	.55	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.05½**	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.05**	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.36	.....	.....	.50	.....	**.34**	.39	.40	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	**.05**	.....	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	.08	.....	.....	.25	.....	**.17**	.....	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	**.90**	.....	.....	1.10	.....	.98	.....	.....	.90	36
.....	.....	.....	9.50	.....	.....	12.80	.....	**9.00**	.....	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	**2.40**	.....	.....	2.80	.....	2.66	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	**2.40**	.....	.....	2.80	.....	2.66	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	**2.70**	.....	.....	3.15	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	**3.30**	.....	.....	3.85	.....	3.66	.....	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	**3.60**	.....	.....	4.20	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	3.90	**3.00**	.....	4.55	.....	4.35	.....	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	**4.20**	.....	.....	4.90	.....	4.67	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	4.80	**3.50**	.....	5.60	.....	5.35	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	**3.60**	.....	.....	4.20	.....	3.65	.....	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	**3.60**	.....	.....	4.20	.....	3.65	.....	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	.....	4.20	**3.15**	.....	4.90	.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	4.80	**3.50**	.....	5.60	.....	5.33	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	5.40	**4.00**	.....	6.30	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	50

b Dozen pair.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.		Quantity awarded.	Harry Unna.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Jacob Unna.
				To be delivered in San Francisco.		
1	Clamps, carpenter's, iron, to open 6 inches	doz	**5-12**	.....	3.80	.....
2	Cleavers, butcher's, 12-inch	do	**4-12**	.....	13.00	.....
	Compasses, carpenter's, cast steel:					
3	6-inch	do	**4-12**	.....	1.10	.....
4	8-inch	do	**10-12**	.....	1.60	.....
	Dividers, cast steel, wing:					
5	8 inches long	do	**3-12**	.....	2.25	.....
6	10 inches long	do	**3-12**	.....	2.75	.....
	Drills:					
7	Blacksmith's	No.	**2**	.....	1.75	.....
8						
9	Breast	do	**2**	.....	2.25	.....
10	Hand, light, for metal	do	**1**	.....	.....	.....
	Faucets:					
11	Brass, racking, ½-inch, loose key	doz	**6-12**	.....	3.35	.....
12	Brass, racking, 1-inch, loose key	do	**4**	.....	.....	.....
13	Wood, cork-lined, No. 2	do	**2**	.30	.29	.34
	Files, flat, bastard:					
14	10-inch	do	**5**	.....	1.52	.....
15	12-inch	do	**7 6/12**	.....	2.11	.....
	Files, flat, wood:					
16	12-inch	do	**1 6/12**	.....	**2.01**	.....
17	14-inch	do	**5**	.....	3.00	.....
	Files, half-round, bastard:					
18	10-inch	do	**6**	.....	1.83	.....
19	12-inch	do	**7**	.....	2.46	.....
	Files, mill-saw:					
20	8-inch	do	**10**	.....	.91	.....
21	10-inch	do	**14**	.....	**1.20**	.....
22	12-inch	do	**14 6/12**	.....	1.71	.....
23	14-inch	do	**8 6/12**	.....	2.46	.....
	Files, round, bastard:					
24	6-inch	do	**1**	.....	.71	.....
25	8-inch	do	**1**	.....	.91	.....
26	10-inch	do	**1 6/12**	.....	**1.14**	.....
27	12 inch	do	**1 6/12**	.....	1.72	.....
28	14-inch	do	**1 6/12**	.....	2.46	.....
29	Files, square, bastard, 12-inch	do	**4 5/12**	.....	2.10	.....
	Files, taper, saw:					
30	3-inch	do	**8 6/12**	.....	.35	.....
31	3½-inch	do	**7**	.....	**.33**	.....
32	4-inch	do	**24 6/12**	.....	.40	.....
33	4½-inch	do	**9**	.....	**.42**	.....
34	5-inch	do	**14**	.....	.54	.....
35	6-inch	do	**27**	.....	.76	.....
36	Flatirons, 5 to 8 lbs., per lb	pairs	**59**	.....	.029	.03¼
37	Gates, molasses, 2-iron	doz	**1**	.....	1.60	.....
	Gauges:					
38	Marking	do	**7-12**	.....	.60	.....
39						
40	Mortise, screw slide	do	**9-12**	.....	3.40	.....
41	Slitting, with handle	do	**6-12**	.....	6.00	.....
42	Gluepots, No. 1, tinned	No.	**2**	.....	.35	.....
	Gouges, C. S., socket, firmer, handled:					
43	⅜-inch	doz	**1-12**	.....	3.75	.....
44	½-inch	do	**4-12**	.....	4.40	.....
45	⅝-inch	do	**1-12**	.....	4.90	.....
46	¾-inch	do	**2-12**	.....	5.20	.....
47	1-inch	do	**4-12**	.....	5.60	.....

advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Fred B. Dallam.	Chas. F. Tay.	Edward B. Flint.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Chas. E. Miller.	Wakefield Baker.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.							
.....	.....	6.00	**3.25**	3.49	3.47	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	**14.60**	15.00	15.90	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	3.00	1.50	**1.00**	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	**1.85**	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	**1.67**	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	2.90	3.00	**2.25**	.....	6
.....	.....	15.00	2.25	.....	**1.75**	.....	7
			9.00				8
.....	.....	.....	1.90	**1.75**	1.98	.....	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	**.75**	.98	.....	10
.....	3.75	.....	.....	5.00	**3.20**	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5.50**	.....	12
.50	.....	.....	.25	**.25**	.25	.....	13
.....	.....	2.00	**1.43**	1.56	1.50	.....	14
.....	.....	3.25	**2.00**	2.23	2.24	.....	15
.....	.....	3.50	2.17	2.23	2.20	.....	16
.....	.....	3.75	2.97	**2.85**	2.95	.....	17
.....	.....	2.90	1.87	1.93	**1.80**	.....	18
.....	.....	3.12	2.50	2.60	**2.40**	.....	19
.....	.....	1.16	.87	.96	**.90**	.....	20
.....	.....	1.90	1.24	1.26	1.25	.....	21
.....	.....	2.70	1.69	**1.62**	1.65	.....	22
.....	.....	3.90	2.45	2.60	**2.40**	.....	23
.....	.....	1.12	.70	.75	**.70**	.....	24
.....	.....	1.45	**.87**	.96	.96	.....	25
.....	.....	1.90	1.24	1.26	1.16	.....	26
.....	.....	2.70	1.69	**1.62**	1.65	.....	27
.....	.....	3.90	2.45	**2.34**	2.46	.....	28
.....	.....	3.35	2.17	2.23	**2.05**	.....	29
.....	.....	.50	**.33**	.37	.36	.....	30
.....	.....	.50	.34	.37	.36	.....	31
.....	.....	.60	.37	**.36**	.38	.....	32
.....	.....	.70	.44	.46	.44	.....	33
.....	.....	.85	.54	.57	**.52**	.....	34
.....	.....	1.20	**.72**	.80	.78	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	**.0285**	.0295	.03¼	.03	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1.42**	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.47	**.40**	.40	.....	38
					.75		39
.....	.....	.....	3.25	1.50	**3.50**	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3.00**	.....	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	**.30**	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	5.00	3.60	**3.30**	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	5.40	4.20	**3.60**	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	6.00	4.80	**4.00**	.....	45
.....	.....	.....	6.20	5.10	**4.50**	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	7.15	5.70	**5.00**	.....	47

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Harry Unna.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Edward B. Flint.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.		
	Grindstones, per pound:				
1	Weighing 50 pounds ..... No.	**21**	.....	.01¼	.....
2	Weighing 100 pounds ..... do.	**14**	.....	**.01¼**	.....
3	Weighing 150 pounds ..... do.	**3**	.....	**.01¼**	.....
4	Grindstone fixtures, 17 inches, improved patent cap, extra heavy ..... No.	**33**	.....	.40	.....
5					
	Hammers:				
6	Claw, solid, c. s., adze-eye, forged, No. 1½ ..... doz.	**16**	2.60	4.55	.....
7			1.80	2.85	
8					
9					
10	Farrier's shoeing, c. s ..... do.	**6 6/12**	.....	**4.25**	7.50
11				3.85	
12					
13	Farrier's turning, half-bright, assorted, 2 to 2½ pounds ..... doz.	**2-12**	.....	16.50	24.00
14	Riveting, solid, c. s., 1-inch ..... do.	**3-12**	.....	2.95	.....
15	Riveting, solid, c. s., 1¼-inch ..... do.	**10-12**	.....	3.15	.....
16	Shoemaker's, c. s., No. 1 ..... do.	**1**	.....	3.30	.....
	Hammers, sledge, blacksmith's, solid c. s.:				
17	2-pound ..... No.	**5**	.....	.60	.....
18	3-pound ..... do.	**4**	.....	.65	.....
19	6-pound ..... do.	**2**	.....	.54	.....
20	8-pound ..... do.	**3**	.....	.72	1.50
21	10-pound ..... do.	**4**	.....	**.90**	2.00
22	Hammers, tack, upholsterer's pattern, maleable iron, dozen	**1 9/12**	.....	.80	.....
23					
	Handles, awl:				
24	Patent peg ..... doz.	**5**	.....	.50	.....
25	Patent sewing ..... do.	**5**	.....	.50	.....
	Hatchets, c. s.:				
26	Broad, 6-inch cut, steel head, single bevel, handled, dozen	**2 6/12**	.....	**9.25**	.....
27					
28	Shingling, No. 2 ..... doz.	**8 6/12**	3.00	4.75	.....
29					
	Hinges, extra heavy, T:				
30	8-inch ..... do.	**9**	.....	.77	.....
31	10-inch ..... do.	**5**	.....	**1.15**	.....
32	12-inch ..... do.	**1**	.....	**1.80**	.....
	Hinges, heavy, strap:				
33	8-inch ..... do.	**13**	.....	.72½	.....
34	10-inch ..... do.	**10**	.....	**.95**	.....
35	12-inch ..... do.	**4**	.....	*c* **1.60**	.....
	Hinges, light, strap:				
36	6-inch ..... do.	**9**	.....	*c* **.35**	.....
37	8-inch ..... do.	**9**	.....	*c*.54	.....
38	10-inch ..... do.	**1**	.....	*c* **.63**	.....
39	12-inch ..... do.	**1**	.....	*c* 1.05	.....
	Hinges, light, T:				
40	6-inch ..... do.	**1**	.....	*c* **.35**	.....
41	8-inch ..... do.	**1**	.....	*c*.42	.....
42	Hooks, hat and coat, school-house pattern, heavy ..... do.	**51**	.....	.27	.....
43					
	Iron, band, per 100 pounds:				
44	⅛ by 1 ..... lbs.	**250**	.....	.....	3.00
45	⅛ by 1¼ ..... do.	**75**	.....	.....	3.00
46	⅛ by 1¾ ..... do.	**225**	.....	.....	**2.50**
47	⅛ by 2 ..... do.	**375**	.....	.....	**2.50**
48	⅛ by 3 ..... do.	**225**	.....	.....	**2.50**
49	3/16 by 2 ..... do.	**400**	.....	.....	**2.50**
50	3/16 by 3 ..... do.	**50**	.....	.....	**2.50**

* Bid not considered. Stipulated in their proposal that they would deliver goods in Portland, Oreg. and not in San Francisco, as required.

advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.
at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Jacob Unna.	Fred B. Dallam.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Thos. R. Hayes.	Chas. E. Miller.	Wakefield Baker.	Sidney J. Conger.	Edwart J. De Hart.	Portland Rolling Mill.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.									
		.013		.013	**.0125**				1
		.013		.013	.0125				2
		.013		.013	.0125				3
		.60		.65	**.40**				4
					.50				5
		4.75		4.70	1.70				6
					.85				7
					4.20				8
					4.55				9
		4.50		4.55	4.25				10
					3.85				11
					3.30				12
		18.50		18.05	**16.00**				13
		3.85		3.80	2.87	**2.25**			14
		4.10		4.05	3.25	**2.50**			15
		3.90		3.80	**3.25**				16
		.79		.77	.55	*b* **3.25**			17
		.82		.81	.70	*b* **5.25**			18
		.63		.62	*a* **.09**				19
		.85		.81	*a* **.09**				20
		1.05		1.02	*a* .09				21
		1.05		1.05	**.75**				22
					.80				23
		.75		.76	**.50**				24
		.75	2.25	.77	**.52**				25
		9.65		9.50	6.00				26
					9.00				27
3.25	3.22	5.25		5.05	**4.15**				28
					3.50				29
		.82		.81	**.75**				30
		1.25		1.22	1.18				31
		1.98		1.95	1.85				32
		.79		.77	**.70**				33
		1.03		1.05	.98				34
		1.73		1.75	1.65				35
		.43		.45	.37½				36
		.60		.59	**.50**				37
		.70		.69	.15				38
		1.12½		1.15	**1.00**				39
		.43		.45	.37				40
		.48		.50	**.40**				41
		.32		.35	.20		**.20**		42
					.25				43
		3.00		3.10				*2.40	44
		3.00		3.10				2.30	45
		2.90		3.00				2.30	46
		2.90		3.00				2.30	47
		2.90		3.00				2.30	48
		2.70		2.80				2.20	49
		2.70		2.80				2.20	50

a Without handles, per pound. *b* Per dozen. *c* Single.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

CASE NO. 17.

HARDWARE—continued.

Number.		
1	Iron, boiler, ¼-inch, per 100 pounds	lbs.
	Iron, flat-bar, per 100 pounds:	
2	¼ by ½	do.
3	¼ by ¾	do.
4	¼ by 1	do.
5	¼ by 1½	do.
6	¼ by 1½	do.
7	¼ by 1¾	do.
8	¼ by 2	do.
9	¼ by 2¼	do.
10	¼ by 2½	do.
11	¼ by 4	do.
12	5/16 by 2	do.
13	5/16 by 2½	do.
14	5/16 by 2¾	do.
15	5/16 by 3¼	do.
16	⅜ by ½	do.
17	⅜ by ⅝	do.
18	⅜ by ¾	do.
19	⅜ by 1	do.
20	⅜ by 1¼	do.
21	⅜ by 1½	do.
22	⅜ by 2	do.
23	⅜ by 2½	do.
24	⅜ by 3	do.
25	⅜ by 3½	do.
26	7/16 by ¾	do.
27	7/16 by 1¾	do.
28	½ by ¾	do.
29	½ by 1	do.
30	½ by 1½	do.
31	½ by 1¾	do.
32	½ by 2	do.
33	½ by 2¼	do.
34	½ by 2½	do.
35	½ by 3	do.
36	⅝ by 2	do.
37	⅝ by 2½	do.
	Iron, half-round, per 100 pounds:	
38	⅝-inch	do.
39	¾-inch	do.
40	⅞-inch	do.
41	1-inch	do.
42	Iron, nail-rod, ordinary size, per 100 pounds	do.
	Iron, Norway, per 100 pounds:	
43	⅜ by 1	do.
44	1 inch square	do.
	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:	
45	¼-inch	do.
46	5/16-inch	do.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Quantity awarded.	Edward B. Flint.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Portland Rolling Mill.	Chas. E. Miller.	Number.
	To be delivered in San Francisco.				
200	**3.50**	3.90	.....	**4.00**	1
250	**2.90**	5.40	.....	5.50	2
225	**2.40**	5.40	*2.30	5.50	3
475	**2.20**	2.50	2.10	2.60	4
460	**2.20**	2.50	2.00	2.60	5
750	**2.10**	2.50	2.00	2.60	6
350	**2.10**	2.50	2.00	2.60	7
575	**2.10**	2.50	2.00	2.60	8
200	**2.10**	2.50	2.00	2.60	9
550	**2.10**	2.50	2.00	2.60	10
200	**2.10**	2.50	2.00	2.60	11
800	**2.10**	2.50	2.00	2.60	12
400	**2.10**	2.50	2.00	2.60	13
200	**2.10**	2.50	2.00	2.60	14
300	**2.10**	3.40	2.00	3.50	15
200	**2.80**	4.40	.....	**4.50**	16
200	**2.40**	4.40	.....	**4.50**	17
200	**2.30**	4.40	2.10	**4.50**	18
300	2.10	**2.00**	2.00	2.10	19
425	2.00	**2.00**	1.80	2.10	20
300	**1.90**	2.00	1.80	2.10	21
1,625	**1.90**	2.00	1.80	2.10	22
200	**1.90**	2.00	1.80	2.10	23
450	**1.90**	2.00	1.80	2.10	24
250	**1.90**	2.00	1.80	2.10	25
300	.....	**5.40**	2.20	5.50	26
100	2.00	**2.00**	2.00	2.10	27
150	**2.30**	3.00	2.20	3.10	28
350	2.10	**2.00**	2.00	2.10	29
300	**1.90**	2.00	1.80	2.10	30
400	**1.90**	2.00	1.80	2.10	31
1,400	**1.90**	2.00	1.80	2.10	32
100	**1.90**	2.00	1.80	2.10	33
100	**1.90**	2.00	1.80	2.10	34
800	**1.90**	2.00	1.80	2.10	35
1,400	**1.90**	2.00	1.80	2.10	36
200	**1.90**	2.00	1.80	2.10	37
250	**2.80**	3.50	2.70	3.60	38
425	**2.60**	3.50	2.50	3.60	39
125	**2.40**	3.50	2.30	3.60	40
225	**2.40**	3.50	2.30	3.60	41
100	7.00	**5.90**	.....	6.00	42
850	3.95	**4.15**	.....	4.25	43
400	3.75	**4.15**	.....	4.25	44
100	**2.80**	4.00	.....	4.10	45
575	**2.60**	3.50	.....	3.60	46

* Bid not considered. Stipulated in their proposal that they would deliver goods is Portland, Oregon, and not in San Francisco as required.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—Continued.	Quantity awarded.	Henry Seller.	Edward B. Flint.	Benj. F. Dunham.	Edward J. De Hart.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
	Iron, round, per 100 pounds:					
1	$\frac{3}{8}$-inch ..... lbs..	**1,925**	.....	**2.40**	3.00	.....
2	$\frac{7}{16}$-inch ..... do...	**775**	.....	**2.30**	3.00	.....
3	$\frac{1}{2}$-inch ..... do...	**2,225**	.....	**2.20**	2.50	.....
4	$\frac{9}{16}$-inch ..... do...	**400**	.....	**2.20**	2.50	.....
5	$\frac{5}{8}$-inch ..... do...	**1,200**	.....	**2.10**	2.25	.....
6	$\frac{3}{4}$-inch ..... do...	**1,150**	.....	2.00	**2.00**	.....
7	$\frac{7}{8}$-inch ..... do...	**200**	.....	2.00	**2.00**	.....
8	1-inch ..... do...	**600**	.....	**1.90**	2.00	.....
	Iron, sheet, per 100 pounds:					
9	$\frac{1}{16}$-inch thick ..... do...	**110**	.....	.....	**5.90**	.....
10	$\frac{1}{8}$-ince thick ..... do...	**100**	.....	**3.75**	5.90	.....
	Iron, square, per 100 pounds:					
11	$\frac{3}{8}$-inch ..... do...	**50**	.....	**2.40**	3.00	.....
12	$\frac{1}{2}$-inch ..... do...	**350**	.....	**2.20**	2.50	.....
13	$\frac{5}{8}$-inch ..... do...	**350**	.....	**2.10**	2.25	.....
14	$\frac{3}{4}$-inch ..... do...	**250**	.....	2.00	**2.00**	.....
15	1-inch ..... do...	**200**	.....	**1.90**	2.00	.....
	Iron, Swede, per 100 pounds:					
16	$\frac{3}{8}$ by 1 inch ..... do...	**275**	.....	4.05	**4.15**	.....
17	$\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches ..... do...	**300**	.....	4.05	**4.15**	.....
18	$\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 inches ..... do...	**275**	.....	3.75	**4.15**	.....
19	Knives and forks, cocoa handle, with bolster, per pair ..... pairs..	**734**	.14	.....	.07½	.....
20			.15			
21						
	Knives:					
22	Butcher, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster, dozen	**11**	1.80	.....	.89	1.00
23						
24	Carving, and forks, cocoa handle, per pair pairs	**38**	.....	.....	.75	.....
25	Chopping, iron handles ..... doz..	**2** $\frac{3}{12}$	.....	.....	2.00	1.20
26						
27	Drawing, 10 inch, C. S., carpenter's ..... do...	**8-12**	.....	.....	5.90	.....
28	Drawing, 12-inch, C. S., carpenter's ..... do...	**1** $\frac{2}{12}$	.....	.....	6.40	**4.50**
29	Horseshoeing ..... do...	**6** $\frac{5}{12}$	.....	.....	4.10	.....
30						
31	Shoemaker's, square point, No. 3 ..... do...	**5** $\frac{6}{12}$	.....	.....	1.03	.....
32	Skinning, 6-inch, cocoa handle, without bolster ..... doz..	**4** $\frac{8}{12}$	.....	.....	2.10	.....

advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Portland Rolling Mill.	Chas. E. Miller.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Wakefield Baker.	Harry Unna.	William S. Ray.	George T. Hawley.	William Davis.	Fred B. Dallam.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.									
2.30	3.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2.20	3.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
2.10	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2.10	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
2.00	2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1.90	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
1.90	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1.80	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
2.30	3.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
2.10	2.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
2.00	2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
1.90	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
1.80	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	4.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.08⅓	.10½	.08	.09¾	.08¾	**.10**	.....	.08⅓	19
		.10	.10	.11½					20
			.12						21
.....	.85	.....	1.50	.85	.82½	**.75**	.....	.84	22
			1.75	1.00					23
.....	**.65**	.....	.60	.60	.56½	.60	.....	.....	24
.....	2.05	.80	1.25	.79	.....	1.25	.....	**.90**	25
			1.65	1.00				.70	26
.....	5.80	.....	5.50	.....	.....	**5.40**	.....	.....	27
.....	6.35	.....	6.00	.....	.....	6.15	.....	.....	28
.....	4.05	.....	**2.75**	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	29
			3.75						30
.....	1.05	.....	**.65**	.....	.....	.60	2.40	.....	31
.....	2.05	.....	1.75	1.75	**1.74**	1.85	.....	.....	32

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Chas. F. Tay.	B. F. Dunham.	Edward J. De Hart.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
1	Ladles, melting, 5-inch bowl..doz..	**6-12**	2.40	.....	2.67	.....
2	Latches, thumb, Roggen pattern, heavy .....doz..	**6**	.42	.....	.58	.....
3	Lead, in bars.....lbs..	**15**	.05	**.04**	.05¾	.....
4	Locks, closet, 3½-inch, iron bolt, 2 keys .....doz..	**3 6/12**	1.00	.....	1.35	.....
5	Locks, drawer 2½ by 2 inches, iron, 2 keys.....doz..	**4**	1.25	.....	1.53	.....
6	Locks, mineral knob, iron bolt, 2 keys:					
7	Rim, 4 inches.....doz..	**12**	2.20	.....	2.60	2.25
8						2.25
9	Rim, 4½ inches.....do...	**6 6/12**	**3.00**	.....	3.35	.....
10	Rim, 5 inches.....do...	**1**	5.15	.....	**4.90**	.....
11	Rim, 6 inches.....do...	**7 6/12**	8.75	.....	9.00	.....
12	Mortise, 3½ inches .....do...	**14**	2.50	.....	2.75	.....
13	Locks, pad, brass, 3-tumbler, 2 keys each, assorted combination on each shipping order.....doz..	**17 6/12**	1.00	.....	3.00	.....
14			**4.50**		3.00	
15					6.00	
16						
17	Mallets, carpenter's, hickory, round, 6 by 4 inches.....doz..	**1 2/12**	2.75	.....	1.85	2.00
	Nails, wire, casing, steel, per 100 pounds:					
18	6d .....lbs..	**500**	4.10	.....	4.10	.....
19	8d .....do...	**500**	3.95	.....	3.95	.....
20	12d .....do...	**100**	3.85	.....	3.85	.....
	Nails, wire, steel, per 100 pounds:					
21	6d .....lbs..	**2,950**	3.95	.....	3.95	.....
22	8d.....do...	**7,050**	3.80	.....	3.80	.....
23	10d.....do...	**6,800**	3.70	.....	3.70	.....
24	12d.....do...	**4,400**	3.70	.....	3.70	.....
25	20d.....do...	**4,500**	3.70	.....	3.70	.....
26	30d.....do...	**2,400**	3.70	.....	3.70	.....
27	40d.....do...	**2,500**	3.70	.....	3.70	.....
28	60d.....do...	**2,000**	3.70	.....	3.70	.....
	Nails, wire, fence, steel, per 100 pounds:					
29	8d .....lbs..	**1,000**	3.80	.....	3.80	.....
30	10d .....do...	**2,400**	3.70	.....	3.70	.....
31	12d .....do...	**800**	3.70	.....	3.70	.....
	Nails, wire, finishing, steel, per 100 pounds:					
32	6d .....lbs..	**250**	4.30	.....	4.30	.....
33	8d .....do...	**450**	4.10	.....	4.10	.....
	Nails, horseshoe, per 100 pounds:					
34	No. 6.....lbs..	**480**	*a* **.09¾**	.....	*a*.14	.....
35						
36	No. 7 .....do...	**390**	*a* **.09¾**	.....	*a*.13	.....
37						
38	No. 8 .....do...	**135**	*a* **.09¾**	.....	*a*.12½	.....
39						
	Nails, per 100 pounds:					
40	Wire, lathe, 3d, steel.....do...	**225**	4.40	.....	4.40	.....
41	Oxshoe, No. 5.....do...	**75**	*a* **.09¾**	.....	.15½	.....
42	Wire, shingle, 4d, steel ...do...	**1,400**	4.10	.....	4.10	.....
	Nuts, iron, square, for—					
43	¼-inch bolt .....do ..	**5**	.08½	.....	**.08½**	.....
44	9/32-inch bolt.....do...	**5**	.07	.....	**.07**	.....
45	⅜-inch bolt.....do...	**175**	.05½	.....	.05½	.....
46	½-inch bolt.....do...	**310**	.04⅙	.....	.04⅙	.....
47	9/16-inch bolt.....do...	**35**	.04	.....	**.04**	.....

a Per pound.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Chas. E. Miller.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Wakefield Baker.	Harry Unna.	William B. Isaacs.	Edward B. Flint.	Thos. R. Hays.	Solomon Openheimer.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.								
2.70	4.50	**2.37**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	1
.55	.....	**.45**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.06	.....	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
1.30	.....	**.75**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1.55	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
		1.00						6
2.55	.....	**2.20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
								8
3.30	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
5.25	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
8.50	.....	**8.05**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
2.60	.....	**2.35**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
3.00	.....	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
1.25		5.00						14
1.00		2.50						15
5.25		2.50						16
1.25	.....	1.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
4.10	.....	4.10	.....	**3.92**	.....	4.09	**4.10**	18
3.95	.....	3.95	.....	**3.77**	.....	4.04	3.95	19
3.85	.....	3.85	.....	**3.67**	.....	3.94	3.85	20
3.95	.....	3.95	3.94	**3.77**	.....	3.94	3.95	21
3.80	.....	3.80	3.79	**3.62**	.....	3.79	3.80	22
3.70	.....	3.70	3.69	**3.52**	.....	3.69	3.70	23
3.70	.....	3.70	3.69	**3.52**	.....	3.69	3.70	24
3.70	.....	3.70	3.69	**3.52**	.....	3.69	3.70	25
3.70	.....	3.70	3.69	**3.52**	.....	3.69	3.70	26
3.70	.....	3.70	3.69	**3.52**	.....	3.69	3.70	27
3.70	.....	3.70	3.69	**3.52**	.....	3.69	3.70	28
3.80	.....	3.80	3.79	**3.62**	.....	3.79	3.80	29
3.70	.....	3.70	3.69	**3.52**	.....	3.69	3.70	30
3.70	.....	3.70	3.69	**3.52**	.....	3.69	3.70	31
4.30	.....	4.30	4.29	**4.11**	.....	4.29	4.30	32
4.10	.....	4.10	4.09	**3.92**	.....	4.09	4.10	33
13.50	.....	10.25	.....	.....	16.50	.....	.....	34
					23.00			35
12.75	.....	10.25	.....	.....	15.50	.....	.....	36
					21.00			37
12.25	.....	10.25	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	38
					20.00			39
4.40	.....	4.40	4.39	**4.21**	.....	4.79	.....	40
.15	.....	.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
4.10	.....	4.10	4.09	**3.92**	.....	4.09	4.10	42
.08½	.....	.08½	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	43
.07	.....	.07	.....	.....	.10	.....	.....	44
.05½	.....	.05½	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....	45
.04⅛	.....	**.04⅛**	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	46
.04	.....	.04	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....	47

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Ivory F. Littlefield.	Harry Uma.	William S. Ray.	Geo. T. Hawley.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.			
1	Nuts, iron, square, for ¾-inch bolt ..... lbs..	**225**	.....	.....	.....	**.037**
2	Oilers, zinc, medium size ..... doz..	**9 6/12**	.....	.45	.....	.48
3				.50		
4				.60		
5	Oilstones, Washita ..... do...	**4 6/12**	.....	.....	.....	**2.55**
	Packing:					
6	Hemp ..... lbs..	**20**	.....	.....	.10	.18
7	Rubber, ⅛-inch ..... do...	**5**	.....	.....	.14	.....
8						
9	Rubber, 3/16-inch ..... do...	**125**	.....	.....	.14	.....
10						
11	Rubber, ¼-inch ..... do...	**52**	.....	.....	.14	.....
12						
13	Yarn (cotton waste) ..... do...	**27**	.....	.....	.08½	.07½
	Paper (assorted):					
14	Emery ..... qrs..	**8**	.....	.....	.....	.15
15	Sand ..... do...	**18**	.12½	.....	.....	**.083**
16	Pencils, carpenter's ..... doz..	**35**	.....	.12½	.....	**.10**
17						
18	Pinchers, blacksmith's shoeing ..... No..	**11**	.....	.....	.....	.44
19	Pinking irons, 1-inch ..... doz..	**2**	.....	.55	.....	**.54**
	Pipe, iron:					
20	½-inch ..... feet..	**200**	.....	.....	.02½	.02⅝
21	1-inch ..... do...	**1,400**	.....	.....	.04¼	.04⅜
22	1½-inch ..... do...	**200**	.....	.....	.07⅜	.07½
23	2-inch ..... do...	**100**	.....	.....	.09⅞	.10
24	Planes, fore, 2½-inch, double iron, c. s ..... No..	**10**	.....	.....	.....	**.49**
	Planes, hollow and round, c. s.:					
25	1-inch ..... pairs..	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.50
26	1¼-inch ..... do...	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.50
27	1½-inch ..... do...	**6**	.....	.....	.....	.50
	Planes:					
28	Jack, 2⅜-inch, double iron ..... No..	**19**	.....	.....	.....	**.34**
29	Jointer, 2⅝-inch, double iron, c. s ..... do...	**9**	.....	.....	.....	.53
30	Match, ¾-inch, plated ..... pair..	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.70
31	Match, 1-inch, plated ..... pairs..	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.70
32	Plow, beech wood, screw-arm, full set of irons, c. s., with handle ..... No..	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Skew-rabbet, 1-inch ..... do...	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.31
34	Smooth, 2⅛-inch, double iron, c. s ..... do...	**19**	.....	.....	.....	**.31**
	Pliers, c. s., heavy:					
35	Flat-nose, 7-inch ..... doz..	**1-12**	.....	.....	.....	3.90
36	Round-nose, 7-inch ..... do...	**3-12**	.....	.....	.....	3.90
37	End-cutting, 10-inch ..... do...	**1 1/12**	.....	.....	.....	8.00
	Punches, assorted:					
38	C. s., belt, to drive, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 ..... do...	**2 6/12**	.....	.....	.....	**.60**
39	Spring, harness, 6, 7, and 8 tubes ..... do...	**1 6/12**	.....	.....	.....	.....
40						
	Rasps:					
41	Horse, 12-inch ..... do...	**5**	.....	.....	.....	3.70
42	Horse, 14-inch ..... do...	**6**	.....	.....	.....	5.20
43						
44	Wood, flat, 12-inch ..... do...	**1 6/12**	.....	.....	.....	3.80
45	Wood, flat, 14-inch ..... do...	**1 6/12**	.....	.....	.....	5.20
46	Wood, half-round, 12-inch ..... do...	**3-12**	.....	.....	.....	3.80
47	Wood, half-round, 14-inch ..... do...	**3-12**	.....	.....	.....	5.20

a Per pound. *b* Bids on 2¼-inch.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Jacob Unna.	Fred B. Dallam.	Henry Seller.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Solomon Openheimer.	Chas. E. Miller.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Wakefield Baker.	Sidney J. Conger.	Edward B. Flint.	Charles F. Tay.	Frank M. Gilham.	Edward J. De Hart.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.													
			.037		.037		.037		.06				1
.68		.83	.60	.60	.52	.80	.56	.50					2
.83				.55	.60		**.50**						3
1.05													4
			.23		3.60		*a*.20						5
			.18	.17½	.20		**.12**						6
			.14	.14	**.09**		.144	.10					7
				.20									8
			.14	.14	**.09**		.144	.10					9
				.20									10
			.14	.14	**.09**		.144	.10					11
				.20									12
				.08½	.07		**.07**						13
					.20		**.15**						14
					.12½		.084						15
	.14		.13		.35		.15						16
	.11						.20						17
			.40		.50		.55						18
			.75		.75		.60						19
			.02⅝	**.0237**	.02⅝	.02⅝	.02⅝						20
			.04⅜	**.0415**	.04⅜	.04⅜	.04⅜						21
			.07½	**.0693**	.07½	.07½	.07½						22
			.10	**.0932**	.10	.10	.10						23
			.63		.55		.62½					.60	24
			.49		**.45**		.45						25
			.49		.45		**.45**						26
			.25		.75		**.45**						27
			.44		.39		.45					*b*.50	28
			.67		.61		**.65**					*c*.70	29
							.75						30
			.67				**.75**						31
							3.75						32
			.32		.30		**.30**						33
			.40		.35		.40					*d*.40	34
				6.00	1.75		**1.50**			3.60			35
			2.25	6.00	1.75		**1.50**			3.60			36
			10.80	9.00			**9.00**						37
			.60		.60		.60				.98		38
			2.75		6.50		**2.65**				7.80		39
							4.75						40
			3.70		**3.60**		3.65						41
			5.25		5.08		5.12	**4.00**	8.00				42
									7.00				43
			4.00		**3.69**		3.75						44
			5.25		**5.07**		5.10						45
			3.85		**3.69**		3.75						46
			5.25		**5.07**		5.10						47

c Assorted, 2⅝ and 2¾.

d Bids on 2-inch.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Geo. T. Hawley.	William Davis.	Frank M. Gilham.	Edward B. Flint.	Benjamin F. Dunham.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.				
	Rivet sets:						
1	No. 2 ..... doz..	$1\frac{8}{12}$	2.35	.....	.....	.....	2.50
2	No. 3 ..... do...	$1\frac{4}{12}$	2.00	2.25	.....	.....	2.00
	Rivets and burs, copper, No. 8:						
3	½-inch ..... lbs..	**14**	.18	.....	.19	.....	.20
4	⅜-inch ..... do...	**32**	**.18**	.....	.19	.....	.20
5	½-inch ..... do...	**63**	**.18**	.....	.19	.....	.20
6	¾-inch ..... do...	**45**	.18	.....	.19	.....	.20
7	1-inch ..... do..	**26**	.18	.....	.19	.....	.20
	Rivets and burs, tire:						
8	¼ by 2⅓ ..... do..	**40**	.20	.....	.....	.12½	**.09½**
9	¼ by 3½ ..... do...	**40**	.20	.....	.....	.12½	**.09½**
	Rivets, iron, flat head:						
10	$\frac{5}{16}$-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	**25**	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	⅜-inch, No. 8 ..... do..	**2**	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	½-inch, No. 8 ..... do...	**3**	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	$\frac{3}{16}$ by 2 inches ..... do...	**25**	.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	¼ by 1¼ inches ..... do...	**13**	.20	.....	.....	.....	**.059**
15	¼ by 2 inches ..... do...	**15**	.20	.....	.....	.15	**.059**
16	¼ by 2½ inches ..... do...	**8**	.20	.....	.....	.....	**.059**
17	¼ by 3¼ inches ..... do...	**13**	.20	.....	.....	.....	**.059**
18	¼ by 4 inches ..... do...	**2**	.20	.....	.....	.....	**.059**
19	Rules, boxwood, 2-foot, four-fold, full brass bound ..... doz..	$6\frac{6}{12}$	2.20	.....	.....	.....	2.25
20							
21	Saw blades, butcher's, bow, 20-inch, do...	$3\frac{6}{12}$	4.00	.....	.....	.....	1.12
	Saw-sets for—						
22	Crosscut saws ..... do...	**2-12**	11.35	.....	.....	.....	2.50
23							
24	Handsaws ..... do...	$1\frac{3}{12}$	**6.50**	.....	.....	.....	1.00
25							
26							
	Saws:						
27	Back (or tenon), 12-inch ..... do...	**7-12**	10.50	.....	.....	.....	10.80
28	Bracket ..... do...	$1\frac{9}{12}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00
29	Buck, framed, complete, 30 inch blade ..... doz..	**2**	4.25	.....	.....	.....	4.95
30			5.00				
31	Circular, 26-inch, crosscut ..... No..	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Crosscut, 5 feet, tangs riveted on, number	**12**	1.80	.....	.....	.....	1.80
33							
34	Crosscut, 6 feet, tangs riveted on, number	**29**	2.20	.....	.....	.....	2.20
35							
36	Hand, 26-inch, 6 to 8 points to the inch ..... doz..	$4\frac{7}{12}$	12.00	.....	.....	.....	3.50
37							5.00
38							7.50
39							
40							
41							
42	Hand, 26-inch, 7 to 9 points to the inch ..... doz..	$3\frac{11}{12}$	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
43							
44							
45							
46							
47							
48	Hand, 26-inch, 8 to 10 points to the inch ..... doz..	**5**	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
49							
50							
51							
52							
53							

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Thos. R. Hayes.	Solomon Openheimer.	Chas. E. Miller.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Wakefield Baker.	Harry Unna.	Edward J. De Hart.	Sidney J. Conger.	Jno. Simonds.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.									
.....	2.75	2.25	3.00	**1.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	2.10	2.00	2.40	**1.40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.20	.....	.22½	.....	**.18**	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.20	.....	.22½	.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.20	.....	.22½	.....	.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.20	.....	.22½	.....	**.18**	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.20	.....	.22½	.....	**.18**	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	.....	.12	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.12	.....	.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	.19	.....	**.09**	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.19	.....	**.09**	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	.....	**.19**	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	**.19**	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	.....	.19	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.19	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.19	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.19	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.19	.....	.22	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
.....	.....	2.22½	.....	**2.20**	2.24	.....	.....	.....	19
				1.85					20
.....	.....	3.99	.....	4.00	**3.75**	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	13.00	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
				11.00					23
.....	.....	7.25	.....	1.10	.....	7.50	6.00	.....	24
				2.40		9.00			25
						6.00			26
.....	.....	11.00	.....	**8.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	10.00	.....	**9.00**	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	4.50	.....	3.75	4.25	.....	.....	.....	29
				4.00					30
.....	.....	.....	.....	8.40	.....	.....	.....	**7.70**	31
.....	.....	1.80	.....	1.80	.....	.....	.....	2.85	32
								1.65	33
.....	.....	2.20	.....	2.20	.....	.....	.....	3.42	34
								1.98	35
.....	.....	10.00	.....	4.00	4.25	5.50	.....	.....	36
		14.00		9.25					37
				9.50					38
				10.50					39
				11.00					40
				11.75					41
.....	.....	10.00	.....	4.00	4.25	.....	.....	.....	42
		14.00		9.25					43
				9.50					44
				10.50					45
				11.00					46
				11.75					47
.....	.....	10.00	.....	4.00	4.25	.....	.....	.....	48
		14.00		9.25					49
				9.50					50
				10.50					51
				11.00					52
				11.75					53

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.		Quantity awarded.
	Saws:		
1	Keyhole, 12-inch compass	doz	**2 1/12**
2			
3	Meat, butcher's, bow, 20-inch	do	**1 7/12**
4			
5	Rip, 28-inch, 5 points	do	**3 10/12**
6			
7			
	Scales:		
8	Butcher's, dial face, spring balance, square dish, 30-pound, by ounces	No	**2**
9	Hay and cattle, 6-ton, standard platform	do	**1**
10			
11	Platform, counter, 240-pound	do	**5**
12			
13	Platform, 1,000-pound, drop-lever, on wheels	do	**1**
14			
	Scissors:		
15	Ladies', 6-inch, c. s., full size, good quality	doz	**14**
16			
17			
18			
19	Tailor's, No. 1	do	**2**
20			
	Screw-drivers, steel blade:		
21	6-inch	do	**8-12**
22	8-inch	do	**11-12**
23	10 inch	do	**10-12**
	Screws:		
24	Wrought-iron, bench, 1¼-inch	No	**3**
25	Wood, bench, 2½-inch	do	**2**
	Screws, wood, iron:		
26	½-inch, No. 4	gross	**11**
27	½-inch, No. 5	do	**10**
28	⅝-inch, No. 5	do	**10**
29	⅝-inch, No. 6	do	**8**
30	¾-inch, No. 7	do	**9**
31	¾-inch, No. 8	do	**20**
32	⅞-inch, No. 8	do	**10**
33	⅞-inch, No. 9	do	**12**
34	1-inch, No. 9	do	**32**
35	1-inch, No. 10	do	**19**
36	1¼-inch, No. 10	do	**22**
37	1¼-inch, No. 11	do	**11**
38	1½-inch, No. 11	do	**13**
39	1½-inch, No. 12	do	**17**
40	1¾-inch, No. 12	do	**8**
41	1¾-inch, No. 13	do	**2**
42	2-inch, No. 13	do	**12**
43	2-inch, No. 14	do	**10**
44	2¼-inch, No. 14	do	**3**
45	2¼-inch, No. 15	do	**1**
46	2½-inch, No. 14	do	**5**
47	2½-inch, No. 15	do	**1**
48	3-inch, No. 16	do	**1**
49	3-inch, No. 18	do	**2**

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Harry Unna.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Edward D. Flint.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Edward J. De Hart.	Chas. E. Miller.	Wakefield Baker.	Sidney J. Conger.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.								
1.65	1.65	.....	**1.35**	.....	3.00	1.60	.....	1
						2.70		2
.....	9.25	.....	**7.00**	13.00	10.00	7.20	.....	3
						8.25		4
.....	14.50	.....	4.50	15.00	12.00	10.00	.....	5
					16.50	12.00		6
						14.10		7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**2.40**	.....	8
.....	**82.50**	.....	.....	.....	156.25	85.00	.....	9
	149.00				168.00	167.50		10
.....	3.00	.....	2.45	.....	**10.25**	11.25	.....	11
	9.75				10.95			12
.....	34.75	.....	.....	.....	**35.00**	38.50	.....	13
					37.50			14
.....	2.25	.....	2.25	2.50	**2.00**	3.00	.....	15
						2.20		16
						2.55		17
						1.25		18
.....	.....	.....	**3.00**	.....	.....	10.00	.....	19
						11.00		20
1.00	.83	.....	1.20	.....	.90	**.80**	.80	21
1.20	**1.10**	.....	1.60	.....	1.36	1.10	1.00	22
1.68	1.40	.....	2.40	.....	2.00	**1.37**	1.35	23
.....	.35	.....	.40	.....	.50	**.37½**	.....	24
.....	.25	.....	**.25**	.....	.50	.30	.....	25
.....	.06	.10	.06½	.08	.07½	**.06**	.....	26
.....	**.06**	.10	.06½	.08	.07¾	.06	.....	27
.....	**.06**	.11	.07	.09	.07¾	.06½	.....	28
.....	**.07**	.12	.08	.10	.088	.07½	.....	29
.....	.09	.15	.09½	.12	.108	**.09**	.....	30
.....	**.10**	.17	.10½	.14	.1206	.10	.....	31
.....	.11	.18	.11½	.15	.1314	**.11**	.....	32
.....	**.12**	.20	.12½	.16	.14½	.12	.....	33
.....	.13	.21	.13½	.17	.1566	**.13**	.....	34
.....	**.14**	.27	.14½	.19	.17	.14	.....	35
.....	.15	.25	.15½	.20	.18	**.15**	.....	36
.....	**.17**	.27	.17½	.22	.19¾	.17	.....	37
.....	.18	.27	.19	.24	.216	**.18**	.....	38
.....	**.20**	.32	.21	.26	.23½	.20	.....	39
.....	.22	.26	.23½	.29	.261	**.22**	.....	40
.....	.25	.41	.27	.33	.30	**.25**	.....	41
.....	**.27**	.45	.28	.36	.32½	.27	.....	42
.....	.30	.50	.32	.40	.36	**.30**	.....	43
.....	**.32**	.52	.33	.42	.38	.32	.....	44
.....	.35	.59	.35½	.47	.42½	**.35**	.....	45
.....	**.34**	.56	.35	.45	.40½	.34	.....	46
.....	.38	.64	.40	.50	.46	**.38**	.....	47
.....	**.50**	.82	.51	.65	.59½	.50	.....	48
.....	.61	1.00	.64	.80	.73	**.61**	.....	49

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Harry Unna.	Geo. T. Hawley.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.	
1	Shears, 8-inch, c. s., trimmer's straight, full size, good quality ....doz..	**6 3/12**	2.69	.....
2				
3	Shoes, horse, light, assorted, front and hind, per 100 pounds:			
4	No. 1 ....lbs..	**1,200**	.....	.....
5				
6	No. 2 ....do...	**1,800**	.....	.....
7				
8	No. 3 ....do...	**1,850**	.....	.....
9				
10	No. 4 ....do...	**1,200**	.....	.....
11				
12	No. 5 ....do...	**550**	.....	.....
13				
14	No. 6 ....do...	**100**	.....	.....
15				
	Shoes, mule, per 100 pounds:			
16	No. 2 ....do...	**300**	.....	.....
17				
18	No. 3 ....do...	**200**	.....	.....
19				
20	No. 4 ....do...	**20**	.....	.....
21				
22	Shoes, ox, No. 4, per 100 pounds ....do...	**150**	.....	*a* .06½
23	Sieves, iron, wire, 18-mesh, tin frames ....doz..	**6**	1.25	.....
24	Spirit levels, with plumb, 30-inch ....do...	**3 3/12**	.....	3.75
25				
26	Springs, door, spiral, heavy ....do...	**5**	.....	.90
27				
	Squares:			
28	Bevel, sliding, T, 10-inch ....do...	**1 9/12**	.....	1.80
29	Framing, steel, 2 inches wide ....do...	**3 7/12**	.....	4.60
30				
	Squares, try:			
31	4½-inch ....do...	**1 3/12**	.....	1.20
32	7½-inch ....do...	**1 1/12**	.....	1.80
33	10-inch ....do...	**9-12**	.....	2.25
34	Staples, wrought iron, 3 inches long ....do...	**12**	.....	.03¾
	Steel, cast, bar:			
35	⅜ by 3 inches ....lbs..	**50**	.....	.....
36	⅜ by 4 inches ....do...	**50**	.....	.....
37	¼ by 1 inch ....do...	**100**	.....	.....
	Steel, cast, octagon:			
38	⅜-inch ....do...	**150**	.....	.....
39	½-inch ....do...	**250**	.....	.....
40	⅝-inch ....do...	**100**	.....	.....
41	¾-inch ....do...	**150**	.....	.....
42	1-inch ....do...	**100**	.....	.....
	Steel, cast, square:			
43	½-inch ....do...	**50**	.....	.....
44	⅝-inch ....do...	**100**	.....	.....
45	¾-inch ....do...	**150**	.....	.....
46	1-inch ....do...	**350**	.....	.....
47	1¼-inch ....do...	**175**	.....	.....
48	2-inch ....do...	**125**	.....	.....
	Steel, plow:			
49	¼ by 6 inches ....do...	**150**	.....	.....
50	⅜ by 1½ inches ....do...	**200**	.....	.....
51	⅜ by 2 inches ....do...	**300**	.....	.....

a Per pound.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

William B. Isaacs.	Fred B. Dallam.	Edward B. Flint.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Edward J. De Hart.	Solomon Openheimer.	Chas. E. Miller.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Wakefield Baker.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.									
.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	3.74	.....	4.80	1
			4.30			2.00		3.20	2
								1.65	3
3.50	.....	3.55	3.80	.....	.....	3.75	.....	4.00	4
		3.75				3.55			5
3.50	.....	3.55	3.80	.....	.....	3.75	.....	4.00	6
		3.75				3.55			7
3.50	.....	3.55	3.80	.....	.....	3.75	.....	4.00	8
		3.75				3.55			9
3.50	.....	3.55	3.80	.....	.....	3.75	.....	4.00	10
		3.75				3.55			11
3.50	.....	3.55	3.80	.....	.....	3 75	.....	4.00	12
		3.75				3.55			13
3.50	.....	3.55	3.80	.....	.....	3.75	.....	4.00	14
		3.75				3.55			15
4.50	.....	5.00	4.80	.....	.....	4.75	.....	5.00	16
		5.00				4.55			17
4.50	.....	5.00	4.80	.....	.....	4.75	.....	5.00	18
		5.00				4.55			19
4.50	.....	5.00	4.80	.....	.....	4.75	.....	5.00	20
		5.00				4.55			21
.....	.....	8.00	5.95	.....	.....	*a*.07	.....	*a*.06¼	22
.....	1.40	.....	.....	.....	1.45	.....	**1.25**	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	3.95	6.75	.....	3.75	.....	**3.60**	24
								6.00	25
.....	.....	.....	.75	.....	.....	.72	.....	.60	26
								1.00	27
.....	.....	.....	2.15	.....	.....	**1.72**	.....	1.95	28
.....	.....	.....	**4.20**	6.50	.....	4.58	.....	4.90	29
								4.62	30
.....	.....	.....	1.20	.....	.....	1.25	.....	**1.12**	31
.....	.....	.....	1.85	.....	.....	2.00	.....	**1.70**	32
.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	2.50	.....	**2.15**	33
.....	.....	.....	.05	.....	.....	.04	.....	**.03**	34
.....	.....	.....	.09¾	.....	.....	**.09⅝**	.....	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	.09¾	.....	.....	**.09⅝**	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	.....	.08¾	.....	.....	**.08⅝**	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	.....	.09⅛	.....	.....	**.09**	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.15	.08⅝	.....	.....	**.08½**	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.12	.08⅛	.....	.....	**.08**	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.10	.08⅛	.....	.....	**.08**	.....	.....	41
.....	.....	.09	.08⅛	.....	.....	**.08**	.....	.....	42
.....	.....	.15	.08⅝	.....	.....	**.08½**	.....	.....	43
.....	.....	.15	.08⅛	.....	.....	**.08**	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.10	.08⅛	.....	.....	**.08**	.....	.....	45
.....	.....	.10	.08⅛	.....	.....	**.08**	.....	.....	46
.....	.....	.10	.08⅛	.....	.....	**.08**	.....	.....	47
.....	.....	.10	.08⅛	.....	.....	**.08**	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	**.03½**	.04	.....	.....	.0390	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.06	.04	.....	.....	**.0390**	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.06	.04	.....	.....	**.0390**	.....	.....	51

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Harry Unna.	William S. Ray.	Geo. T. Hawley.	Jacob Unna.	Fred B. Dallam.
			To be delivered in San Francisco.				
	Steel, spring:						
1	¼ by 1 inch.....lbs..	**100**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	¼ by 1¼ inches.....do...	**50**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Steels, butcher's, 12-inch, stag handle...doz..	**1 9/12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Swage block, blacksmith's, per pound ..No..	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Tacks, iron wire, brass head, upholsterer's, size No. 43, per M.....M..	**20**	**.30**	.....	.34	.31	.....
	Tacks, cut, full half weight, per dozen papers:						
6	4-ounce.....papers..	**214**	**.13¾**	.....	.22	.14½	.138
7	6 ounce.....do...	**360**	**.14½**	.....	.24½	.15½	.148
8	8-ounce.....do...	**296**	**.15½**	.....	.25	.16½	.157
9	10-ounce.....do...	**96**	**.16½**	.....	.27½	.17½	.167
10	12-ounce.....do...	**72**	**.19**	.....	.33	.20½	.19½
11	Tape measures, 75 feet, leather case....doz..	**8-12**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Tire shrinkers.....No..	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13							
	Toe calks, steel:						
14	No. 1.....lbs..	**300**	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....
15	No. 2.....do...	**350**	.....	.....	**.05½**	.....	.....
16	No. 3.....do...	**220**	.....	.....	.05½	.....	.....
	Trowels:						
17	Brick, 10½-inch.....doz..	**4-12**	.....	.....	6.25	.....	.....
18	Plastering, 10½-inch.....do...	**2-12**	.....	.....	8.15	.....	.....
19	Tuyeres (tweer), iron, duck's-nest pattern, single, No. 2, heavy.....No..	**7**	.....	.....	**.50**	.....	.....
	Valves, globe:						
20	½-inch.....do...	**22**	.....	.22½	.23	.....	.....
21							
22	¾-inch.....do...	**2**	.....	.30	.31	.....	.....
23							
24	1-inch.....do...	**19**	.....	.40	.40	.....	.....
25							
26	1½-inch.....do...	**2**	.....	.88	.87	.....	.....
27							
28	2-inch.....do...	**9**	.....	1.33	1.30	.....	.....
29							
	Vises:						
30	Blacksmith's, solid box, 4½-inch jaw, per pound.....No..	**1**	.....	.....	5.10	.....	.....
31	Blacksmith's, solid box, 6-inch jaw, per pound.....No..	**2**	.....	.....	9.25	.....	.....
32	Carpenter's, oval slide, 4-inch jaw...do...	**9**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Gunsmith's, parallel filers, 3½-inch jaw, number.....	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Washers, iron, for—						
34	¼-inch bolt.....lbs..	**44**	.....	.....	.077	.....	.....
35	5/16-inch bolt.....do...	**44**	.....	.....	**.069**	.....	.....
36	⅜-inch bolt.....do...	**81**	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....
37	½-inch bolt.....do...	**226**	.....	.....	.047	.....	.....
38	¾-inch bolt.....do...	**131**	.....	.....	**.043**	.....	.....
39	1-inch bolt.....do...	**56**	.....	.....	.043	.....	.....
	Wedges, woodchopper's, solid steel, per pound:						
40	5-pound.....No..	**115**	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....
41							
42	6-pound.....do...	**36**	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....
43							
44	7-pound.....do...	**60**	.....	.....	.06	.....	.....
45							

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Chas. F. Tay.	Edward B. Flint.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Edward J. De Hart.	Solomon Openheimer.	Chas. E. Miller.	Henry M. Holbrook.	Wakefield Baker.	Jno. Simonds.	Number.
To be delivered in San Francisco.									
.....	**.04**	.0435	.....	.....	.04¼	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	**.04**	.0435	.....	.....	.04¼	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	5.50	.....	.....	9.95	.....	**8.50**	.....	3
.....	.05½	.037	.....	.....	.04	.....	**.03½**	.....	4
.....	.....	.45	.....	.....	.40	.....	.36	.....	5
.....	.....	.27	.....	.....	.30	.....	.22½	.....	6
.....	.....	.30	.....	.....	.36	.....	.24	.....	7
.....	.....	.37	.....	.....	.39	.....	.26	.....	8
.....	.....	.38	.....	.....	.39	.....	.27	.....	9
.....	.....	.40	.....	.....	.42	.....	.32½	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	*b* 12.00	.....	6.00	.....	**3.50**	.....	11
.....	*a* 20.00	**7.90**	.....	.....	20.00	.....	9.00	.....	12
							12.00		13
.....	.....	.05¾	.....	.....	.06	.....	**.05½**	.....	14
.....	.....	.05¾	.....	.....	.06	.....	.05½	.....	15
.....	.....	.05¾	.....	.....	.06	.....	**.05½**	.....	16
.....	.....	6.60	.....	.....	7.00	.....	**4.65**	.....	17
.....	.....	9.00	.....	.....	8.40	.....	**4.20**	.....	18
.....	1.00	1.35	.....	.....	.62	.....	.50	.....	19
.22	.....	.22½	.....	.23	**.22**	.25	.22½	.....	20
				.51					21
.27½	.....	.30	.....	.32	.30	.34	.29	.....	22
				.70					23
.40	.....	.40	.....	.43	.40	.45	**.39**	.....	24
				.90					25
.80	.....	.88	.....	.90	.85	.98	.86	.....	26
				1.74					27
1.15	.....	1.33	.....	1.37	1.35	1.48	1.29	.....	28
				2.52					29
.....	.15	.11	.....	.....	**.09**	.....	.09½	.....	30
.....	.15	**.088**	.....	.....	.09	.....	.09½	.....	31
.....	.....	**3.00**	.....	.....	2.75	.....	2.89	.....	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	**2.00**	.....	33
.....	.20	.078	.....	.....	.078	.....	**.077**	.....	34
.....	.10	.07	.....	.....	.07	.....	.069	.....	35
.....	.11	.061	.....	.....	.061	.....	**.06**	.....	36
.....	.10	.048	.....	.....	.048	.....	**.04½**	.....	37
.....	.09	.044	.....	.....	.044	.....	.043	.....	38
.....	.08	.044	.....	.....	.044	.....	**.043**	.....	39
.....	.08	.32½	.06½	.....	.06¼	.....	**.04**	.09¾	40
							.06		41
.....	.....	.39	.06½	.....	.06¼	.....	**.04**	.09¾	42
							.06		43
.....	.....	.45½	.....	.....	.06¼	.....	**.04**	.09¾	44
							.06		45

a Stoddard. *b* 100 feet.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in San Francisco, Cal.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

HARDWARE—Continued.

Number.	CLASS No. 17. HARDWARE—continued.	Quantity awarded.	Solomon Openheimer.	Charles E. Miller.	Henry M. Holbrook.
	Wire, annealed:				
1	No. 16 gauge ..... lbs..	**60**	**.03**	.25	.04
2	No. 20 gauge ..... do...	**55**	.06½	.25	**.06**
3	No. 24 gauge ..... do...	**10**	.07½	.25	**.07½**
	Wire, bright, iron:				
4	No. 10 gauge ..... do	**50**	.03¾	.25	**.03¼**
5	No. 12 gauge ..... do...	**50**	.04	.25	**.03½**
6	Wire cloth, for screens, painted ..... sq. ft..	**4,000**	*a* 1.22	.01½	.....
7					
	Wire, 2 points, barbed, galvanized, main wires not larger than 12½ gauge, barbs not larger than 13½ gauge, samples in 1-rod lengths required:				
8	For hog fence; space between barbs not to exceed 3 inches ..... lbs..	**8,700**	2.80	2.80	2.80
9					
10	For cattle fence; space between barbs not to exceed 5 inches ..... lbs.	**113,700**	2.80	2.80	2.80
11					
12	Wire-fence staples, 1½-inch, steel, galvanized.. do...	**2,380**	2.80	2.80	2.80
13					
14	Wire-fence stretchers ..... No..	**46**	.....	.50	.....
	Wrenches, screw:				
15	Black, 8-inch ..... doz..	**3 4/12**	.....	2.50	.....
16	Black, 10-inch ..... do...	**3 8/12**	.....	3.00	.....
17	Black, 12-inch ..... do...	**2 1/12**	.....	3.50	.....
18	Black, 15-inch ..... do...	**1 10/12**	.....	6.00	.....

a Per 100 square feet.

under advertisement of May 20, 1896, for furnishing supplies, etc.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

HARDWARE—Continued.

Wakefield Baker.	Harry Unna.	George T. Hawley.	William B. Isaacs.	Benjamin F. Dunham.	Thomas R. Hayes.	Edward J. De Hart.	Number.
.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.01½	.....	.01½	.....	.01½	.013	*a* 1.20	6
						a **1.20**	7
2.80	.....	2.80	2.64	2.80	2.73	.....	8
			b **2.69**				
							9
2.80	.....	2.80	2.64	2.80	2.73	.....	10
			b **2.69**				11
2.80	.....	2.80	*b* **2.64**	.....	2.73	.....	12
			2.69				13
.37	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
2.25	**1.85**	2.25	.....	2.35	.....	.....	15
2.70	**2.24**	2.70	.....	2.95	.....	.....	16
3.15	**2.74**	3.15	.....	3.30	.....	.....	17
5.40	**4.49**	5.40	.....	5.70	.....	.....	18

b Per 100 pounds.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND CONTRACTS AWARDED IN WASHINGTON, D. C., UNDER ADVERTISEMENTS OF JUNE 23 AND SEPTEMBER 16, 1896,

FOR

FURNISHING COAL AND DRIED FRUIT

FOR

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1897.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C.,

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COAL.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Louis C. Jakway.	Jno. Cunningham.	C. H. Mayo.	Fred. M. Gordon.
			Tons.	*Tons.*				
1	Fort Lewis School ..... Colo..	Soft	450	**450**	*a* 2.69	*b* **2.25**	.....	.....
2	Grand Junction School ..... Colo..	Soft.....	200	**200**	.....	.....	*b* **2.73**	*d* 3.00
3								*e* 2.75
4	Fort Hall Agency ..... Idaho .	Soft.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Fort Hall School ..... Idaho..	Soft.....	250	**250**	.....	.....	.....	.....
6		Blacksmith's .	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Ross Fork ..... Idaho..	Soft.....	100	**100**	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Great Nemaha School ..... Kans..	Soft.....	30	**30**	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Kickapoo School..... Kans..	Soft.....	150	**150**	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Pottawatomie Agency ..... Kans..	Soft.....	2½	**2½**	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Pottawatomie School..... Kans..	Soft.....	225	**225**	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Haskell Institute ..... Kans..	Soft.....	2,000	**2,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....
13								
14								
15								
16								
17	Mount Pleasant School ..... Mich..	Hard	150	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....
18		Soft.....	75	(*)				
19	Duluth (for the Indian Service), Minn.	As stated.....	All required.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20								

* No bids.
a Lump or nut, as preferred.
b Soft lump.
c Castle gate lump or nut coal. } Bid received at school. Received at Indian Office on July 27, 1896, and therefore not to be considered.
d Soft lump, housed.
e Soft lump, Grand Junction, on cars. } Bid received at school. Received at Indian Office on July 27, 1896, and therefore not to be considered.
f Rock Springs lump, soft.
g Diamond, soft, lump.
h Crested Butte, blacksmithing.
i Soft, lump, Lexington or equal.
j Soft, lump, Lexington.
k Lexington.
l Piedmont blacksmithing.
m Frontenac lump. } Claimed that 1,880 pounds are equivalent to 2,369 pounds Rich Hill and 2,307 pounds Leavenworth, Kans., coal.
n Frontenac run of mine. } Claimed that 1,880 pounds are equivalent to 2,369 pounds Rich Hill and 2,307 pounds Leavenworth, Kans., coal.
o Frontenac nut. } Claimed that 1,880 pounds are equivalent to 2,369 pounds Rich Hill and 2,307 pounds Leavenworth, Kans., coal.
p Leavenworth lump.
q Frontenac or Weir lump.
r Weir City or Pittsburg, Kans., screened lump shaft coal.
s Ardmore, Mo., screened lump shaft coal.

under advertisement of June 23, 1896, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL.

Edwin L. Carpenter.	Fred W. Vogler.	Geo. A. Robethan.	Wm. A. Woodin.	Robt. Service.	Henry A. Koster.	Wm. E. Rippetoe.	Andrew J. Griffin.	The Weir Coal Co.	Edwin P. Loveland.	James J. Russell.	D. A. McKibben.	Chas. F. Bruce.	Jno. C. Thoburn.	Nathaniel S. Coffin.	Number.
															1
*c*3.00															2
															3
	*f*5.25	*g*5.50													4
	*f*7.75	*g*7.10	*f*6.40	*f* **6.40**											5
		*h*19.00													6
		*g*5.00	*f*4.49	*f* **4.45**											7
					i **4.21**	*j* 4.50									8
					i **4.21**	*k* 4.22									9
					l 13.80	*l* **10.50**									10
						k **4.32**									11
							m 2.65	*q* 2.60	*r* 2.85	*t* 2.85	*p* 2.25	*z* 2.50	[1]2.55		12
							n 2.45		*s* 2.40	*u* 2.70	*y* 2.39	*y* 2.49			13
							o **2.20**			*v* 2.25		*p* 2.30			14
							p 2.20			*w* 2.55					15
										x 2.55					16
															17
															18
														[2]4.15	19
														[3]5.40	20

t Cherokee or Weir City, screened, shaft coal.
u Cherokee or Weir City, half-screened coal.
v Leavenworth shaft, screened.
w Rich Hill, screened, from Sprague shaft, Rich Hill, Mo.
x Cherokee or Weir City, mine run.
} All in school bin.

y Rich Hill lump.
z Cherokee nut.
[1] Rich Hill screened lump.
[2] Cumberland smithing, in bulk.
[3] Cumberland smithing, in sacks.
} Carload lots.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COAL—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Nathaniel S. Coffin.	Orville P. Nason.	Chas. Gallagher, jr.	John Brown.	Joseph E. McWilliams.	Byrd A. Robertson.
			Tons.	*Tons.*						
1	Pipestone School .....Minn..	Hard .	100	.....	*a* 8.85	.....	*g* 8.70	.....	*e* 8.73	.....
2					*b* 6.12				*f* 8.94	
3			80	**80**	.....	*e* **8.60**	.....	*e* 9.60		
4			20	**20**	.....	*f* **8.85**	.....	*f* 9.85		
5		Soft...	125	**125**	*c* 5.22	*h* **4.25**	.....	*i* 4.90		
6					*d* 512			*j* 6.80		
7	Fort Shaw School.....Mont..	Soft...	400	**400**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*k* 5.82
8	Genoa School .....Nebr..	Soft...	900	**900**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Omaha and Winnebago Agency.....Nebr..	Hard .	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10		B. S...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Omaha School.....Nebr..	Hard .	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12		B. S...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Winnebago School.....Nebr..	Soft...	10	**10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Winnebago Agency and Omaha School .....Nebr..	Hard .	35	**35**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15		B. S...	6	**6**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Santee Agency .....Nebr..	Soft...	100	**100**	.....	.....	.....	*i* **6.00**	.....	.....
17								*j* 8.00		
18		B. S...	8½	**8½**	.....	.....	.....	**10.50**	.....	.....
19	Santee Agency and School, Nebr	Hard .	95	**95**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Hope School .....Nebr..	Hard .	60	**60**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Santee Agency and both schools .....Nebr..	Hard .	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.35	.....	.....
22	Carson School.....Nev..	Soft...	40	**40**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Albuquerque School..N. Mex..	Hard .	30	**30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24		Soft...	500	**500**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25		B. S...	10	**10**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Dulce (for Jicarilla, etc.), N. Mex	Soft...	20	**20**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Jicarilla Agency .....N. Mex..	Soft...	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Santa Fe School.....N. Mex..	Soft...	250	**250**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29		B. S...	2	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Fort Totten School...N. Dak..	Hard .	140	**140**	*w* 11.20	.....	*g* **11.10**	.....	.....	.....
31			140	.....	*b* 9.00					
32		B. S...	2	**2**	*x* 9.80	.....	**9.90**	.....	.....	.....
33	Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak	Hard .	25	**25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	At or near agency, for school	.....	25	**25**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	For agency and school	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	[2] 16.85	.....	.....	.....
36	Agency	B. S...	15	**15**	.....	.....	[3] **15.40**	.....	.....	.....

a Pennsylvania anthracite.
b Pocahontas smokeless.
c Hocking Valley, soft.
d Western Pennsylvania, soft.
} In car lots.
e Furnace size.
f Stove size.
g Anthracite.
h Third vein, Lasalle, Ill.
i Iowa soft.
j Hocking Valley.
k Lump.
l Soft lump.
m Hanna lump, same as last year, f. o. b. Genoa.
n Hard, Pennsylvania, anthracite.
o Piedmont blacksmithing.
p Des Moines lump, or Walnut block.

advertisement of June 23, 1896, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL—Continued.

Wm. Birkenbuel.	Joseph Chilberg.	Henry A. Koster.	Joseph E. Blenkiron.	Alfred L. Maryott.	Albert W. Lavender.	Chas. E. Bray.	Edwin P. Brown.	Louis C. Jakway.	Emmet Wirt.	Frank S. Davis.	Joseph E. McWilliams.	Alfred W. Farr.	Number.
													1
													2
													3
													4
													5
													6
l **5.74**													7
	m **5.00**												8
		n 15.90	11.75										9
		o 12.75	13.00										10
		n 15.90	11.75										11
		o 12.50	12.50										12
			p 7.00	*i* **7.00**									13
				11.70									14
				q **10.00**									15
					i 7.29								16
													17
					11.48								18
					r **11.98**								19
					r **11.65**								20
													21
		l **9.20**				*s* 12.25							22
		n 28.00					*u* **6.35**						23
							t **5.00**						24
		o **24.90**											25
									k **3.95**				26
								k 4.70					27
										v **4.25**			28
		o **23.10**											29
											y 11.47		30
													31
											z 11.30		32
												[1] **15.73**	33
												[1] **15.73**	34
													35
												[3] 15.73	36

q Blossburg smithing.
r Lackawanna, Lehigh, or Scranton, hard.
s Castle Gate, Utah, soft coal.
t Cerrillos lump.
u Anthracite, stove.
v Cerrillos white ash, bituminous.
w Anthracite from northern Pennsylvania. } In carload lots.
x Smithing, Cumberland, not without the anthracite. } In carload lots.
y Hard, egg, stove, or nut.
z Smithing, in sack, in a car of hard coal.
[1] Anthracite, Scranton, sacked, any size.
[2] Anthracite, sacked.
[3] Blacksmithing, sacked.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COAL—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Henry A. Koster.	Robert S. Truelock.
			Tons.	*Tons.*		
1	Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency.....Okla..	Soft.....	15	**15**	*a* **5.11**	.....
2		Blacksmith's .	15	**15**	*b* **11.35**	
3	Cheyenne School .....Okla..	Soft.....	250	**250**	*a* 5.11	*c* **4.95**
4	Cheyenne School .....Okla..	Blacksmith's .	1	**1**	*b* **11.35**	.....
5	Arapahoe School .....Okla..	Soft.....	25	**25**	*a* 5.11	*c* **4.70**
6	Agency and both schools.....Okla..	.....	290	.....	.....	.....
7	Darlington .....Okla..	Blacksmith's .	16	.....	.....	.....
8	Darlington .....Okla..	Blacksmith's .	15	.....	.....	*c* 4.70
9	Chilocco School.....Okla..	Soft.....	800	**800**	.....	.....
10						
11						
12		Blacksmith's .	1	**1**	*m* 14.80	.....
13	Fort Sill School .....Okla..	Soft.....	30	**30**	.....	.....
14						
15						
16						
17	Kiowa Agency .....Okla..	Soft.....	10	**10**	*a* 11.80	.....
18		Blacksmith's .	12	**12**	*b* 16.90	.....
19		Blacksmith's .	12	.....	.....	.....
20	Otoe School.....Okla..	Soft.....	100	**100**	.....	.....
21			100	.....	.....	.....
22	Pawnee Agency.....Okla..	Blacksmith's .	3	**3**	*b* **17.80**	.....
23	Ponca Agency.....Okla..	Blacksmith's .	2	**2**	*b* **15.90**	.....
24	Ponca School.....Okla..	Soft.....	100	**100**	.....	.....
25			100	.....	.....	.....
26	Cheyenne River Agency .....S. Dak..	Blacksmith's.	5	**5**	.....	.....
27	Cheyenne River Agency and School...S. Dak..	Hard	225	**225**	.....	.....
28						

a McAlester lump.
b Piedmont blacksmithing.
c McAlester screened lump.
d Choice McAlester lump or egg.
e Smithing.
f Frontenac or Weir lump.
g Weir City screened lump shaft coal.
h Pittsburg, Kans., screened lump shaft coal.
i McAlester screened lump shaft coal.
j Choice Weir City lump.
k Pittsburg lump.
l Pittsburg blacksmithing.
m Piedmont blacksmithing.
n McAlester mine run.
o McAlester nut.
p Bridgeport screened lump.
q Not sacked. } Davis Big Vein.
r Sacked. } Piedmont smitning.

advertisement of June 23, 1896, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL—Continued.

Ed. Hockaday.	William Busby.	The Weir Coal Co.	Edwin P. Loveland.	C. A. Beck.	Jno. C. Williams.	Albert B. Snow.	Nathaniel S. Coffin.	Chas. Gallagher, jr.	Oliver E. Mesick.	Lester H. Clow.	Number.
											1
											2
											3
											4
											5
	d 5.00										6
e 12.00											7
											8
	d 4.05	*f* 4.15	*g* 3.55	*k* **3.50**							9
	j 3.55		*h* 3.55								10
			i 4.70								11
				l **5.00**							12
					a 9.70	*a* **10.00**					13
					n 9.45						14
					o 9.20						15
					p 7.90						16
						a **9.50**					17
						q **15.00**					18
						r 17.00					19
	d **4.75**		*h* 4.70								20
	j 4.25		*g* 4.70								21
											22
											23
	d **4.40**		*g* 4.20								24
	j 4.15		*h* 4.20								25
							s **10.40**	*e* 12.15	*v* 9.80		26
							t **12.10**	*z* 12.60	*x* 12.35	*y* 12.90	27
							u 9.75				28

s Cumberland smithing, but not without the anthracite.
t Pennsylvania anthracite. } In car lots.
u Pocahontas smokeless.
v Cumberland or Blossburg smithing.
w Anthracite.
x Lehigh Valley hard. For agency, one-fourth egg and three-fourths stove; for school, stove or any other size.
y Hard, and as per call.
z Anthracite.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COAL—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Nathaniel S. Coffin.	James W. Sanford.
			Tons.	*Tons.*		
1	Crow Creek and Lower Brule schools and agencies ..... S. Dak..	Hard	300	.....	*a* 12.95	.....
2					*b* 10.85	
3	Crow Creek School and Agency	Soft.....	125	.....	*c* 9.85	.....
4						
5		Hard	200	**150**	.....	[3] **12.39**
6	Crow Creek Agency and both schools.	Soft.....	175	**175**	.....	*g* **9.09**
7	Both agencies.....	Blacksmith's .	5	**5**	*d* 11.50	*i* **10.00**
8	Lower Brule School	Soft.....	50	.....	*c* 9.85	.....
9						
10		Hard	100	.....	.....	.....
11	Lower Brule Agency	Hard	50	.....	.....	.....
12		Blacksmith's .	3	.....	.....	.....
13	Lower Brule Agency and School	Hard	150	**150**	.....	*e* **12.44**
14	Crow Creek Agency.....	Hard	50	.....	.....	.....
15		Blacksmith's .	2	.....	.....	.....
16	Crow Creek School.....	Hard	100	.....	.....	.....
17	Flandreau School..... S. Dak..	Hard	200	**200**	.....	.....
18		Soft.....	150	**150**	.....	.....
19						
20						
21	Pierre School ..... S. Dak..	Hard	25	**25**	*a* 10.70	.....
22					*b* 8.60	
23		Soft.....	350	**350**	.....	.....
24						
25						
26						
27						
28	Rosebud Agency..... S. Dak..	Hard	70	**70**	*a* **15.10**	.....
29					*b* 12.67	
30		Soft.....	10	**10**	*d* **13.32**	
31	Sisseton Agency and School..... S. Dak..	Hard	175	**175**	*a* 9.70	.....
32					*b* 7.60	
33		Hard	87	.....	.....	.....
34		Hard	88	.....	.....	.....
35	School	Soft.....	36	**36**	*p* 6.70	.....
36					*c* 6.60	
37	Agency.....	Blacksmith's .	1	**1**	*d* 8.25	.....

a Pennsylvania anthracite.
b Pocahontas smokeless.
c Western Pennsylvania soft.
d Cumberland smithing, but not without the anthracite.
e Hocking Valley.
} In carload lots.
f Iowa soft.
g Hocking Valley.
h Best Illinois lump; if Iowa lump, best, will suit, my offer would be $7.40 per ton, when $8 05 is quoted; if Hocking Valley is wanted, my bid would be $9.70 per ton; if best Pittsburg lump is wanted, my bid would be $9.95 per ton.
i Blacksmithing, best.
j Smithing.
k Hard stove.
l Anthracite.
m Lackawanna, Lehigh, or Scranton, hard.

advertisement of June 23, 1896, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL—Continued.

Jas. A. Smith.	John Brown.	Geo. Salzer.	Jas. M. Bennett.	Chas. Gallagher, jr.	Albert W. Lavender.	Jos. E. McWilliams.	Geo. W. Van Dusen.	Lester H. Clow.	Number.
[3]12.48									1
									2
	f 7.75								3
	g 9.60								4
									5
h 8.05									6
j 10.65									7
	f 10.25								8
	g 12.10								9
	[3]15.50								10
	15.50								11
	17.00								12
									13
	13.00								14
	15.00								15
	[3]13.00								16
	***k* 8.90**	*k* 10.00	*k* 9.95	*l* 9.25	*m* 9.89				17
	f 4.85	***n* 4.47**	*f* 4.50	*g* 6.25					18
	g 6.80	*o* 5.47	*p* 6.65						19
		p 6.65	*o* 5.50						20
	10.50			*l* 11.60			10.72	*q* 10.50	21
								r 10.80	22
	f 6.00						***s* 5.12**	*f* 5.25	23
							t 5.17	*x* 4.95	24
							u 4.94		25
							v 5.09		26
							w 4.87		27
									28
									29
									30
						[1]**9.14**			31
						[2]**9.38**			32
				y 9.70					33
				z 9.45					34
				p 6.80		***p* 6.56**			35
									36
						[4]**9.25**			37

n Soft, Iowa, Walnut block.
o Soft, Illinois, Wilmington.
p Soft, Hocking Valley.
q Hard, stove size, delivered at East Pierre, on track.
r Hard, stove size, delivered at school.
s Iowa, What Cheer lump.
t Mystic block, Iowa.
u Pekay lump, if delivered before October 1, 1896.
v Pekay lump, if delivered after October 1, 1896.
w Pekay, run of mine.
x Iowa soft, delivered at East Pierre, on track.
y Anthracite, stove.
z Anthracite, large egg.
[1] Furnace.
[2] Stove.
[3] Hard nut.
[4] Smithing, in sacks, in car with other coal.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote rates

COAL—Continued.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Kind of coal.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Jas. R. Jordon.	Henry A. Koster.	Geo. H. Grotewohl.	Albert W. Lavendar.
			Tons.	*Tons.*				
1	Yankton Agency.....S. Dak..	Hard	105	**105**	*d* **13.48**	.....	13.48	*b*13.89
2								
3		Blacksmith's .	5	**5**	**11.18**	*a*15.70	13.00	12.75
4	Green Bay Agency.....Wis..	Hard	10	**10**	.....	*e*9.10	.....	.....
5		Blacksmith's .	10	**10**	.....	*a*8.60	.....	.....
6	Menomonee School.....Wis..	Soft.....	25	**25**	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Lac du Flambeau School...Wis..	Hard	50	**50**	.....	*e*8.90	.....	.....
8	Tomah School.....Wis..	..... do.....	150	**150**	.....	*e*8.60	.....	.....
9	Shoshone Agency and School, Wyo.....	Soft.....	340	**340**	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Shoshone Agency .....Wyo..	Blacksmith's .	6	**6**	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Price not stated in bid.
a Piedmont blacksmithing.
b Lackawanna, Lehigh, or Scranton, hard.
c Hocking Valley.
d 35 tons for agency, 70 tons for school.
e Hard, Penna. anthracite.
f Hard, stove or egg.
g Soft, for furnace.
h Smithing.
i Hard, stove.
} Subject to acceptance on or before August 25, 1896.

advertisement of June 23, 1896, for furnishing coal for the Indian Service—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

COAL—Continued.

Geo. W. Snow.	Jno. A. Lieg.	J. H. Gounkes.	Chas. W. Adams.	Jos. E. McWilliams.	Edwin L. Booth.	Edwin T. McDonald.	Daniel Sullivan.	Austin M. Bunce.	Edson A. Earle.	Henry Shield.	John D. Woodruff.	Number.
13.50												1
c 10.25												2
14.00												3
	f **8.40**											4
	h **6.55**											5
	g **5.50**											6
		j 7.25	*i* **6.85**	*k* 5.59								7
					l **7.10**	*m* 7.20	*n* 7.54					8
								7.40	(*)	*o* **6.48**	7.05	9
								40.00				10

j Scranton or Lackawanna, delivered at Lac du Flambeau.
k Hard egg, stove, or nut, delivered at Ashland, Wis., on cars or dock.
l Large egg, Scranton white ash.
m Schuylkill anthracite, grate size.
n Best hard, Lehigh, boiler size.
o Soft lump, screened, 300 tons delivered at school, and 40 tons delivered at agency.

Abstract of proposals received and contracts awarded in Washington, D. C., under

[NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate

APPLES, DRIED.

Number.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Henry B. Steele.	Walter T. Chandler.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
1	Chicago ..... Ill..	75,000	.....	*a*. 05¾	*b*. 0344
2					*b*. 0409
3					*b*. 0469
4					
5					
6	St. Louis ..... Mo..	75,000	.....	.....	.....
7	New York City ..... N. Y..	75,000	**75,000**	.....	.....
8					
9					
10					

PEACHES, DRIED.

11	Chicago ..... Ill..	68,000	**68,000**	.....	*b*. 0513
12					***b*.0719**
13					
14	St. Louis ..... Mo..	68,000	.....	.....	.....
15	New York City ..... N. Y..	68,000	.....	.....	.....
16					
17					
18					
19					

PRUNES, DRIED.

20	Chicago ..... Ill..	82,000	.....	*n* 7.87½	*b* 4.96
21					*b* 5.09
22					*b* 5.48
23					*b* 5.97
24	St. Louis ..... Mo..	82,000	.....	.....	.....
25	New York City ..... N. Y..	82,000	**82,000**	.....	.....
26					
27					
28					
29					

a F. o. b. Evaporated; crop of 1896, packed as specified.
b In double sacks of about 100 pounds.
n F. o. b. Crop of 1896, packed as specified.

advertisement of September 16, 1896, for furnishing fruit (dried) for the Indian Service.

at which contracts have been awarded.]

APPLES, DRIED.

E. E. Moberly.	Geo. W. Teasdale.	Hartwig & Bennett.	Wm. S. Buchanan.	Lewis Wallace.	Wm. H. Juhring.	Number.
c. 04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
c. 04⅝						2
c. 04½						3
c. 05						4
cd. 03¼						5
.....	*e*. 04½	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	*f*. 04½	*j*. 0413	*h*. 04⅝	*i*. 0478	7
		f. 04		*h*. 04⅞	*i*. 0429	8
		g. 03		*h*. 04⅜		9
		f. **04⅛**				10

PEACHES, DRIED.

c. 06¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
c. 07½						12
c. 07¾						13
.....	*k*. 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	*m* 7. 18	*j*. 0587	*l*. 08⅝	*i*. 0854	15
		m 7. 43				16
		m 7. 68				17
		m 7. 33				18
		m 6. 24				19

PRUNES, DRIED.

c 4. 62½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
c 5. 12½						21
c 5. 62½						22
c 6. 12½						23
.....	*k* 5. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	.....	*p* 6. 33	*j* 5. 37	*o* 7. 80	*i* 5. 99	25
		p 5. 75	*j* 5. 67	*o* 5. 80	*i* 5. 09	26
		p 5. 18				27
		p **4.60**				28
		p 5. 47				29

c To be accepted or delivered by Friday, October 16, 1896, by 6 o'clock p. m.
d Sun-dried fruit, crop of 1895, but will deliver 1896 fruit.
e Evaporated. Will furnish any two of the fruit awards, but not the three.
f Evaporated. } In double bags of about 90 pounds net.
g Sun-dried quarters. }
h New York State evaporated, all sour and well dried.
i Double sacks. new gunny, packages to run in weight from 80 to 100 pounds each.
j In double bags of about 100 pounds each.
k Will furnish any two of the fruits awarded, but not the three.
l California crop of 1896.
m California unpeeled, in double bags of about 80 pounds net.
o Will furnish crop of 1896.
p California, in double bags of about 90 pounds net

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